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HANSARD'S
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

THIRD SERIES:

COMMENCING WITH THE ACCESSION OF

WILLIAM IV.

35° & 36° VICTORIÆ, 1872.

VOL. CCXIII.

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THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JULY 1872,

TO

THE TENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1872.

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(19.) Motion made, and Question proposed, “That a sum, not exceeding £183,826, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Expenses of Her Majesty’s Embassies and Missions Abroad”	425
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(26.)	£2,600, Supplementary sum for Miscellaneous Expenses.	
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(28.)	£139,400, Military Education.	
(29.)	£46,600, Army Miscellaneous Services.	
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(31.)	£27,300, Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.	
(32.)	£71,900, General Officers' Pay.	
(33.)	£526,500, Reduced and Retired Officers' Pay.	
(34.)	£154,100, Widows' Pensions.	
(35.)	£19,200, Pensions for Wounds.	
(36.)	£33,900, Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.	
(37.)	£1,257,300, Out-Pensions.	
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WAYS AND MEANS—

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of £24,204,468 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolution to be reported upon *Monday*.

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<i>Moved</i> , "That the Bill be now read the third time."	
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DR. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, BRIDGEWATER—	
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Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [5th August], "That Mr. Joseph K. Aston do attend at the Bar of this House this day, at Two of the clock :"—Question again proposed :—Debate <i>resumed</i> ..	560
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The House resumed its Sitting at Nine of the clock.	
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Order for Consideration, as amended, read	596
<i>Moved</i> , "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration,"—(<i>Mr. Secretary Bruce</i> .)	
<i>Moved</i> , "That the Debate be adjourned,"—(<i>Mr. Charley</i> .)	
After short debate, Motion <i>agreed to</i> :—Debate <i>adjourned</i> till <i>To-morrow</i> .	
EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS—	
Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [6th August], "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (for Committee on East India Revenue Accounts :)—Question again proposed :—Debate <i>resumed</i>	598
Amendment proposed,	
To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House, considering the statements of the late Lord Mayo that 'a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction exists among every class, both European and Native, in our Indian Empire, on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on,' and that 'the continuance of that feeling is a political danger the magnitude of which can hardly be over-estimated,' is of opinion that the Income Tax, which is generally admitted to be unsuited to the people of India, might during the coming financial year be dispensed with ; and that other Taxes exceptionally burdensome to the people of India might be considerably reduced, if the finances of that Country were administered with adequate care and economy,"—(<i>Mr. Fawcett</i> .)—instead thereof.	
Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question :"—After debate, Amendment, by leave, <i>withdrawn</i> .	
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and <i>agreed to</i> .	
ACCOUNTS <i>considered</i> in Committee.	
(In the Committee.)	
<i>Moved</i> , "That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1871 was £51,413,686 : the total of the direct claims upon the Revenue, including charges of collection and cost of Salt and Opium, was £9,266,931 ; the charges in India, including Interest on Debt, and Public Works ordinary, were £30,925,543 ; the value of Stores supplied from England was	

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£1,315,750; the charges in England were £8,587,661; the Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting net Traffic Receipts, was £1,834,811, making a total charge for the same year of £49,930,896; and there was an excess of Income over Expenditure in that year amounting to £1,482,990; that the charge for Public Works extraordinary was £1,167,810, and that including that charge the excess of Income over Expenditure was £315,180,"—(*Mr. Grant Duff.*)

After debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*.

LORDS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Public Health Bill (No. 279)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a,"—(*The Lord President*) .. 640

Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 3^a:—Amendments made.

On Motion, "That the Bill do pass?"—After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill *passed*, and sent to the Commons.

Revising Barristers Bill (No. 289)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a,"—(*The Lord Chancellor*) .. 641

Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 2^a accordingly; Committee *negatived*; and Bill to be read 3^a *To-morrow*.

COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

SUEZ CANAL—Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Viscount Enfield .. 642

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DR. HOOKER—Questions, Mr. Fawcett; Answers, Sir John Lubbock 643

PARLIAMENT—ORDER—RULES OF DEBATE 644

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—

Bill *considered* in Committee 644

After short time spent therein, Bill *reported*, without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time *To-morrow*.

Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill [Bill 166]—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read a third time" .. 644

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read a third time and *passed*.

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill (*Lords*) [Bill 288]—

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [6th August],

"That the Bill be now taken into Consideration:"—Question again proposed:—Debate *resumed* 647

Question put, and *agreed to*:—Bill *considered*.

After debate, Bill *re-committed* in respect of Clause 25, New Clause 30A, and Schedule 1; and *considered* in Committee:—Amendments made 680

After further short debate, Bill *reported*; as amended, *considered*.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read the third time,"—(*Mr. Bruce*):—

After further short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

Homicide Law Amendment Bill—*Ordered* (*Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. James*); *presented*, and read the first time [Bill 289] 686

LORDS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill—

Commons' Amendments *considered* (according to Order) .. 686

Some of the Amendments *agreed to*; some *agreed to*, with Amendments; and one *disagreed to*, and a Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendment; the Committee to meet forthwith; Report from the Committee of a reason for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendment, read, and *agreed to*; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reason and Amendments.

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PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION—

Standing Orders Nos. 183, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, and 193 relating to Private Bills, *considered and amended*; and to be *printed* as amended.—
(*The Chairman of Committees.*)

COMMONS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION—

Standing Orders 16, 41, 64, 153, 163 read, and amended .. 689
New Standing Orders 71a, 71b, 164b, 164c, 164d *ordered*.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION—INCLOSURES—NEW STANDING ORDER—

Moved, "That whenever a Private Bill contains any provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land, which might be comprised in a Provisional Order, under the Acts for the Inclosure and Improvement of Land, the Committee do make a Special Report thereon to the House,"—(*Mr. Bruce*) 695
Motion agreed to :—*Ordered*, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

INDIA—COURT OF INQUIRY AT MADRAS—Question, Mr. Graves; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue .. 695

THE NEW FOREST—Question, Mr. Cowper-Temple; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer .. 696

FRANCE—FISHERY CONVENTION OF 1867—FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHING BOATS—Question, Mr. Seely; Answer, Viscount Enfield .. 696

ARMY—THE VOLUNTEERS—CASE OF PRIVATE PORTER—Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell .. 696

PARLIAMENT—SHEFFIELD PETITION—THE PERMISSIVE BILL—Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Mr. C. Forster .. 697

POST OFFICE—SUNDAY DELIVERY OF LETTERS—Questions, Mr. Reed, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answers, Mr. Monsell .. 697

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS—EXETER—Question, Mr. Bowring; Answer, Mr. Baxter .. 698

DOMINION OF CANADA—COPYRIGHT—Question, Mr. Macfie; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen .. 698

CAPE COLONY—CROWN LANDS—Question, Mr. Macfie; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen .. 698

METROPOLIS WATER SUPPLY—SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL WATER COMPANY—Questions, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answers, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Chichester Fortescue .. 699

EDUCATION—PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTS—Question, Mr. Charley; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster .. 701

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION—Question, Mr. Seely; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld .. 702

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PORTUGAL—CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS—Question, Mr. T. E. Smith; Answer, Viscount Enfield .. 703

FRANCE—THE COMMERCIAL TREATY—MINERAL OILS—Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, Viscount Enfield .. 703

IRELAND—ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION—Question, Mr. Maguire; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington .. 704

GLOUCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER—Question, Mr. Serjeant Sherlock; Answer, Mr. Bruce .. 704

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868—Question, Sir Colman O'Loughlen; Answer, Mr. Gladstone .. 705

ARMY—EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN HARVESTING—RELIGIOUS SERVICES—Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell .. 706

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LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL— Question, Mr. Serjeant Sherlock; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue ..	709
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—	
Order for Third Reading read ..	709
THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW—THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS AND DR. HOOKER—Observations, Mr. Fawcett:—Long debate thereon ..	709
Motion <i>agreed to</i> :—Bill read the third time, and <i>passed</i> .	
Epping Forest Bill (Lords) [Bill 208]—	
<i>Moved</i> , "That the Bill be now read the third time" ..	758
Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day month,"—(<i>Mr. Cowper-Temple</i> .)	
After short debate, Question, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question," put, and <i>agreed to</i> :—Main Question put, and <i>agreed to</i> :—(<i>Queen's Consent signified</i>):—Bill read the third time, and <i>passed</i> .	
GALWAY ELECTION PETITION—JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE KEOGH—	
Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [25th July],	
"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the Report of the Address delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh on the occasion of delivering Judgment on the Trial of the Election Petition for the County of Galway, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of that Judgment and Address,"—(<i>Mr. Butt</i>),—	
And which Amendment was,	
To leave out from the word "House" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "regrets that Mr. Justice Keogh, when delivering Judgment on the Trial of the Election Petition for the County of Galway, allowed himself to diverge into irrelevant topics, and to make use of intemperate expressions and language inconsistent with the dignity which ought to be maintained by a Judge, and therefore calculated to lower the character of the Courts of Justice in the estimation of the people of Ireland; but, on reviewing the whole circumstances, this House does not think that the case calls for any action with the view to the removal of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Judicial Bench,"—(<i>Mr. Pim</i>),—instead thereof.	
Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—Debate <i>resumed</i> ..	760
After long debate, <i>Moved</i> , "That the Debate be now adjourned,"—(<i>Mr. Stacpoole</i>):—Motion, by leave, <i>withdrawn</i> .	
Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:—The House <i>divided</i> :—Ayes 23, Noes 126; Majority 103.	
Question, "That those words be there added," put, and <i>negatived</i> .	
Division List, Ayes	830

LORDS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

MR. LEONARD EDMUNDS—MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS—

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to direct the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Exchequer to audit under the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, the accounts between the Crown and Mr. Leonard Edmunds, late reading clerk at the Table, to whom this House granted a pension on his retirement, of which he has been deprived on charges of malversation, the justice of which charges cannot be rightly determined without such audit, which the House ought therefore in justice to him to obtain; and to which the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, to whom Mr. Edmunds lately applied to enforce such

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MR. LEONARD EDMUNDS—MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS—continued.

audit, while stating that the Acts of Parliament did not enable the Court to grant a mandamus against the Treasury for that purpose, declared unanimously that they considered him morally entitled,"—(*Lord Redesdale*) ... 831

After short debate, Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn*.

ROYAL MINT—COINAGE OF FARTHING—Question, Lord Stanley of Alderley ;
Answer, The Marquess of Lansdowne .. 834

COMMONS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

STANDING ORDERS—

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of this House, as amended, be printed.
[No. 407.]—(*Mr. Bonham-Carter*.)

LIABILITY OF BRITISH VESSELS IN FOREIGN WATERS—Question, Mr. Graves;
Answer, Mr. A. Peel .. 835

FRANCE—REVISION OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE, 1860—Question, Mr. Graves; Answer, Viscount Enfield .. 836

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE NAVY — Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson;
Answers, Mr. Goschen .. 836

IRELAND—FLOODS IN THE SHANNON VALLEY—Question, Major Trench;
Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer .. 838

CULTIVATION OF THE TOBACCO PLANT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—
Question, Mr. Callan ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer .. 838

IRELAND — FISHERIES—Question, Mr. Butt ; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington .. 839

IRELAND—REVISION OF THE LIST OF MAGISTRACY—Question, Mr. Callan ;
Answer, The Marquess of Hartington .. 839

ROME—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE POPE—Questions, Mr. Holt, Mr. Vance ; Answers, Viscount Enfield .. 840

BRITISH TRAVELLERS IN BELGIUM—Question, Mr. Vance ; Answer, Viscount Enfield .. 841

NAVY—ADMIRALTY ORDERS — H.M.S. "AURORA"—Question, Mr. Russell Gurney ; Answer, Mr. Goschen .. 841

INDIA—MR. DENIS FITZPATRICK—MOTION FOR PAPERS—

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, a Copy of the Record in the 'Badshapore Suit,' or so much of it as relates to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, and which will be found at pages 28 and 53 of the Record, being the depositions of the collector and magistrate of Meerut, and of Mr. Fitzpatrick in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi,"—(*General Forester*) ... 841

Amendment proposed,

To add, at the end of the Question, the words "together with a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated the 8th August 1872,"—(*Mr. Grant Duff*.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."—After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to* :—Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to*.

TICHBORNE V. LUSHINGTON—PROSECUTION OF THE "CLAIMANT" FOR PERJURY —MOTION FOR PAPERS—

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, a Copy of all Applications made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department or to the Solicitor of the Treasury as to providing the means for the defendant in the case of *The Queen v. Castro alias Tichborne* to bring forward witnesses in his defence, and for such information as to the evidence that will be brought forward in support of the prosecution as the defendant would have been entitled to receive if he had been committed for trial by any other process than that of the Order of a Judge at Nisi Prius ; together with the Replies that have been made to such Applications,"—(*Mr. Whalley*) ... 846

After short debate, Question put, and *negatived*.

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COAL—RESOLUTION—

Moved, “That it is expedient that the President of the Board of Trade give to this House any information relative to the causes producing the present high prices and scarcity of Coal; with an Estimate of the approximate value of Coal when on board ship in any of the ports of Europe or America conveniently situated for its exportation to this country; and in case the information required be not already in the possession of the Board of Trade, such information be obtained and furnished to this House and to the Country at the earliest possible date,”—(*Sir William Gallwey*) 854

After short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

LORDS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—

The ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills; And afterwards HER MAJESTY’S SPEECH was delivered to both Houses by The EARL GRANVILLE.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty’s Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty’s Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Friday the 25th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the 25th day of October next.

COMMONS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

METROPOLIS—THE LORD MAYOR’S SHOW — Question, Lord Ernest Bruce;	
Answer, Mr. Winterbotham	863
WEST INDIA COLONIES—“UNIVERSAL DISESTABLISHMENT”—Question, Mr.	
Charley; Answer, Mr. Winterbotham	863
IRELAND—REVISION OF THE LIST OF MAGISTRACY—Questions, Mr. Callan,	
Mr. Whalley, Mr. Whitwell; Answers, The Attorney General for	
Ireland	864
INSPECTORS OF MINES—Question, Mr. Watkin Williams; Answer, Mr.	
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TICHBORNE v. LUSHINGTON—PROSECUTION OF THE “CLAIMANT” FOR PER-	
JURY—Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Winterbotham ..	866
IRELAND—THE GALWAY ELECTION PROSECUTIONS—Question, Mr. M’Carthy	
Downing; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland ..	867

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Message to attend The LORDS COMMISSIONERS	868
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LORDS.

NEW PEER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872.

The Right Honourable Francis Baron Napier, created Baron Ettrick.

COMMONS.

NEW WRIT ISSUED.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

For *Pontefract, v.* Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.



HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE

*FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
APPOINTED TO MEET 10 DECEMBER, 1868, AND THENCE
CONTINUED TILL 6 FEBRUARY, 1872, IN THE THIRTY-
FIFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF*

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

FIFTH AND LAST VOLUME OF THE SESSION.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 29th July, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—
Countess of Mayo's Annuity * (258); Military
Manœuvres * (259); Parish Constables Abolition * (260); Drainage and Improvement of
Land (Ireland) Supplemental (No. 3) * (261).
Second Reading—Basses Lights (Ceylon) * (241);
Local Government Board (Ireland) * (246);
Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2) * (249);
Factories (Steam Whistles) * (252).
Committee—Adulteration of Food, Drugs, &c. *
(243).
Committee — Report — Victoria Park * (227);
Railway Rolling Stock (Distraint) * (247);
Bastardy Law Amendment * (244); Judges
Salaries * (242).
Third Reading—Masters and Workmen (Arbitration) * (234); Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 3) * (250); Grand Juries, Middlesex * (235); Galashiels Jurisdiction Act Amendment * (226); Elementary Education (Elections) (No. 2) * (240), and *passed*.

VOL. CCXIII. [THIRD SERIES.]

THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW—
DR. HOOKER AND THE FIRST COM-
MISSIONER OF WORKS.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF DERBY, who had given Notice to call attention to the Case of Dr. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, said: My Lords, in the actual state of this House, and the thinness of the benches on this side of the House, I think it will not be necessary for me to disclaim any intention on my part to make the subject to which I am about to call attention a party question; but though there is no such intention on my part, in pursuance of Notice given I have to call attention to a controversy—an unfortunate and disagreeable controversy—between Dr. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, on the one hand, and the First Commis-

B

sioner of Works, representing Her Majesty's Government, on the other. I regret the delay which has occurred in bringing forward this subject; but though to me, personally, most of the facts are familiar, I could not, in fairness to one of the parties concerned, bring them forward until the argument on both sides—the justification, such as it is—was before the public. And even now I do so under great difficulty, for these Papers of 180 pages have not been yet quite 48 hours in either mine or your Lordships' hands, and being without index or lists of subjects, and classified in a way which I do not profess to understand, I am not at all sure that I may not have omitted some circumstance material, or at least important, in its bearings on the case. They, moreover, contain a mass of very trivial and irrelevant matter, while a good deal of what has passed between Dr. Hooker and the Government does not appear. Now, the case is one which, during the last few months, has attracted an unusual degree of attention, not only among members of various scientific professions, but also among the general public, which does not often interest itself in departmental controversies of this kind. Indeed, I can hardly call to mind an instance when a subject not of a political character—using the word in its conventional sense—not appealing to party feeling, or to class interest, or to sectarian zeal, has created so general a sympathy with the person attacked, or elicited so unanimous an expression of public opinion. Dr. Hooker's case has been taken up by the various representatives of science, with a degree of earnestness and warmth not often shown by persons occupied in these tranquil pursuits, and the substance of his complaint is contained in a Memorial addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, by 11 gentlemen eminent alike by personal attainments and by professional position. I will enumerate them—Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Darwin, Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Holland, the President of the College of Physicians, the President of the College of Surgeons, the President of the Linnæan Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson (President of the Geographical Society), and Mr. Spottiswoode. No words of mine are necessary to point out the weight of authority which attaches to these names. Many of them are Liberals in politics,

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so far as they have any politics—practically, most are neutrals; and it is impossible to doubt that the only feeling that has actuated them in this matter is zeal for justice and for the interests of science. They declare that the resignation of Dr. Hooker—which they assume to be inevitable as a consequence of these transactions—unless some interference takes place, would be a calamity to English science, and a scandal to the English Government. Further, since this matter has been in my hands I have received numerous letters from men of more or less distinction in various lines of scientific study, all expressing the same feeling of sympathy and of indignation, though from various reasons the writers are unwilling to mix personally in the dispute. Memorials, too, from the Royal Horticultural Society, the Meteorological Society, from the Royal Botanic Society, from the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and I believe from various other similar bodies, have been addressed to the Treasury, and I affirm confidently that all these individuals and public bodies have so bestirred themselves without pressure, or canvassing, or solicitation, and without the use of any one of those devices by which artificial agitation can be sometimes got up. My Lords, I set no undue value on what is called public opinion; it may be hastily formed—it may be formed on imperfect knowledge, or under the influence of strong prejudice; but where there has been time for consideration and reflection, where the facts are simple and generally known, where party or sectarian feeling does not and cannot operate, I think a Minister may reasonably suspect that he has put himself in the wrong when many voices are raised against him, and when not a single independent voice is raised in his support. I will say further—I cannot allow that this is a matter which concerns the First Commissioner of Works personally and exclusively; if it did so, as he is not a Member of this House, I should have preferred to leave the matter to be dealt with where he is able personally to reply. But though the acts complained of may have been his acts in the first instance, the responsibility of them is not confined to him; they have been made subjects of general complaint; they have been brought under the notice of the Treasury and the Cabinet; and there has been ample

opportunity to disavow any act which was disapproved, or to repair any wrong admitted to be such. But no such disavowal has taken place; no such reparation has been made, except in one instance, where an objectionable appointment was cancelled, and except the very slight and inadequate explanation contained in a document from which I shall presently quote. And as I would not lightly charge noble Lords opposite, or their Colleagues "elsewhere," with the childish folly of proposing to defend what they know to be indefensible, rather than seem to give way to pressure from political opponents, I am thrown back on the only other alternative, and compelled to assume that, on a deliberate investigation of the whole matter, they think Mr. Ayrton has been right and Dr. Hooker wrong. Now, my Lords, who is Dr. Hooker, and what is his position in regard to Kew Gardens? I will rather remind your Lordships of facts which have been made familiar to you through the Press than state them at length, but they are a necessary part of the case. Rather more than 30 years ago Kew Gardens were handed over by Her Majesty—in whose personal occupation or that of the Royal Family they were—to the use of the public. They were to be maintained, as they have been, as a national scientific establishment, as well as a place of popular enjoyment and recreation. Sir William Hooker, father of Dr. Hooker, was at that time Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow. He gave up his post, sacrificing more than half his income, to undertake the management, and was appointed Director at £300 a-year, which sum was raised to £600 and £800, as the Gardens extended, and the work in connection with them became heavier. Three botanical collections, containing 50,000 specimens, were made at his private cost and given by him to the country, and they are said to be the most complete now existing in the world. The Herbarium, too, was made by him, and was bought by the State at a very low valuation. Considering the labour, the skill, the scientific knowledge, and the personal outlay of Sir William Hooker on these Gardens, it is no exaggeration to speak of them as being his creation. The State gave the opportunity, and provided the funds; the rest was done by him. His son, Dr.

Hooker, the present Director, assisted his father many years without pay in the scientific work of the Gardens. He served during four years as naturalist to the Antarctic Expedition; he was sent out by Government, first to the Himalayas, visiting there a country never traversed before or since by any European; he was afterwards employed on a scientific mission in Borneo, and I may mention that the cost to him of the Indian expedition more than doubled the allowance made for it by Government, while the collections at Kew have been largely enriched at his own cost. One instance is mentioned in which half his yearly salary was expended on a single purchase. The Gardens under his care now extend over 300 acres; and, as a scientific establishment, they are said by botanists to have no rival in Europe. As a place of popular enjoyment, they receive an average of 600,000 yearly visitors; while more than 130 volumes on subjects connected with botany have issued from Kew, and all this has been done at a cost of not more than £20,000 a-year. These are the antecedents of the gentleman who has been unfortunate enough to incur the displeasure of the First Commissioner of Works. It is also stated—and, I believe, not denied—that in 30 years of public service Dr. Hooker had never received a reprimand from an official superior; and there is not the least excuse for saying that there had been, on his part, either extravagance or waste. The Estimates for the last few years will show that the expenditure on these Gardens, at all times moderate, has, since Dr. Hooker's control of them, rather diminished than increased. He was undoubtedly subject to the Board of Works, and it was a matter of official routine that his estimates should be scrutinized and his plans approved by his official superiors; but he may reasonably have expected—and I presume he did expect—that, being master of his subject, having a long experience and almost unequalled knowledge of it, and that subject not being one with which Parliamentary officials are likely to have made themselves acquainted, he would be left to manage the ordinary business of the Gardens in his own way, using such means as seemed to him most suitable within certain definite limits of expense. Now, my Lords, what are the

acts of which Dr. Hooker complains? The first he describes as

"A transaction with my subordinate of a nature so new to my long experience of official life, and so repugnant to my principles, that I refrain from characterizing it."

The circumstances appear to be these—The First Commissioner of Works called at Kew in December, 1870, Dr. Hooker being then on the spot. He did not see Dr. Hooker, nor ask to see him, but held a confidential conversation with the Curator, Dr. Hooker's subordinate, in which he offered to the latter a position in London as Secretary of the Parks, which, in regard to some of the duties which it involved, would have placed that gentleman over the head of Dr. Hooker himself. He was said to have added a request that the Curator would keep this proposal a secret from Dr. Hooker. That request—if it was made—very much to his credit, the Curator disregarded. I understand that fact is denied by the First Commissioner in his reply; but he admits that he told the Curator that it was unnecessary to mention the subject to Dr. Hooker, as he meant to do so himself, which he never did. My Lords, to anyone accustomed to official life, it is hardly possible to conceive a more singular violation of official discipline and custom, or even of the rules of fair play, than is involved in this transaction. The subordinate is consulted as to the placing him in a position of independence of, and even of superiority to his chief, and the offer is kept—whether by accident or design seems to be in dispute, but it is kept—from the person who is principally affected by it. In every branch of the public service of which I know anything, a head of a Department so treated would feel that in self-respect he had no alternative left except to resign. Only imagine the Foreign Secretary—I beg pardon for the supposition—corresponding privately with the Secretary of Embassy at Paris or Vienna, on the arrangements of those Embassies, and adding that it was not necessary that the Ambassador should be told of what was going on! I do not want to exaggerate, or use strong words, but it is difficult to speak of such a proceeding otherwise than as deliberately offensive. It may not have been meant so—I hope it was not; but if not, I must say the First Commissioner has a very odd idea of the way in

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which business is done among gentlemen. The second charge is, removing the Curator from his duties under Dr. Hooker without communication with Dr. Hooker. What appears to have happened in this matter is, that some alterations being required in Hyde Park, or Kensington Gardens, with which Dr. Hooker had nothing to do—his functions being limited to Kew—the First Commissioner proposed to place this work under the charge of the Curator, removing him thereby for several weeks from the duty for which he was employed and paid, leaving Dr. Hooker to do without him as best he could, and this without so much as asking beforehand whether the Curator's services could be spared or not. I need hardly point out either the official irregularity or the substantial injustice of this proceeding. It was, of course, objected to, correspondence ensued, and, finally, the idea was dropped, but not until an appeal to the Treasury or the Prime Minister personally—I do not know which—had been threatened. My Lords, the third grievance is, that Dr. Hooker having been charged by a former First Commissioner with the duty of re-modelling the heating apparatus used in the Department, the plans and estimates having been supplied by him, and the apparatus being, as is stated, for scientific purposes the most perfect that exists, he suddenly in June of last year discovered that without notice given or reason assigned he had been superseded in this duty. He appeals to the First Commissioner to know if this is so, and he is told in reply curtly that he had been superseded and that he was "to govern himself accordingly." I could hardly believe, when I first read this statement, that it was an accurate representation of the facts. I searched through the Papers for an explanation of it, and I can find none except that the Chief Commissioner supposed the transfer to have been notorious—not a reason for not communicating it to the person most concerned; but even if that had been so, and if the ignoring of Dr. Hooker in the first instance was a mistake or act of omission, I venture to say that the proceeding described is equally objectionable in substance and in form. The more public it was, the greater was the necessity of explaining that it was not intended as a censure. It does not require any argument to show

that to take from the head of a Department—such as Kew—the control of the hot-houses, is to deprive him of all power over a very important part of his business, while leaving him responsible for the results. I believe that among botanists and horticulturists in this country there is on that point an absolute unanimity, and I have seen a letter stating that in the *Jardin des Plantes*, at Paris, the practice which prevails, and always has prevailed, is that which Dr. Hooker contends for. But even if the matter in dispute were more contestable, that could be no justification. It is one thing to limit in the first instance the functions of a public servant, and it is quite another thing to take away from him functions which he is actually performing, and as to his discharge of which no complaint has arisen—without warning, without an opportunity for discussion or appeal, and even without the common courtesy of informing him that these powers were to be withdrawn. Done in that way the act is an official censure—you can make nothing else of it—and a censure the more gratuitous, because—and I repeat it—anyone who looks at the Estimates will see that there was really no pretext for a charge of waste; on the contrary, since Dr. Hooker took charge of these Gardens the cost of them has been diminishing and not increasing. Another complaint is that the First Commissioner, without the knowledge of Dr. Hooker, the responsible person, did on his own account lay before the Treasury plans and estimates for an alteration in the Museum, which Dr. Hooker believes would have been entirely useless, which would have involved the closing of the Museum for months, and have led to great expenditure, for which Dr. Hooker would have been held by Parliament and the public to be the party responsible. What happens? He hears of this accidentally—he remonstrates. High powers interfere, the estimates are taken back and the matter is reconsidered. But even then the withdrawal is done in the most ungracious manner. Dr. Hooker, in this as in other cases, is not consulted nor informed; but the Curator, his subordinate, is sent for, and through that gentleman, without reference to his chief, the obnoxious act is cancelled. I am unwilling to go more than I can help into these details—but, as a sample of

the way in which matters have been carried on at Kew, I must refer to a matter which occupies the first 25 pages of the Blue Book, and which appears to me a signal instance of how Departments contrive to make unnecessary work for themselves. It appears that an assistant was wanted for the Curator to perform certain special duties. Those duties involved the keeping of accounts, the custody of stores, the conducting of a large correspondence, and the direction of the foremen employed in the Gardens. The appointment is competed for not by an open, but a special examination, showing that special qualifications were required, and is given, without any reference to Dr. Hooker, to a man who had been employed in the Gardens, well known to the Director, and of whom both the Director and the Curator had formed a very unfavourable opinion. Dr. Hooker's Report upon him is—

“Writes indifferently, spells badly, incompetent to direct foremen in regard to stores, no preliminary education or training to fit him for the situation. He has never kept accounts, he has never been in charge of stores, and cannot conduct a correspondence creditably.”

Dr. Hooker entreats that he may be removed. The Treasury concur; in a letter dated May 2, of this year, the First Commissioner objects; and on June 26 the Treasury repeat their expression of opinion in a letter which is too long to quote, but which I am bound to say, to the credit of the writers, the Lords of the Treasury, and, I suppose, principally of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, does very clearly show that they thought, in this instance, the position of the First Commissioner to be indefensible. The man was discharged at last, and then follows a controversy between the various Departments concerned—Treasury, Board of Works, and Civil Service Commission—which certainly points to a very curious state of confusion and uncertainty as to the status of persons holding appointments in the Civil Service. Justice compels me to admit that in this case the Treasury, though rather tardily, have set themselves right. But the fact remains that everything in the power of the First Commissioner was done to force on Dr. Hooker a man whom he disapproved, whom he knew to be unfit, and for whom he could find no suitable employment. I do not wish either to exaggerate or to

overlay my case, and I shall therefore pass by without notice the misunderstanding which occupies many pages of this volume, about the keeping and issuing of a certain work called *The Flora of Tropical Africa*, of which Dr. Hooker is the unpaid editor. I pass that over, although the misunderstanding, as far as I can see, might have been averted if Dr. Hooker had been consulted frankly, in the first instance, or even kept informed of what was doing. But it seems probable that the whole transaction arose out of a mistake, which may show carelessness, but shows nothing more. At any rate, that defence is put forward, and, in case of doubt, it is only fair we lean to a merciful view, although I may point out that the whole difficulty arose from that curious determination, of which we have seen so many instances, to do everything behind Dr. Hooker's back. But, my Lords, I fear that the list of these complaints is not fully exhausted by what appears in these Papers. I hold in my hand a statement coming from what ought to be the best authority, to the following effect:—That within the last 10 days the First Commissioner has sent to Dr. Hooker

"Two letters containing vague charges of jobbery and mismanagement; one from a man of no character, the other from a late foreman of Kew, who is subject to hallucinations, and who, after engaging himself to another place, without informing the Director, suddenly left, wholly of his own accord, bringing purely imaginative charges against the Curator. For these the man abjectly apologized, and wrote to the Director expressing his regret, and begging that he might be taken into favour again. This man is known to have been for some time in communication with Mr. Ayrton, who, at the last hour, brings him forward."

I should not put before you a statement of this kind if it did not come from a quarter which is to me a guarantee for the personal knowledge of the person making it. It may admit of explanation, I do not prejudice that; but unless or until explained, it certainly points to a continuance of the system of annoyance and persecution—petty persecution if you will, but not on that account less galling—to which for the last two years Dr. Hooker has been subjected. I need trouble your Lordships no further. I have endeavoured, with some difficulty—I hope not at some sacrifice of the interests which I am defending—to make my statement as brief as I could. I looked into the question first without

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prejudice, my acquaintance with Dr. Hooker is extremely slight, and towards the First Commissioner I have no feeling, except respect for his undoubted energy and ability, and regret that he should so habitually destroy the effect of those abilities by an overweening arrogance, and what seems an habitual disregard of the ordinary courtesies of official life. I cannot but say that his action in this case has been harsh, peremptory, and vexatious to the last degree, and it has not even the poor excuse of being evidence of that zeal for economy so much boasted of in some quarters. Even those who profess contempt for artists and architects, and persons of that kind, may understand so simple an economical proposition as this—that public services are paid for not exclusively in money, and if you make any kind of public work disagreeable and humiliating, you will have fewer capable persons willing to undertake it, and will have to pay more for those whom you employ. It is not every day that you will get men like Dr. Hooker to manage your public gardens, and you will not get them at all if they are to be treated like insubordinate servants who have somehow or another managed to secure higher wages and better places than they are fit for. It may be argued that these matters are small in themselves and that their importance has been unduly exaggerated. I deny that proposition altogether. It is not a small matter to anyone at the head of a Department to take away his subordinates; to refuse the help he does want; to force upon him assistants whom he does not want; to deprive him of control over the necessary appliances of his work, and to listen to the most frivolous and ridiculous charges against him. But even admitting that each of these grievances singly was small, it is their collective and cumulative effect that must be looked to. It is not the thing done, it is the animus shown that you must consider. We have all heard of men being driven out of a regiment or out of a public office by a series of petty vexations, each in itself almost too slight for serious complaint; but in the aggregate, making it evident to the person attacked that the object was to get rid of him. Whether the object has been to get rid of Dr. Hooker and put some one in his place I do not know; but I do know

that if that had been intended, no course of conduct could have been more suitable. I said, in considering upon the subject, that Government substantially endorsed the views of the First Commissioner, and, with one exception, that view of the case is not altered by the Minute of the Treasury within five days ago, and published last Saturday. I readily admit that the tone of that document is far more—it could not well be less so—conciliatory than that of the Correspondence which led to it; and it is not an unfair inference, if I express my conviction that that change of tone has been mainly due—adopted as it was at the very last hour—to the expression of public feeling to which I have referred. For the first time in these Papers I find something like a recognition that public gratitude and consideration is due to Dr. Hooker. For the first time an attempt is made to define the position which he is to hold under the Office of Works. For the first time there is an admission that,

“adverting to the facts contained in the Memorandum of the First Commissioner, they are not surprised that in various cases Dr. Hooker should have thought that he had just cause of complaint.”

My Lords, why has even that scanty amount of justice been so long delayed? Has not the most serious part of the case been for months before the Treasury; and has not an unusual space elapsed between the time that the Papers were moved for and the time they were laid on the Table? And is it not perfectly clear that this Minute, written in the immediate expectation of Parliamentary discussion, is only an attempt to smooth matters over—a very little for Dr. Hooker, and a great deal for the public? But is it a reparation? Not in one instance does the Minute admit that Dr. Hooker has had a cause of complaint, only that the writers are not surprised that he should have thought so. A very ambiguous phrase. So far from conciliating, it may be taken as exactly the reverse. It is open to be read as implying—“We see that you are a touchy, irritable sort of person, always raising grievances, and, being so, it is not surprising you should have made a grievance out of this.” [“Hear, hear!”] I hope that is not the meaning. I do not believe it is. But if anything in the way of conciliation was intended,

surely one word of regret—such words cost gentlemen little—one assurance that no discourtesy was meant on the part of the Minister whose acts caused the offence, and under whom Dr. Hooker continues, would have answered the purpose. But for any such expression I look in vain. Again, the Minute declares that in future

“no alterations in existing arrangements in the scientific branch of the department shall be made without the Director's concurrence.”

Well, that is something; it is a guarantee. But then, if you have virtually admitted, by giving this guarantee, that Dr. Hooker was right in his claim, I think a few words might have been said admitting the justice of his protest—which never has been admitted—against the act of interference about which he originally complained. Again, the Minute says—

“My Lords do not consider that it would be conducive either to the public advantage or the maintenance of that good and friendly feeling which they are anxious to see prevailing in every public Department, if in closing this correspondence they were to go in detail into the cases where any disagreement has taken place between the First Commissioner and the Director.”

In their own interest, if they meant to support the First Commissioner, they are undoubtedly wise; but it seems to me rather hard and rather strange that a servant of Government asking redress for an injury is to be told—“We do not know whether you have been ill-used or not, and we shall not care to inquire.” A very summary way of disposing of complaints, but more convenient to the tribunals than satisfactory to the applicants. But there is a more substantial grievance left—the Minute does not do what Dr. Hooker asked; it does not replace him in the position in which he stood before these controversies arose. He has hitherto had the sole and, practically, uncontrolled direction of these Gardens, within certain limits of expense. What is proposed now is that he shall have one-half of them left in his hands—the “Department of Botany,” as it is called in the Minute; and that the other half shall be taken directly into the hands of the First Commissioner, giving his orders to the Curator through the Director, which is not practically the system which had prevailed up to the time of the present Ministry; and though, of course, the

power rests with the Executive in such matters, yet I think it very doubtful whether you will retain the services of Dr. Hooker on those terms. The redress you give him is this—that having taken all power out of his hands, you now, with various complimentary phrases, give him back half. One word more. I may be asked why, if I feel so strongly on this matter, I do not take the decision of the House upon it? That is the course which I should have preferred, but for two reasons—one, the time of year, never favourable in this House to Motions of this kind; the other, that I understand the matter is on the point of being discussed in the branch of the Legislature which has financial control over the Board of Works. If the action of the Government is there condemned, our vote is superfluous; if otherwise, there is always a disadvantage in opposite views being taken of the same subject by the two Houses. My wish in the matter is merely that justice may be done. I have endeavoured to call the attention of the House and of the country to proceedings which I think it would be discreditable to Parliament not to notice, and I shall heartily rejoice if by any interpretation that can be put upon them those proceedings can be made to bear a less painful character than that in which they appear to me.

THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS said, he regretted that such a discussion as that should have arisen in their Lordships' House, and he further regretted that he must address himself to the subject without the ability, weight, or Parliamentary experience of the noble Earl who had just spoken. Their Lordships were, no doubt, aware that, though in their Lordships' House he had for some time been accustomed to answer Questions with reference to the business of the office of the First Commissioner, he had nothing to do with the administration of the Department. He would ask their Lordships to consider, in the first place, the comparative positions of the two parties to this dispute. On the one hand there was a Gentleman who, by a long course of energetic action in political life, had evoked no small amount of party antagonism; on the other was a gentleman who had led a life devoted to science, and who found none but friends to view his proceedings. The name of Mr. Ayrton was as a red flag to some

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politicians. The noble Earl had read to their Lordships the names of the memorialists in favour of Dr. Hooker. From such men even blame itself might be regarded as a distinction, but he could not help noticing an omission in the list of memorialists. He observed that the distinguished name of Professor Owen was not among them. He must ask their Lordships now, justly and impartially, to consider the less popular side, and he need not say that in treating the matter he felt a very great difficulty lest he should wound the feelings of a gentleman whose nature was as sensitively delicate as that of any of the plants under his care. But first he wished to allude to a statement not referred to in the Papers which had been produced on the subject—namely, that two important letters which had been received at the Office of Works had been forwarded to the Director. He wished to say that these letters came to the Office officially, and, like other letters, they were forwarded to the Director of Kew Gardens. There was no reason why an exception should be made in respect of those letters. But the fact was, that once an unfortunate misunderstanding had arisen, things which otherwise would be taken in the natural course of business assumed a new and extraordinary appearance. The Department of Botany, as stated in the Memorandum of the First Commissioner, was under the immediate direction and control of the Director of Kew Gardens, assisted by a special staff of officers. It comprised the Botanic Museum and Library, the collection and interchange of botanical specimens, whether for the Herbarium or for cultivation, and all other matters pertaining to the pursuit of botanical science. The Department of Horticulture was under the immediate direction of the Curator, subject to the orders and control of the Director as the responsible head. The Curator carried on the cultivation of the Gardens, with a large staff of gardeners and workmen. Dr. Hooker, having for some years held the office of Assistant Director, was appointed Director in 1865, by a letter from the First Commissioner, enjoining him to give his whole time to the business of the office, and to observe strictly such orders as he might receive from the First Commissioner. The noble Earl had stated that Dr. Hooker had received

various slights during the administration of the present First Commissioner of Works. But it would be his business now to show that it was necessary that proper supervision should be exercised over the management of those Gardens. In page 74 of the Correspondence, Sir Benjamin Hall, then First Commissioner, writing to Sir William Hooker, father of Dr. Hooker, on the 5th of October, 1856, said—

“I think it necessary again to call your attention to the present state of the Gardens at Kew, which I do not consider at all satisfactory. Soon after I became First Commissioner I visited the Gardens and pointed out to you the very bad condition of the walks, the coarse appearance of the grass, and the very insufficient supply of flowers for the beds. Hardly any preparation had been made for filling the beds this year by providing cuttings; and when I desired to have a few more flower beds, in order that the Gardens might look more gay in the vicinity of the Palm-house, I was told that there were not cuttings enough to plant out, upon which I directed that the new beds should be filled with annuals. In short, there was little, scarcely any, preparation made, and when I was at the Gardens a few days ago I was informed that very little had been done in the way of making provision for next summer. I also saw that the walks were in a very bad state; the day was wet, and I was thus better able to judge of their condition than if it had been fine, for I could see the hollows in which the water stood most clearly. You agreed with me in the observations made, and you quite acquiesced in the opinion I expressed, that the condition of the Gardens was not at all what it ought to be. . . . The funds provided by Parliament are enormous, and ample for the purpose; and when I compare the state and general appearance of the Botanic Gardens at Edinburgh, and compare them with those at Kew, and look at the miserable sum of £1,000 which is expended on the Edinburgh Gardens, which sum covers all salaries and expenses of every kind, I am sorry to say that the deductions to be drawn are by no means in favour of Kew; instead of your having a very insufficient supply of flowers to plant out in the Gardens of Kew, those Gardens should afford ample supply for other places, and it is very probable that I shall require geraniums and other half-hardy plants to put out in some of the clumps in St. James's Park and Kensington Gardens next year; I must, therefore, request that you will have ample provision. I wish also that the walks may be put in better order, and the grass kept in a better state, and that you should plant a large number of laburnams, lilacs, and other flowering shrubs in those parts of the Gardens and pleasure grounds where they can be placed with advantage.”

Then, again, in Letter 53, dated June 19, 1867, Lord John Manners appointed Dr. Percy and Mr. William Ingram on a Committee of Inquiry into “the present system of Heating the Houses,” and in Letter 49, Mr. Storie, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ormson, and Mr. Weeks were appointed

to look over the horticultural works, and to advise as to “the best means of remedying defects” and “economizing of fuel.” He had endeavoured by these short references to show that the First Commissioner has always exercised a certain legal power over the Director of Kew Gardens. In addition to that, Professor Owen had also complained that Kew had done little in the way of producing new fruits and flowers; whereas it was well known that our choicest cultivated plants had once been weeds. He came now to another point. A complaint had been made about a visit of the First Commissioner to Kew Gardens on a Sunday in December, 1870. But the object of the visit was to ascertain personally whether Mr. Smith was able to fill an independent and separate position as Surveyor of one of the parks in London. The noble Earl had also alluded to the fact that the same person was summoned up to take charge of some works in Hyde Park. There was no doubt of the fact being true. The Superintendent of Hyde Park was ill; there was pressing work to be done there, and naturally the First Commissioner obtained the services of Mr. Smith; but as soon as Dr. Hooker stated that his services could not be dispensed with at Kew, he was sent back to the Gardens. He regretted that he was only able to bring the facts of the case so imperfectly before their Lordships; but he must say that in common fairness Mr. Ayrton ought to be judged, not by the imperfect reports of conversations that had taken place months before, but by the official records in the Office. He might also say that the Office of Works was fully as anxious as the noble Earl opposite or the public could be to retain the services of Dr. Hooker as Director of Kew. It must be clear to all, that under the arrangements now sanctioned his position would be no worse than the one he formerly held under previous First Commissioners of Works. He regretted that Dr. Hooker had allowed the particulars of this unfortunate dispute to be communicated to the public Press, for such a course was not well calculated to uphold the discipline of the Department, nor was it an example that it was desirable to establish in the public service.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX said, he had seen with much regret many of the

articles which had appeared in the public Press on the subject, as they had a tendency to create a feeling which it was most desirable to avoid. He also regretted that they had appeared before Mr. Ayrton had had the opportunity of explaining his conduct, and would appeal to their Lordships, whether the facts of the case did not assume a very different footing now that all the particulars were published? Moreover, it was, in his opinion, of the greatest importance that harmony should prevail between the First Commissioner of Works and the Director of Kew Gardens. He must say, however, that he thought Dr. Hooker was rather apt to take offence, where none was intended; and that that was evident, from the fact that, as shown on the learned Doctor complaining of the proposed form of estimate to be applied to the expenditure at Kew, Mr. Ayrton immediately assented to its modification. As to the projected employment of Mr. Smith, there was no necessity to communicate with Dr. Hooker, because the plan which was at one time in contemplation was not adopted, and therefore there was an end of the matter. It was no doubt to be regretted that the matter was not mentioned to Dr. Hooker before Mr. Smith was summoned to London to assist in Hyde Park; but as soon as Dr. Hooker remonstrated, Mr. Smith was sent back to the Gardens. No doubt, it was also proposed that the construction of the heating houses should be entrusted to Mr. Ferguson, but it was not intended to take the control from Dr. Hooker. All that was said was, that whatever was done in respect to these buildings was to be done under the Director of Works, Dr. Hooker being, of course, consulted. The noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Derby) had certainly not been just to the Treasury in respect to the course they had adopted in this matter. While that Department had insisted that the First Commissioner must be supreme, as the Minister responsible to Parliament for the expenditure of the money voted, they had nevertheless dwelt emphatically upon the scientific eminence of Dr. Hooker and the peculiarity of the position he occupied, and had said that his recommendation should be treated with the greatest respect, and should never be overruled without strong reason.

Viscount Halifax

THE EARL OF DERBY remarked that all these expressions of civility on the part of the Treasury dated from a time when a good deal of feeling had been expressed out-of-doors with regard to Dr. Hooker's case.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX said, however that might be, he thought that the scientific part of Kew Gardens, of which Dr. Hooker was the head, formed a very small part of the establishment of Kew Gardens. The greater portion was capable of being managed by a very good gardener, and the care of young trees, the laying out of flower beds, and the preservation of walks did not require any great amount of science. The Treasury Minute of July 24, indeed, seemed to put the whole matter on a proper footing. It said—

"It is essential to maintain the superior authority in all respects of the First Commissioner; but the nature of the case makes it evident that this authority should of course be exercised with due regard to the feelings and position of the officers under him. The Botanical Department has been formed by the exertions of Sir W. Hooker and of his son Dr. Hooker. It stands high in the estimation of men of science both here and abroad, and both these eminent men are entitled to the gratitude of the country for their services in this department of science. In all matters connected with this department of the establishment, whether as regards the hot-houses, buildings, or the cultivation of shrubs and plants for botanical purposes, the opinion of Dr. Hooker should be followed, subject only to the consideration of expense. It is for him to represent to the First Commissioner what he considers necessary for the advancement of botanical science, and it is then for the First Commissioner and the Treasury to determine whether the expense necessary for the purpose shall be incurred. No alterations in existing arrangements in the scientific branch of the Department should be made without the Director's concurrence. The actual execution of the works to be undertaken must be under the direction of the proper officer of the Office of Works, but the opinion of the Director of the Gardens should be taken as to the efficiency of what it is proposed to do, and any requisition of his for work or repairs necessary for the preservation of the valuable plants in the houses should on all occasions receive prompt attention. With regard to those parts of the grounds which are not used for the purpose of botanical science, but as nursery grounds or pleasure grounds, it will be the office of the First Commissioner to give such directions as he may think advisable. My Lords, however, think it desirable that even on these points he should communicate with the Director of the Gardens, through whom, as head of the establishment, all orders to the Curator and to other subordinate officers should, in regular course be conveyed. My Lords gather from the Memorandum of the First Commissioner that, speaking generally, the business connected with

Kew Gardens has been conducted in accordance with the views thus entertained by their Lordships. My Lords do not consider that it would be conducive either to the public advantage or to the maintenance of that good and friendly feeling which they are anxious to see prevailing in every public department, if, in closing this correspondence, they were to go in detail into the cases where any disagreement has taken place between the First Commissioner and the Director. But advertng to the facts contained in the Memorandum of the First Commissioner, they are not surprised that in various cases Dr. Hooker should have thought that he had just cause of complaint, though this may have grown in some instances out of arrangements for which the First Commissioner was not responsible, and in others they learn from the Memorandum of the First Commissioner that the cause of complaint has been removed. My Lords see no reason why under these conditions there should be any serious difficulty in discharging the respective duties of the First Commissioner and of the Director of the Gardens in a manner satisfactory to both, whoever may be the occupants of those offices, maintaining the proper authority of the First Commissioner, with due regard to the position and character of the Director of the Gardens."

The supremacy of Dr. Hooker being thus thoroughly maintained, he most earnestly trusted that the harmony which should exist between the First Commissioner and the Director of Kew Gardens would be perfectly restored, and that Dr. Hooker would feel himself free to continue the devotion of his great acquirements in botanical science to the service of his country and to the preservation of the very valuable collection of plants at those Gardens. Meanwhile, it was well that nothing should be said tending to aggravate any angry feeling on either side.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said, he ventured to think that the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Derby) would not meet with much gratitude from the country for having added this Blue Book to the too large number which already existed, nor from their Lordships individually, for having imposed on them the burden of such tedious reading. He (Lord Stanley of Alderley) disagreed entirely from those who accused Mr. Ayrton of making himself unpopular. From the nature of things, it was not the man, but the office that was unpopular. The Board of Works had to supervise and curtail the expenditure of public money; and if such supervision was carried out with fidelity to the public interests, it must be unpopular among those who were supervised. As an instance, the person who held the

office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and the strings of the public purse at the same time was similarly situated and was similarly unpopular. Now, Mr. Lowe was a most agreeable man in private life; but he must say from experience that few persons would desire to see Mr. Lowe on public business twice if they could avoid it. It would be in their Lordships' recollection that the outcry of a portion of the Press against Mr. Ayrton began with his struggle with the architect of the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Ayrton succeeded in emancipating the Parliament Houses from the lien established upon them by the architect, under the rules of the Architects' Trade Union, and thereby saved a large portion of the public money. His good services on that occasion were recognized and applauded by the leading journal, which went so far in speaking of the architect as to use the term "artistic morality," which was hard upon the artists, who had not deserved this, although it fully applied to the architect in question and to others. He did not think that anything in the Blue Book justified an attack upon an excellent public servant, especially in their Lordships' House, where he not only was not present himself, but also where his Department was not represented; for the noble Duke, who had spoken on behalf of the Government (the Duke of St. Albans), had no connection with the Board of Works, and no departmental knowledge of the subject. The necessity for the noble Earl's Motion, however, had been created by the memorial signed by 11 men of science and addressed to the Prime Minister. He did not attach any weight whatever to some of the signatures of that memorial, among other reasons because it had been called forth not by sympathy for Dr. Hooker, nor by ill-will to Mr. Ayrton, but by the fact that Professor Owen, of the British Museum, had expressed the views contained in Appendix No. 3 of the Blue Book—that he had severely criticized Dr. Hooker and the Kew Herbarium, and had expressed the desire for its removal to a central botanical museum in London. Professor Owen's name alone was sufficient to array against the Board of Works, which favoured these views, the hostility of some of the leading men who had called for the emancipation of Dr. Hooker from all

official control; but, besides the scientific hostility to Professor Owen, there existed among some of the partizans of Dr. Hooker hostility to Professor Owen on other grounds, for the discussion of which their Lordships' House was not a very fitting place. Dr. Hooker applied to Lord Clarendon to be sent to a Botanical Congress at St. Petersburg as Royal Commissioner. Dr. Hooker was informed that Lord Clarendon, after communicating with the Treasury, had declined to send him to St. Petersburg. He would ask leave to read his reply to Mr. Layard, then First Commissioner of the Board of Works, in which Dr. Hooker took Her Majesty's Government to task with an amenity of language which showed that he was not a good judge of style—

"I much regret this action of the Treasury, as contrasting so unfavourably with the liberal action of the Imperial Government of Russia, which sent Commissioners both to our Botanical and Horticultural Congress of 1867, and to our industrial exhibitions, and with the action of the foreign governments, who are now sending Commissioners to St. Petersburg.

"I cannot, further, refrain from expressing my conviction that the refusal on the part of Her Majesty's Government to recognise both the scientific and practical importance of the Congress about to assemble under the Imperial auspices at St. Petersburg, . . . will be regarded as evidence of something more than mere indifference to the position which science holds in this country, or mere ignorance of that attained by the eminent men who convene the Congress, and who will assemble at it, or mere disregard of international courtesy in scientific matters."

That Mr. Ayrton could not justly be accused of disregarding the claims of science or of scientific men might be proved by a passage of a letter of his to Lord Granville, dated January, 1866, and laid before the House of Commons, in which he said, speaking of the reorganization of the Metropolitan Public Schools—

"Natural science should also be made a basis for the education of the faculties of perception, discrimination, reason, and judgment. It is easy to guard against the degenerating of such an education into the mere acquisition of information if the beginning be made with inorganic chemistry and the laws of physics, to be taught with precision, and the course ascend to the rigid investigation of physical phenomena and problems."

Correspondence between the Board of Works, the Treasury, and Dr. Hooker.—Parl. Paper. (L. 213.)

Lord Stanley of Alderley

CAPE COLONY—INTRODUCTION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

ADDRESS FOR PAPERS.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, on rising to move an Address for Copies of petitions addressed to Her Majesty with reference to the proposed introduction of Responsible Government in the Cape Colony, said, that whether it was owing to the temperature, or from some other cause, but from the scanty attendance then present, he was afraid their Lordships felt but little interest in this matter, but he could assure them it excited the deepest interest among our fellow-subjects abroad. The noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Kimberley) desired to force on the colony of the Cape the peculiar Liberal nostrum which goes by the name of "responsible Government." He (the Marquess of Salisbury) must explain to their Lordships why there was an objection to that system—because responsible government was supposed to be the Palladium of English liberty, and it seemed to us inconceivable why there was so great an objection to it abroad. The objection was two-fold. In the first place, among the population at the Cape there were two Blacks for every White, and more than half of the Whites were Dutch and not English by their extraction. The other was a geographical objection. The eastern portion of the colony, inhabited mainly by English, was industrious and progressive, but under responsible government it would be placed under the servitude of the Government in the west at Cape Town. The system of responsible government, which it was proposed to introduce into the colony of the Cape, although it had many advantages, yet it had one principal disadvantage in this case—that it placed the minority at the mercy of the majority; and where the majority was of one race or belonged to one district, the fate of the minority was hard indeed. He wished to call the attention of his noble Friend opposite to the manner in which his behests had been obeyed in the colony. His noble Friend said, in the spring of the present year, that he was not inclined to press against the wishes of the colonists the system of responsible government, and that he would be too glad if the responsibility were taken off his own shoulders and put upon theirs; but his noble

Friend's acts furnished a different interpretation of his words, for he had directed, in the strongest manner possible, that this system, which had been once rejected by the Parliament of the colony, should be brought before them again, and had refused an appeal to the country. The state of the case was this—Last year the change was passed by the Legislative Assembly, and rejected by the Legislative Council. Probably Her Majesty's Government, who treated their Lordships' House with contempt, would not value very highly the decision of the Upper House of the colony.

EARL GRANVILLE: I rise to Order. The noble Marquess is not in Order when he states that any of us on this bench have treated your Lordships' House with contempt.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, he was referring to what happened last year on a great military subject, and their Lordships well knew how their wishes were received by the Secretary of State for War. They were aware that by a violent act—by the unworthy use of a technical quibble—the deliberate decision of their Lordships' House was overridden by the action of the Government and by the executive authority of the Crown. He alluded to that matter for the purpose of showing that their Lordships' House did not at the time stand high in the affections and respect of Her Majesty's Government.

EARL GRANVILLE: I must again call the noble Marquess to Order. I deny that he has any ground whatever on which he can sustain the charge against Her Majesty's Government of want of respect or affection towards your Lordships' House.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, it was a matter not of Order, but of history. He had a right to comment on the conduct of Ministers of the Crown in their dealings with that House, and to say that they had been characterized by anything but sentiments of affection or respect. Such was the interpretation which he put on their conduct during the last 12 months, and he doubted whether the verdict of history would in any degree modify that interpretation. He might appeal, moreover, to the language of the supporters of the Government in the other House, and that of the newspapers which also supported them, to show that his judgment was not

wholly unfounded. Returning, after the noble Earl's interruption, to the matter now before the House, he wished to remark that the Legislative Council of the Cape received the same measure as this House, though, as a purely elective body, it ought to commend itself more to the affections of the Government. It represented the colony as much as the House of Assembly did, and there was consequently no pretence, on the principles of noble Lords opposite, for treating its decisions with less respect. The present Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, was sent out with instructions to get passed a system of so-called "responsible government," which was really a system of making the English or Eastern Province subject to the Western. In a despatch to the noble Earl opposite the Governor expressed a sanguine hope of being able to effect this sooner or later, were he able to furnish explanations or give assurances "privately, and as from himself" on points which were sure to be started in different quarters whenever the subject was seriously discussed. Last year the scheme was rejected by the Legislative Council. Before it came on again this year a Member who had been induced to alter his opinion since his election, yet retained sufficient honour to feel that he was bound to consult his constituents before giving effect to that change by his vote, appealed to them for re-election. His constituents, belonging to the Eastern Province, by a large majority rejected him, and returned a man pledged anew against the scheme. That circumstance alone should have warned the Government that their policy was inconsistent with the opinion of that portion of the colony, which, if ties of blood and kindred were worth anything, was entitled to special sympathy. The measure, however, passed the Lower House this year by 35 to 25, 24 of the minority being of English, and a considerable majority of its supporters of Dutch extraction. In the Council it would have been thrown out had all the Members adhered to their pledges and to their vote the previous year; but two gentlemen, for reasons with whose nature he was unacquainted, voted against their pledges, the new system thus gaining a majority of 1. Not only was that slender majority for the second reading accepted, but every clause of the Bill was passed through Committee

by the casting vote of the Chairman, whose vote in this House would be of no such avail. Moreover, the Standing Orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a third time the same night, thus showing that the Government were not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity thus acquired. Let their Lordships conceive a measure revolutionizing the Constitution of the Cape as thoroughly as our own Government was revolutionized in 1868 being thus passed by two of its pledged opponents being lured over, by the casting vote of the Chairman in Committee, and by the suspension of the Standing Orders, in order that those two men might not be induced to reconsider their policy. As might be imagined would be the case here, so there this proceeding excited the greatest scandal. He would not repeat the imputations made against the two Members, for with that he had nothing to do; but he asked the Government to consider the effect on the future of the colony, of a victory so obtained, and of a distinct refusal to appeal to the colonists before the final decision was taken. A Petition signed by all but two of the Members for the Eastern Province had been forwarded to him, the petitioners representing the most progressive part of the colony, the interests of which were likely to be neglected under the new system; and it was for the purpose of laying the case and prayer of the petitioners fairly before them that he had taken the step he had. They urged that for 18 years representative institutions had been rendered illusory by the majority commanded by the Western Province in both branches of the Legislature; that serious disadvantages and inconveniences had accrued from their distance from the seat of Government; that the Revenue contributed by the Eastern Province was £79,000 in excess of the Western, while its expenditure was £52,000 less; and that the policy of the Government in respect of the Native races bore with undue pressure on the Eastern Province. What might be expected to happen? Schleswig-Holstein was a name of terror to statesmen; but there the state of things was precisely the same as at the Cape. As long as there was Royal rule, the small German and the large Danish element lived peaceably and happily side by side; but responsible government was introduced,

The Marquess of Salisbury

the result being that the minority became the slaves of the majority. The Germans were neglected and oppressed by the Danes. Belonging to a race more powerful in other parts of the world, they would not bend meekly to the yoke thrust on them on the plea of Liberal principles. They resisted, and we know how the face of the Continent had been changed by that resistance. That was the case on a smaller area at the Cape, and the results would probably be much less, though not unimportant to the colony. A small and distinct population were to be subjected, in the name of Liberal principles and a theory of responsible government, to another and hostile race and district; but, feeling themselves to belong to a great nation, they would feel it bitterly, and would resist the servitude as far as they were able. What would happen would be that neither roads nor bridges would be made in the Eastern Province, and that all the railways would be made in the Western Province, while all political questions would be determined in accordance with the predilections of the Dutch part of the population, with the result that the Eastern Province would be involved in a Native war which it would be unable to carry on with success. When these things happened the inhabitants of the Eastern Province would ask themselves how they came about, and the reply would be that they had resulted not from their own legislation or with their own consent, but because England had placed them under a Secretary of State and a Governor who were bent upon carrying out a particular theory in reference to the colony regardless of consequences, and who had lured their representatives from the faith which they had pledged; and who, having by that means passed this measure through the Colonial Parliament by a bare majority, had, with an unwarrantable disregard of Constitutional Law, dealt with the fate of the colony at their pleasure. It could, however, scarcely be a matter of much self-denial on the part of the noble Earl to hold his hand in reference to this subject for a short time. The delay occasioned by once more submitting this question to the colony would be but slight, while much good might result from the noble Earl adopting that course before he came to a final determination with respect to this matter

by preventing any bitter memories attaching to the proposed change in after years, such as had attached to the Irish Union. The noble Earl would, he felt satisfied, give him credit for desiring that his measures should not actually be just, but that they should be regarded as just by those whose interests were deeply affected by them. Under the circumstances, he could not believe that the noble Earl would persist in what might be regarded by some inhabitants of the colony as a tyrannical proceeding, by which he would force upon the English inhabitants of one of our colonies a form of government which was distasteful to them, and to which the sanction of a bare majority of the Colonial Legislature had only been obtained by the means to which he had referred.

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Copies of petitions addressed to Her Majesty with reference to the proposed introduction of Responsible Government in the Cape Colony.—(*The Marquess of Salisbury.*)

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY remarked that the noble Marquess was a master of strong language, and he had used his power in that respect to the utmost in reference to this question, and had bestowed every opprobrious epithet he could think of upon the policy to which he had objected. Of course, if one-tenth of what the noble Marquess had charged against the Government were true, no language could be too strong in which to reprobate their conduct; but if the House would permit him, he (the Earl of Kimberley) should in a few minutes be able to show that the course which had been adopted by the Government in this matter was entirely free from blame. The government of the Cape Colony was, undoubtedly, a very difficult matter, but that difficulty was not to be met merely by unmeasured denunciations of this or that policy. So far from forcing upon the Cape Colony the particular policy to which the noble Marquess objected, the Government had done nothing of the kind, for they had placed the question before the Cape Legislature in the most careful and deliberate manner. The noble Marquess had referred to a despatch, or rather letter, addressed to himself by Sir Henry Barkly, and had quoted extracts from it. Now, in the letter Sir Henry Barkly said—

"It is true that, judging from the tone of the leading colonial journals, and of letters published by the Members of the Cape Parliament in their columns, the desire for responsible government appears to be gaining ground, at any rate in the Western Province; and I should feel sanguine of being able to obtain a majority in its favour throughout the colony sooner or later were I only in a position to furnish explanations, or to give assurances privately and as from myself, on points sure to be started in different quarters, whenever the subject was seriously discussed."

It was essential to observe what was his answer to the letter, and what were the nature of the assurances which he had been able to give in reference to various matters connected with the question. If the noble Marquess had read the whole of that letter, he would have found that the private assurances asked for related to a broad and distinct line of policy—that of the withdrawal of the British troops from the colony. Nothing could be more natural than that Sir Henry Barkly should have asked the Secretary of State for some assurance in that matter, and he could assure the noble Marquess that the whole proceeding, so far from being underhand, was open and fair. The Government thought that the colonists had a right to know what they had to expect with regard to the withdrawal of the troops, in order that they might have ample time to make their arrangements accordingly. For his own part, he was most anxious that the colonists should know at what he was aiming in the matter. Sir Henry Barkly having expressed some doubt as to whether Her Majesty's Government were decidedly in favour of responsible government, in consequence of his having stated the two sides of the question so impartially, he had in November, 1870, sent him a letter containing the following paragraph:—

"I do not precisely see the grounds for the doubts which you seem to entertain as to the views of Her Majesty's Government on the question of the form of government best adapted to the Cape Colony. I pointed out to you in my letter the evils which arise from the existing Constitution, and I distinctly stated that while either responsible government or a government resembling that of a Crown Colony would be preferable to the present system, Her Majesty's Government were, on the whole, of opinion that the colonists would act wisely in adopting the principles of responsible government."

That was not forcing a policy on the colony. It was merely informing them that at the present moment they had got an unworkable Constitution. Sir Philip Wodehouse, the late Governor of the

Colony, who had been as much opposed to responsible government as anybody, had stated that the existing system of government must be put an end to. The truth was that their present government was the worst possible form of government which could be devised—it being a government by the Crown, checked by a Colonial Legislature not directed by responsible Ministers. The colonists must either go forward or go back—they could not maintain the existing state of things. Either the Crown must assume the whole power of government, or else the colonists must adopt a responsible government. The most confidential despatches relating to the question had been published, and the matter had been laid before the colonists in ample time for them to have made up their minds as to which of the two systems they would prefer. The matter had been before the Colonial Legislature for the last two years. In the House of Assembly the majority in favour of the measure objected to by the noble Marquess was last year 34 to 27, and in the present year 35 to 25, in a House which consisted in all of 66 Members—that was to say, the majority in its favour was proportionately equal to a majority of 100, in the English House of Commons. It was true that the measure had been rejected last year by the other branch of the Legislature by a majority of 2; but in the present year two of its Members having changed their opinion, it was carried by a majority of 1. The noble Marquess had asked that the whole question might be remitted to the people. All he had to say to that appeal was that it must be recollected that the House of Assembly was, to all intents and purposes, a Representative House, while the Legislative Council, although to an extent representative, had an element of permanence and independence about it which the other branch of the Legislature did not possess—its Members retaining their seats for 10 years unless it were dissolved. Under these circumstances, it was absurd to say that because the measure had only been carried by a small majority in the Legislative Council, after having been carried by an overwhelming majority in the more popular Assembly, that the minority had a right to insist upon a dissolution in order to see if they could not get their views sanctioned by the colony at

The Earl of Kimberley

the next General Election. Indeed, had he been of opinion that the measure was as undesirable a one as he believed it to be a desirable one, he should not have felt justified, under the circumstances, in advising the Crown to veto it. The noble Marquess had spoken of the Government having carried that Bill; but if he had understood the institutions of the Cape Colony, he would have known that the Government had no power in either House of Parliament. The Members of the Government might appear in either House to propose their measures; but they could not vote, and they had no direct power, and it was, among other reasons, because the Government had no direct power that a change was desired. Under these circumstances, it was very surprising that the Bill should have met with the success it had. The noble Marquess had referred to the division between the East and the West of the colony. He was aware that that was one of the most difficult parts of the whole subject. It was true that though several of the eastern Members voted for the Bill a large majority of them voted against it. In the Council eight eastern Members protested against the measure, and two sent their written opinions to the Government in favour of it. But that could be easily accounted for, for there was nothing more difficult than where there existed an extended territory and two capitals to reconcile the jealousies of the one and the other. That was an old standing grievance at the Cape Colony, and the whole question turned on the jealousy between the East and the West. The noble Marquess had talked of their forcing Liberal nostrums on that colony. The Cape colonists had not that reluctance which the noble Marquess supposed to governing their own affairs; but each section wished to have the predominance in their government; and it was impossible that both could possess that predominance. Sir Henry Barkly thought that there would be a better chance of solving that difficulty after responsible government had been introduced than there was at present. So far from believing that the difference between the East and the West would be increased by that change, it was more likely that some solution might be found for it after its adoption, and the best arrangement might be a

division into two or more provinces, with a central government. It had been found that there was a question not between the East and West only, but between the East, the Middle Provinces, and the West, and it was a question how those Middle Provinces should be constituted, for it was exceedingly difficult, when they came to deal with questions of boundary, to determine the various points which arose. He was convinced that the Dutch and the English colonists and the East and the West did not entertain those incurable rancours which the remarks of the noble Marquess might lead them to suppose. Whenever the East had been in danger the West, notwithstanding their jealousies, had always been found ready to assist it; and he believed that that would still continue to be the case. In his opinion, the future prosperity and safety of the colony depended entirely upon the Dutch and the English settlers not cherishing those feelings of mutual aversion which the noble Marquess appeared to think so natural. In conclusion, he would only repeat that there had not been in any degree a forcing of responsible institutions upon the colonists of the Cape, who had had, on the contrary, a perfectly fair opportunity of determining for themselves which form of government they would adopt, and that he did not think it would be right, by adopting the course proposed by the noble Marquess, to throw the whole colony into the turmoil of a dissolution merely to enable the minority to see whether they could not obtain a majority against a measure which had been duly passed. With regard, however, to the Papers moved for, he had not the slightest objection to their production.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER said, it was to be regretted that a question on which a Representative House was equally divided should be decided by the casting vote of the Chairman. He had known in such a case of a Speaker or Chairman, without expressing his approval or disapproval of a measure, saying that he would give his vote in a certain way in order that the House might have another opportunity of considering the question. That was the course which he thought should have been followed in this instance in regard to the Colony of the Cape. As the Legislative Council was equally divided in opinion, it would have

relieved the Government of responsibility, and probably would have been preferred by the colonists themselves, if the matter had been referred to the constituencies.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY explained that he had said the noble Earl's particular Liberal nostrum failed to apply to that colony, because it was inhabited by diverse races and was so peculiarly placed geographically. That a Representative Assembly had a right to alter the conditions of its existence without appealing to those from whom its authority was derived was a principle which he believed to be fatal to the true working of any representative system. He regretted the conclusion at which the noble Earl opposite had arrived, and felt satisfied that he would himself have cause for regretting it in future.

EARL GRANVILLE remarked that the noble Marquess' objection would apply not merely to the Constitution of the Cape Colony, but to the British Constitution itself.

Motion agreed to.

METRICAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—QUESTION.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER asked Her Majesty's Government, What Instructions are to be given to the English Representatives at the International Congress summoned by France on the Metrical System of Weights and Measures? He expressed a hope that these instructions would not be such as to encourage any hope of our adopting the metrical system. It was usually said that the metrical system was scientific, while our own was arbitrary; but the metrical system really rested on a basis which was arbitrary too. The truth was that that system of weights and measures was best with which the public were most familiar, and mere scientific accuracy would never compensate for the inconvenience which would be suffered by all classes in this country from a change of system. Moreover, it was unreasonable on the part of the French to ask us to give up our system of weights and measures for theirs, considering the vastly greater area and population of Anglo-Saxon territory, and the rapid spread of the Anglo-Saxon race and

tongue. That being so, the French had no more right to ask us to adopt their weights and measures than they had to ask us to adopt their drama, their novels, or their revolutions.

EARL COWPER said, that in 1870 the Astronomer Royal, the Warden of the Stannaries, and Professor Miller were sent to Paris to attend the International Congress. They arrived in August, but the War, of course, put a stop to everything. In April of this year the same gentlemen went over again, and would return in September. They were sent to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners on Weights and Measures, the object being to assimilate our metrical system to that of the French. The noble Duke would remember that the metrical system was legalized in England nearly 10 years ago, and being legalized here, it was important that it should be the same as that existing in France and other countries. There was not much danger, however, that the metrical system would supersede our own weights and measures, and he (Earl Cowper) believed that, though legalized in England, it had never been used by anybody.

House adjourned at half past Eight
o'clock, 'till To-morrow,
Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 29th July, 1872.

MINUTES.]—SELECT COMMITTEE—*Report*—*Elementary Schools (Certificated Teachers)* [No. 344].

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—NAVY ESTIMATES.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Ordered*—*First Reading*—*Habitual Drunkards** [279]; *Income Tax Collection, Public Departments (No. 2)** [280].

First Reading—*Petroleum** [278].

Second Reading—*Military Forces Localisation (Expenses)* [222]; *Expiring Laws Continuance** [244]; *Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment** [271]; *Revising Barristers** [262]; *Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1869 (Repayment of Money)** [273]; *Appointment of Commissioners for taking Affidavits** [277].

Committee—*Report*—*Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment (re-comm.)** [258]; *Local Government Supplemental (No. 3)** [254]; *Greenwich Hospital** [253]; *Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Boards*

The Duke of Manchester

Loans)* [266]; *Turnpike Trusts Arrangements** [256]; *Local Courts of Record (re-comm.)** [276].

Third Reading—*Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment** [227]; *Boundaries of Counties (Ireland)** [267]; *Royal Military Canal Act Amendment** [270]; *Statute Law Revision** [197]; *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment** [269], *debate adjourned*; *Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds)** [138]; *Pawnbrokers** [283], and *passed*.

Withdrawn—*Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation** [81]; *Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2)** [147]; *War Office (Pensions)** [252]; *General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862 Amendment** [250]; *Permissive Prohibitory Liquor** [3].

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

THE FANTI CONFEDERATION.

QUESTION.

MR. M'ARTHUR asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, If he would state to the House what instructions have been given to the Administrator at Cape Coast, and to the Administrator in Chief of the West African Settlements with regard to the Fanti Confederation; whether Her Majesty's Government intend to avail themselves of the facilities offered by that Confederation for the formation and maintenance of roads, the general education of the young native people, and the development of agricultural, mineral, and other resources in the protected territories of the Gold Coast, as proposed by the confederated kings and chiefs in the Constitution adopted by the said Fanti Confederation; and, whether Her Majesty's Government propose to grant compensation to the persons who were imprisoned at Cape Coast by Mr. Salmon, the acting Administrator?

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN: Sir, the Administrator in Chief of the West African Settlements has been instructed that Her Majesty's Government have no wish to discourage any legitimate efforts on the part of the Fanti kings and chiefs to establish for themselves any improved form of Government. As long, however, as they live under the protection of the British Government, that Government must be consulted previously to the framing of new institutions. Our information does not lead us to believe that the recent movement was of a character at all likely to afford such facilities as those mentioned in the Question; and until we receive further reports upon the subject,

I cannot announce any intention upon the part of Her Majesty's Government, nor can I enter into the question of compensation.

LAW EXPENSES OF EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.—PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

COLONEL NORTH, who had given Notice of a Question to be put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the commutation of Mr. Edgar Bowring's pension, granted on the abolition of the office of Registrar of the Board of Trade, said: In consequence of a letter which I have received from the hon. Member for Exeter (Mr. Bowring), and of an explanation made by him on Thursday last, I must beg the indulgence of the House while I make a few remarks before asking my Question. When I came down to the House on Thursday last, I was asked by several hon. Members why I was not in my place at the time for putting Questions, because the hon. Member for Exeter had stated that he had given me Notice to be in my place. I did come down, but later; but the hon. Gentleman, I suppose, instead of sending the letter to my house, gave it to the door-keeper as he passed through, because when I was writing afterwards in the Library, one of the officers of the House brought me the letter, requesting me to be in my place to day at Question time at a quarter past 4 o'clock. If I had received the letter in time I should have been in my place, to answer any Question which he might have had to put to me. I asked what statement the hon. Gentleman had made during my absence, but nobody could tell what was the state of the case; and I therefore had to wait until next morning to see the reports in the papers, where I found the hon. Gentleman represented as saying that—"following up the violent and thoroughly personal attack" [Mr. BOWRING: "Violent and entirely unprovoked personal attack" were the words I used]

"made upon him in the course of the debate on Governor Eyre, the hon. and gallant Gentleman, without any previous Notice whatever, had placed on the Paper a Notice of his intention to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday next, a Question not merely un-Parliamentary in its terms, but, to those who understood its meaning, conveying an improper insinuation. Whatever explanation the hon. and gallant Gentleman might hereafter make, he (Mr. Bowring) should look upon the Question as conveying an imputation upon his honour and veracity; he should object

to the Question being withdrawn; and if the hon. and gallant Gentleman was not in his place to put it, he should request some one else to put it."

Now, with regard to the violent and thoroughly personal attack—[Mr. BOWRING: "Unprovoked attack" were the words.] Those who were in the House at the time will recollect that I certainly did make the remark that I thought the hon. Member for Exeter should have been the last—or one of the last—Members of this House to lead the attack against Mr. Eyre upon the ground of saving the pockets of the rate-payers of the country, because by the Papers which were in the Library and which had been placed upon the Table of the House, it appeared that the hon. Member himself had received for some years compensation, to the amount of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, for the abolition of the office of Registrar of the Board of Trade, which he filled. I also remarked that I thought the taxpayers of this country, considering that the hon. Gentleman was at the time but 38 years of age, would not feel satisfied that he should at that age, and up to the present time, have received that compensation. The hon. Gentleman did not find fault either with the matter or the manner of my remarks on that occasion. I certainly do hope that whatever I did say was said in a manner calculated not to give pain to anybody; and the only interruption that was made was an observation from the hon. Gentleman himself—"Not one farthing of which ever reaches my pocket." Those were the words he used, according to the report in the newspapers; and I think the report was a true one, because at the time I got up and said—"If the money did not go into his pocket, I certainly should inquire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer into whose pocket it had gone." With regard to not having given Notice, I may say that I gave Notice on Wednesday, and it appeared on Thursday morning, and the hon. Gentleman being a Member of this House, and having the opportunity of seeing the Papers, I did not communicate with him, nor should I have thought it necessary, because the Question was not to be put to the hon. Gentleman, but to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then, with regard to the Question being un-Parliamentary in its terms, I should be very sorry if any question I put was un-Parliamentary;

and I suppose that this one was not, or the Clerk at the Table would not have allowed it to pass. Then, the hon. Gentleman says that he objects to the Question being withdrawn. I cannot understand on what ground he supposed I intended to withdraw it; for I do not think it is the custom of Members of this House to give Notice of Questions, get them printed, and withdraw them. Certainly, I have sometimes withdrawn a Question when I found that it had been previously put by someone else and answered. My attention was next called to a letter published by the hon. Member for Exeter in *The Times*, in which he states—

"The gallant Gentleman felt it becoming to taunt me with the fact—as if it had any reference to the grave subject under debate—that I was in the receipt of £426 a-year compensation granted on the abolition of the office of Registrar to the Board of Trade held formerly by me, and stated that on Friday night last that sum had, as he saw by the Estimates, been voted to me, and would have to be paid by what he called the 'rate-payers' of the country. My exclamation was 'Not one farthing of that vote will ever reach' (not 'ever reaches,' as reported) 'my pocket.'

"The fact is—as I would have proceeded to state but for the evident disinclination of the House to attend to such a miserable personal charge—that the compensation formerly held by me was commuted last financial year (the commutation being paid out of a fund not raised from the taxpayers of the country); and that I was, therefore, greatly surprised to see my name figuring in the Estimates this year. I had intended to move the omission of the sum when the Vote was taken; but was assured by the Government that its insertion was necessary as a mere matter of account between the Government Departments. As I stated, not one farthing of it can possibly be received by me, and I am informed that the Vote will never appear again.

"I will only add that, previous to my election, I gave my constituents the fullest information respecting this compensation allowance, and voluntarily left it to them to say whether they wished me to draw the amount in future, as I was prepared to make an absolute surrender of it if desired. I was requested by an unanimous vote of an enthusiastic meeting of some 1,500 persons not to do so."

Now, I think those 1,500 unanimous and enthusiastic voters do not represent the opinion of the taxpayers of the country.

MR. SPEAKER said, the hon. and gallant Member was not confining his remarks to the subject-matter of the Question, and was therefore out of Order.

COLONEL NORTH: Then, Sir, without further preface, the Question I have to ask of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer

Colonel North

is, Out of what fund, not raised from the taxpayers of this country, Mr. Edgar A. Bowring received, according to the Return No. 304, just issued to the Members, a lump sum of £5,274 in commutation of the sum of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, granted to him as compensation for the abolition of the Office of the Registrar of the Board of Trade, held by him, and the date when that commutation was granted? All I have to say is, that if the House is of opinion that I have mis-stated one single fact, I shall be happy to apologize to the hon. Gentleman, and to withdraw any statement I may have made under a misapprehension; but so far as I am aware I have not done so, and I hope I have not said anything which the House will consider evinces a want of courtesy.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: Sir, the hon. Member for Exeter is entitled to a pension of £426 13s. 4d. for services to the Board of Trade. On the 16th of January last he applied for leave to commute that pension. That leave was given, and on the 12th of February the pension was commuted for the sum of £5,274, which was on that day paid over to the hon. Gentleman. That sum was borrowed from the Trustees of the Savings Banks, who advanced it to the Government on these terms—that it should be repaid by a Terminable Annuity of £636 13s. 4d., which would last for 10 years. The loan so made would be repaid by 10 instalments of that amount.

MR. BOWRING: Mr. Speaker, as the Question just answered by the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer relates exclusively to myself, and therefore involves a Question of Privilege, I trust the House will extend to me the indulgence which it always allows to every hon. Member under similar circumstances. I may, perhaps, correct a slight mistake in the Answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He stated that my application was made on the 16th of January, and I have no doubt that is the date on which it reached the Savings Banks' Trustees; but it was made by me to the Board of Trade in November or December last, and accidentally mislaid in that Department for some weeks. I must, in the first place, state that the hon. and gallant Member for Oxfordshire (Colonel North) is a perfect stranger

to me, and I have never spoken to him in my life, except to offer him those minor courtesies usual amongst hon. Members of this House. During the four years in which I have had a seat in this House, I have never to my knowledge said one single word personal to any hon. Member whatever; still less have I said anything designed to give pain to any hon. Member; but least of all has it ever entered into my mind to say one word that could be considered as conveying any imputation upon any hon. Member. Now, Sir, the complaint which it was my duty to make on Thursday last with reference to the Question of the hon. and gallant Member for Oxfordshire was the following. It is unfortunate that he was not in his place when I made it; but I hoped my letter would reach his hands in time, as I gave it to the doorkeeper at 2 o'clock. The newspapers, however, on the following day gave a sufficiently accurate report of what I said. The first complaint I made against the hon. and gallant Member was that, following up the violent and utterly unprovoked personal attack upon me made by him a few nights previously when the House was in Committee of Supply—an attack which was indignantly repudiated by the House at the time—the hon. and gallant Member felt it becoming, under the guise of a Question addressed to a Minister of the Crown, to attempt to convey, by way of insinuation and inuendo, an imputation which he would not have ventured to make openly, and the purport of which was understood only by those acquainted with the circumstances of the case. My second complaint against the hon. and gallant Member was, that when he thought proper to place upon the Notice Paper a Question relating to myself exclusively he gave me no Notice whatever of what he was doing, but left me to discover it by accident. I understand that in the case of a Question addressed to a Minister, it is quite sufficient to put it on the Notice Paper, because the Minister is supposed to read the Notice Paper; but, in the case of a private Member that is held not to be sufficient. My third charge against the hon. and gallant Member is, that having been a Member of this House for 20 years, and being, therefore, necessarily acquainted with its elementary rules of procedure, he has purposely

worded his Question in a manner which must strike everyone as un-Parliamentary. My last complaint against him is this—that being desirous, doubtless from motives of patriotic and benevolent curiosity, to ascertain the meaning of certain words addressed by myself to *The Times*, instead of applying to the only human being who could by possibility inform him what my meaning was—namely, myself—and if he had done so I would have given him the information he wanted—he has adopted the extraordinary course of publicly applying to a third person, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for an explanation of my meaning, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could only give by means of information which I myself have supplied to him. I leave the House to judge of the conduct of the hon. and gallant Member in this respect. In conclusion, I beg to give Notice that I shall move that there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Copy of a Letter which I addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 25th instant, when I first heard of the attack of the hon. and gallant Member, and which gives the fullest information respecting the whole subject.

LAW AND JUSTICE—OFFICE OF QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.—QUESTION.

MR. RAIKES asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If he can state to the House what provision has been made for the discharge of the duties formerly fulfilled by the Queen's Advocate as an adviser of Her Majesty's Government on matters of International Law; what was the amount of salary saved by the abolition of this office, and what is the present application of the fees which would have been received by the Queen's Advocate had the office continued to exist; whether it has been found necessary to call in the assistance of any lawyer conversant with International Law to confer with the Law Officers of the Crown on the advice which they might be required to give to the Government on topics of this description, and what remuneration, if any, is paid for such services; whether the present arrangement is to be considered permanent or only provisional; and, what are likely to be the legal expenses of Her Majesty's Government in the Geneva

Arbitration as regards the remuneration of the eminent counsel other than the Law Officers of the Crown?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, by desire of his right hon. Friend at the head of the Government, he would answer the Questions of the hon. Member so far as he could, and for the sake of convenience he would take the first and third together. On the resignation of the office of Queen's Advocate by Sir Travers Twiss the other day, it was felt that in consequence of the changes which had occurred the office should not be continued. Formerly, Law Officers of the Crown could not practise in the Courts in which the Queen's Advocate practised, and therefore it was necessary to have an officer particularly attached to these Courts to represent the Crown. But the Law Officers of the Crown being now able under Act of Parliament to practise in those Courts, and the College of Advocates being destroyed, there seemed to be no use in keeping up a merely nominal office, which necessitated the payment of large fees in certain cases. Therefore, it was determined that the office should be abolished. But certain functions had been discharged by the Queen's Advocate in regard to business at the Foreign Office which was not of sufficient importance to be submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General; and it was necessary that the Foreign Office should still have advice in these matters, to be given under the responsibility of the Law Officers. It was, therefore, considered requisite that as in the Courts of Common Law and Chancery, and in Charity cases, there was a counsel appointed by the Attorney General to assist him in such matters, so in like manner a counsel should be appointed to assist the Attorney General in these matters. The Foreign Office desired that such counsel should not be a mere counsel to that office, but an independent person practising at the Bar, and he had accordingly appointed Dr. Deane, at a salary of £2,000, as assistant to the Attorney General in regard to the business connected with the Foreign Office, and with the Colonial Office when the matter, as sometimes happened, related to both Departments, and also in all ecclesiastical matters. It was difficult to say what amount of salary was saved by the abolition of the office, because the Queen's Advocate had been

paid by fees, often very large, which could not easily be reduced to an average. These fees would be entirely saved, although the £2,000 would have to be set against them. He believed the remuneration of the Queen's Advocate had averaged £5,000 or £6,000 a-year. The new appointment would be permanent so far as the Government were concerned; but there were certain offices, such as that of Queen's Proctor and others, which being held for life could not be dealt with at present. As to the legal expenses of the Geneva Arbitration, he had made inquiries, but was unable to give any information on the subject, as much must depend upon the time occupied, the amount of service performed, and a variety of other circumstances. He wished to state, however, that the Law Officers of the Crown received no remuneration, directly or indirectly, in connection with the proceedings at Geneva.

POST OFFICE—TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

QUESTIONS.

MR. GRAVES asked the Postmaster General, When the Report of Mr. Scudamore on the development of the Telegraph system, and on the Establishment generally, which was reviewed in the "Times," the "Daily News," and "Echo" newspapers of last week, will be presented to the House?

MR. MONSELL said, the Report alluded to was, in fact, a letter addressed to himself, and it contained personal remarks on different individuals in the Office, and certain other statements which Her Majesty's Government thought it would not be right to publish at present. He regretted that the document had been reviewed in *The Times* and other newspapers, and should endeavour to find out who had communicated it to them.

MR. SYNAN asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the new classification of the Telegraph Clerks has been sanctioned by the Treasury; when it will be issued, and from what date it shall take effect; and, whether a Vote shall be taken before Parliament rises for the increased salaries under such classification?

MR. BAXTER: Sir, the new classification for the great body of the telegraph clerks has been sanctioned by the Treasury, and is about to be issued by the

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cated to the Post Office. The increased salaries take effect from various dates, dependent on the time when the new duties were undertaken, and a Vote will be taken with regard to them before Parliament rises.

INLAND REVENUE—HORSES EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.—QUESTION.

COLONEL AMCOTTS asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he would state to the House whether Farmers are allowed to lend their Teams without being surcharged for them?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that a farmer who had horses which were employed solely for purposes of husbandry, and who lent them to another person to be employed for the same purposes, was not liable to be surcharged.

HONDURAS—TREATY OF COMMERCE. QUESTION.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether the "Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation," between Her Majesty and the Republic of Honduras, signed at London, 27th August, 1856, in which Her Majesty "guarantees positively and efficaciously the entire neutrality" of the Interoceanic Route, and engages in conjunction with the Republic of Honduras, when the road is completed—

"To protect the same from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation from whatsoever quarter the attempt may proceed," is now still binding upon the High Contracting Powers?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Sir, the Treaty referred to by my noble Friend is no doubt still binding upon the High Contracting Powers; but it is held that the guarantee, according to the 2nd clause of the additional Article, does not take effect until the completion of the railroad from sea to sea.

THE ROYAL MINT—THE COINAGE. QUESTION.

COLONEL TOMLINE asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether his attention has been called to the following passage in the Second Report of Mr. Fremantle, the Deputy Master of the Mint:—

"The pressing demand for Imperial Coin rendered it impossible for the Mint to undertake a further Canadian Coinage during the autumn; but, with their Lordships' approval, the agent of the Canadian Government in this Country was able to make arrangements for its execution by Messrs. Heaton and Son, of Birmingham, under the supervision of this Department:"

whether he is not misinformed when, on the 11th of April, he repeated to this House his assurance that the recent Silver Coinage for Canada was executed without the knowledge or authority of the Home Government; and, whether he will place upon the Table of the House Copies of all Correspondence between the authorities of the Mint and any public Company or private person on the subject of the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Coinage during the two years ending on the 1st day of July, 1872?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, he should have had great pleasure in answering the fourth Question which the hon. and gallant Gentleman had put to him in the present Session on this important subject; but he found it impossible to do so in consequence of a difficulty which he would now state to the House. The hon. and gallant Gentleman asked him—

"Whether he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was not misinformed when, on the 11th of April, he repeated to this House his assurance that the recent Silver Coinage for Canada was executed without the knowledge or authority of the Home Government?"

On consulting *Hansard*, he found what he said was that—

"The recent silver coinage for Canada was executed with the knowledge and without the authority of the Home Government."

Of course, as he never made the statement alluded to in the Question, he could not admit he was misinformed at the time he made it. If he complied with the next request of the hon. and gallant Member, he would have to place on the Table of the House the whole Correspondence of the Department during the last two years. That, of course, he must decline to do.

COLONEL TOMLINE said, he had in his hand a copy of *The Times* report, according to which the right hon. Gentleman said the Canadian coinage had been executed without the knowledge of the Home Government.

BOARD OF TRADE—FORESHORES AND BED OF THE SEA.—QUESTION.

COLONEL TOMLINE asked the Secretary of the Treasury, Why the Order of the House of the 17th March, 1869, for Return of Statements relative to Fore-shores and Bed of the Sea from the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, has not been complied with; who is the officer responsible for the delay in giving effect to that Order; and, when may the Return be expected to be laid upon the Table of the House?

MR. BAXTER said, he was afraid there had been a misunderstanding in regard to the Order. From the records of the Treasury he found that on the 19th of March no directions had been given, because the hon. and gallant Member had been requested to move for the Return in another form. The hon. and gallant Gentleman had not done so; but there was no objection to the substance of the Return, and he would communicate to the hon. and gallant Gentleman what information he was willing to give.

MERCHANT SHIPPING—REDUCTION OF LIGHT DUES.—QUESTION.

MR. T. E. SMITH (for Mr. NORWOOD) asked the President of the Board of Trade, If it is probable that a reduction in the dues levied on shipping for lights will shortly be made; and, if he can state the extent of the reduction contemplated?

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE was glad to say that the Board of Trade, on a review of the present condition of the revenue from light dues, was prepared to make a reduction in them to the amount of £60,000 per annum. The intention was that one-third of the reduction should go to the relief of the coasting trade, and the other two-thirds to the relief of the trade generally. The reduction would take effect from the 1st of October next.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (TRAVELLING EXPENSES.)—QUESTION.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether he has considered the fact stated in the Letter of Mr. Serjeant Wheeler, dated 9th July 1872, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury; and, if so, whether he

still purposes to apply the rules laid down in the Treasury Minute of 22nd June 1872, to Judges appointed prior to the year 1870?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, he wished to state, in the first place, that the Minute in question was adopted in order to give effect to the wishes of the Committee of Supply with reference to the travelling expenses involved in the Question. ["No, no!"] However much that statement might be disputed, at all events he understood that to be the wish of the Committee. Moreover, whether that were so or not, he was unable to say he could deal with the arguments and facts stated in the letter of Mr. Serjeant Wheeler, because they seemed to amount to this,—that when maintenance expenses were once fixed for a public officer they ought not to be revised or altered under any circumstances during his tenure of office. That would amount to a vested interest which he could not admit. With regard to the salary of an officer, he freely admitted it; but the expenses of an officer appeared to him to be perfectly met if he received a fair indemnity for the expense to which he was put. At the same time, he was bound in candour to say that fresh facts had come to his knowledge since the decision of the Committee was arrived at. It appeared to have been the opinion of several Lord Chancellors—though not of the present one nor of Lord Westbury—that County Court Judges should not reside in their districts; and he freely admitted that if any gentleman had made his arrangements for life in deference to that opinion the circumstance constituted a claim on the Treasury, and that expenses ought to be paid which otherwise would not have been allowed. The Treasury, therefore, were not willing to take the matter in a lump, but intended to consider each case separately, with a view of rendering complete justice to those who had submitted their claims. Lastly, anticipating the Question of the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Mr. James), he had to state that the Estimates had been voted this year under the old footing, and would be applied for the coming year on that footing. Therefore, the hon. and learned Gentleman would have ample opportunity to challenge the propriety of any Vote the Treasury might propose to make.

MR. JAMES said, it had also been his intention to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether he will suspend its operation until there has been an opportunity of taking the sense of Parliament upon it? In consequence, however, of the explanation just given, he should wait to see what course was taken by the Department, repeating the Question, if necessary, hereafter.

ARMY—WOOLWICH ACADEMY.

QUESTION.

LORD EUSTACE CECIL asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether the Report of the Annual Inspection of Woolwich Academy, drawn up in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Military Education, will be presented to Parliament before the close of the Session?

MR. CARDWELL said, the Report would be presented before the Session closed.

IRELAND—MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.

QUESTION.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING said, that at the conclusion of the debate on Thursday there had been an understanding that the Government would give an early day for the resumption of this discussion. He, therefore, begged to ask the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, On what day the debate would be resumed, in order that Irish Members, looking to the period of the Session, might take whatever course became necessary under the circumstances?

MR. GLADSTONE: Sir, I have been in expectation of seeing the hon. and learned Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt) in his place, and of having some communication with him upon the subject. The object of the postponement on Friday night was that we might be able, from the progress of Business, to form a clearer judgment as to the period when it would be possible to afford an opportunity for the resumption of the debate, and then to communicate this to my hon. and learned Friend and the other Irish Members. At present, we are unable to form any such judgment or to make any such communication, the progress on Friday and Saturday not having been such as we could have hoped. I can only trust that the next few days may

enable us to form some clearer judgment as to the period when the Committee of Supply will probably close, as that is the matter on which arrangements, in point of time, will naturally depend.

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £928,510, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of Naval Stores for building, repairing, and outfitting the Fleet and Coast Guard, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873."

MR. HUSSEY VIVIAN, in calling attention to the controversy which had existed during the past 25 years on the relative merits of Welsh and North-country coal for use in the Navy, said, that Admiral Symonds had reported that the smoke produced by the use of North-country coal rendered the observation of signals almost impossible; that Sir Alexander Milne said that in case of war North-country coal would be entirely unfit for the service, as it would make known the position of vessels, for from his own flag-ship he had seen the smoke at the distance of 30 miles; and that Captain Willes also said that the smoke of this coal damaged the clothes of the men employed. Those opinions were recorded in print, as were also certain remarks bearing upon them which were made by Vice Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson. He (Mr. Hussey Vivian) had perused those remarks with great pain, because he found that their tendency was to snub a number of admirals, captains, and chief engineers who had conducted and reported upon a series of experiments with great skill and care. Their accuracy, too, had been questioned, for the trials of the *Urgent* and the *Lucifer*, upon which they were chiefly founded, were, it was maintained, of a special character. He should, therefore, like to hear how these figures were arrived at.

MR. GOSCHEN explained that the Minute of Sir Spencer Robinson was not communicated to the officers in question by way of censure, but was a confidential communication to the Admiralty for their information. It had only been presented to Parliament because some hon. Members had got to know the

nature of the Reports, which were unsatisfactory to them, and because the Papers which had been ordered would not have been complete without it.

Mr. HUSSEY VIVIAN said, he was glad to hear that the Minute had not been communicated to the officers. If hon. Members would refer to the Reports, they would find that at page 35 there was a summary of the first series of experiments on the *Lucifer*. Of Welsh coal the consumption was 4·65 lb per horse power per hour, against 5·72 lb of North-country coal, showing a loss of 23 per cent on North-country coal compared with Welsh coal; while in other experiments made with a mixture in equal proportions of Welsh and North-country coal, the consumption per horse power per hour was 5·37, or a difference of 16·4 per cent in favour of Welsh coal alone. In the summary relating to the trials on board the *Urgent* it appeared that the mixture was 5·176, and the difference 4·77, which was not a satisfactory result for Welsh coal; but it must be borne in mind that in making this experiment the areas of the grates had been made to suit North-country coal, and not to suit Welsh coal. With Welsh coal, when used alone in the first trial, the consumption was 6·45. The difference between the mixture and the Welsh coal alone was not less than 10 per cent, and that 10 per cent arose on one-half of the coal, consequently the difference was 20 per cent. On the former trials the difference was 32 per cent, the double of 16, because it was only on the half quantity. But be it as it might, the difference was very great. Now, these were the experiments on which Sir Spencer Robinson said there was an actual saving of 14·83. He would be glad if his right hon. Friend could show where there was the smallest saving, and where there was not a loss in the use of this mixture. He would find from the Report of Mr. Smith, who was a practical engineer on board one of Her Majesty's ships, that that gentleman did not arrive at the conclusion which Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. Murdoch had arrived at. Mr. Smith said that when Welsh coal was carefully mixed, and compared with Welsh coal by itself, the Welsh coal by itself exhibited the almost unprecedented loss of 22 per cent; so that he quietly took the Report which Sir Spencer Robinson had

used as the basis of his remarks on the Report of the commanders of the Fleet, and set it aside, showing instead of a saving of 14·83 per cent an actual loss of 22 per cent. Again, Mr. Wright, who was a practical engineer on board the Indian transports, had stated the saving derived from the figures of the same Report as that out of which Sir Spencer Robinson deduced a saving of 14·83 per cent to be 16·03 per cent. Looking at these opinions, he was borne out in his belief that the conclusions drawn from these very experiments on board the *Urgent* and *Lucifer* were entirely erroneous and unfounded. Trials also had taken place on board another ship, but he could not find that these trials had been reported to the House, and he would pass them over. The next Report was that of Sir Hastings Yelverton, dated September, 1871, who stated that from the late evolutionary experiments with the combined squadrons, he had come to the conclusion that the present mode of using North-country coal was an error; but that looking at the question in a more serious point of view, in the event of war he was satisfied, from the difficulty he had experienced during the late cruise either in distinguishing ships or signals, that it would lead to a national disaster. The next Report was that of Commodore Augustus Phillimore, who calculated that the eight vessels which composed the Fleet to which his Report referred could have stowed 231 tons of Welsh coal alone more than of mixed coal. He put the average saving of Welsh coal over mixed at from 5 per cent to 12 per cent, and calculated that the Fleet could thus have kept at sea from five to seven days longer if the ships had been supplied with Welsh coal rather than with mixed Welsh or North-country coal. It was unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of employing coal which would enable the ships of the Fleet to keep at sea at least one-fourth longer than they could do if they used another description of coal. In reference to the burning of black smoke, the destruction which the consumption of the smoke caused to the boilers was a very serious matter; but from the Papers before the House it appeared that the reason of that destruction had not been at all apprehended, at least by those in official charge at Whitehall. Commodore Phillimore said that great

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additional expense was caused by the fierce flame of the North-country coal acting on the boilers, and that all the engineers had been kept employed for a week to get rid of the injurious effects caused by the North-country coal. Commodore Phillimore also said that the dense volumes of black smoke were an intolerable nuisance under steam, and could not be tolerated in time of war. The next Paper was a Report by Mr. Smith, Inspector of machinery afloat, on Welsh and North-country coal. He calculated that the average saving was 10 per cent; the saving on the *Hercules* was 20 per cent, and on the *Lord Warden* 14 per cent. He also stated, in an engineering point of view, that the question of smoke in itself did not necessarily affect the question of economy; but every engineer knew how much easier it was to remove the grit and dust of the Welsh coal than the tenacious soot of the North-country coal. Mr. Smith further reported that with Welsh coal the ships could have kept at sea 33 days instead of 26; and he referred to the destruction of the boilers in still stronger terms and in more detail than Commodore Phillimore had done. Captain Rice, who had made the experiments on board the *Urgent* and the *Lucifer*, in his Report stated that three ships burnt the same quantity of mixed coal as of Welsh, and four burned more. But it was quite clear that experimental trips were of a very different character from the hard work of the service. Experiments of six hours' duration were not calculated to destroy tubes. What was wanted was not what would be the result in a laboratory, but under hard service in any part of the globe. There was one remarkable passage in the Report of Captain Rice, and it was that the packet boats on the East Coast of England on short voyages used North-country coal, which they would not do if it was destructive. It was true that those packets did burn North-country coal, and a precious smoke they made. But then those packets were not fitted with that beautiful smoke-consuming apparatus, and the whole gist of the question lay in that apparatus. It was not the North-country coal that did the mischief, but the attempt to burn the North-country coal without making black smoke. A significant phrase was employed by one of the engineers, who summed up the mat-

ter by saying they could store less of the mixed coal, and that they burnt a great deal more of it than of the Welsh coal. Admiral Hornby, referring to the Channel Squadron experiments, said, that as long as a moderate and uniform speed could be kept up, the smoke from the mixture of the North-country and Welsh coal was not insufferable; but as soon as necessity arose for increasing the speed, the smoke became so dense that the advantage gained by the mixture of Welsh and North-country coal was no compensation. Before passing from the point under notice, he might, perhaps, be permitted to allude to a letter written to Admiral Hornby from the Admiralty, in which it was stated that—

"My Lords cannot refrain from pointing out to you that where the desire and the determination have existed to reduce the smoke emitted by the mixed coal to a minimum, remarkable results have been obtained, notwithstanding the advantages of Welsh coal when supplied in a fresh state."

Coming to the second part of the Report—namely, that relating to the Indian troop-ships, it appeared that in 1869-70, the *Crocodile*, for the first three months, used nearly all Welsh coal, and in the last nine months she used four of Welsh and one of North-country coal. In 1870-1 she used a mixture; and the result was, that her total consumption in 1870-1, when she used the mixture, was 14 per cent more than in the preceding year 1869-70. The Report of Mr. Wright, who was assistant engineer to the Admiralty on board the Indian troop-ships, stated that he could find no fault with the management on board the *Crocodile*, and could discover no cause for the increase of the consumption, except the larger proportion of North-country coal. As to the *Serapis*, he could not make out that the Report was of a very satisfactory character, because her furnaces were not altered, and there seemed to have been a good deal of general disarrangement. But in one voyage she burned 321 tons more coal than she had been burning previously. Mr. Wright said this showed an important improvement on former voyages. Her average performance during the season of 1869-70 showed, when her consumption theoretically should have been 631 tons, a consumption of 27 tons less than the actual consumption. Thus, with a clean bottom, the best performance did not come up, with mixed coal, to the average

of the season before, when she used Welsh coal. Her average was 174 tons too much per voyage, or 490 tons; that was 35½ per cent too much coal. The *Euphrates* used 199 tons too much per voyage, being 27½ per cent too much coal, owing to the mixture. The *Malabar* used 37 per cent too much, and the *Jumna* 31 per cent. Such serious results did not escape the notice of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of the Admiralty suggested that a trial should be made with two ships going out and home, supplied with the mixture and with the Welsh coal, and he sent out with the ships three engineers, in order that the mixture might have a good trial. Upon this trial there was a diversity in the conclusions arrived at. The captains of the ships—Captains Grant and Parkin—like all other captains of the Fleet, were very greatly in favour of Welsh coal; while, on the other hand, the engineers expressed a different opinion. Captain Grant stated that the amount of speed per ton got out of Welsh coal and out of the mixture showed a difference of 20 per cent in favour of the former. In addition to that, the smoke from the mixture beat down upon the deck and prevented the possibility of a good look-out, whilst in a gale it prevented the men from properly working the ship, in consequence of the smoke getting into their eyes and causing great pain. Captain Parkin said that when going 10 knots the consumption of Welsh coal was 519 tons as against 618 tons of the mixture; and at 9 knots the difference was as between 481 and 564 tons. It would thus be seen from the details he had read that in no single instance had any officer in the Navy or engineer employed on board ship recommended the use of the mixture, though no doubt some of those who had been employed in connection with the experiments had done so. The greatest authorities, however, were unanimously in favour of Welsh coal, and Welsh coal only. At the commencement of the Session the First Lord of the Admiralty said that at certain ports in England only Welsh coal would be supplied; so that at Portsmouth and Plymouth there was to be only Welsh coal, whilst at Chatham this kind of coal was not to be exclusively used. It was to be inferred, therefore, that a deterioration in Welsh coal took place at Chatham, while no such thing

occurred at Portsmouth. The difference in ordinary times between the prices of the two kinds of coal was scarcely 1s. per ton. One-third of the coal supplied at Gibraltar was North-country coal.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that the reason was that the further they got south the more Welsh coal deteriorated in consequence of the greater heat of the climate.

MR. HUSSEY VIVIAN would not overlook that suggestion, though he could not find the slightest trace of it in the Report; and he believed that there had been great exaggeration in reference to it. At Malta, also, one-third of the fuel supplied consisted of the mixture; so that the whole of our Mediterranean Fleet was to be supplied with fuel which would show the position of the Fleet 30 miles away, and which spoiled the ships, the men's clothes, and the officers' tempers. This fuel also would make our ships resemble the cuttle fish, which could throw out an inky mixture which hid it from other fish which were going to attack it; and this was certainly not a condition in which British seamen would wish their ships to be placed. The Welsh coal would not deteriorate in hot climates if care was taken of it by seeing to the manner in which it was landed. No such care, however, was taken. He understood that at Bombay the coal was discharged into lighters, and then placed upon the land, where it was allowed to remain without any protection. That being so, of course the coal deteriorated. Common sense dictated that they should have a proper landing place, and sheds to hold the coal when it was landed. Beyond that, he must say that it did not seem as though the Admiralty had ever heard of Welsh Patent Fuel. He would venture to suggest the desirability of their trying that fuel, which was made from Welsh small coal. This fuel ought to be stored up abroad for an emergency. He had seen blocks of this fuel which had been standing in the open for 15 or 16 years, and the corners and edges of which were as sharp as when it was first put there, and no deterioration whatever had occurred. In conclusion, he must say he could find no sort of warrant for the use of mixed coal in any part of the world; and he hoped that the First Lord of the Admiralty would inform them upon what ground he ignored the advice of all the most competent men who had reported to the Admiralty, and why he

Mr. Hussey Vivian

continued the use of this mixture in the Navy.

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE said, that in the vacation of 1870, which he had passed in India, he came home from Bombay in a 3,000-ton ship which was entirely supplied with the patent fuel. She had bunkers constructed for stowing the blocks in. Notwithstanding that the screw was imperfect, they steamed 9½ miles an hour upon a consumption of 15 tons per diem. Seeing the pertinacity, therefore, with which the Government adhered to a system which could not be defended upon any ground of common sense, he could not help thinking that there was some jobbery at the bottom of it, which would never be exposed until the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Admiralty consented to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the subject. As to the deterioration of Welsh coal in hot climates, he could corroborate what had just been said. At Aden, the coal store was at the bottom of the volcanic cliffs beside the roadway; there was not the slightest covering of any description; and when the temperature was from 140 to 150 in the sun the coals must rapidly deteriorate as a matter of course. The same thing occurred at Bombay; whilst if the Welsh coal were properly protected it would keep good for any reasonable time. His own opinion was, that Government should themselves manufacture the patent fuel—for which they had the most ample opportunity open to them at Cardiff—and have the ships' bunkers adapted for the stowage of it. In that way, a great saving might be effected in the stowage, in addition to there being a greater degree of cleanliness and comfort to the crews, and a great saving of corrosion in the tubes and in the boilers. He complained that there should be thrown upon Lord Clarence Paget the blame of all those pernicious Minutes which had been issued by the Admiralty, and which had had the effect of placing most of our ships in jeopardy, and of causing an unheard-of amount of rebuke and reprimand in the service. All that Lord Clarence Paget did was to sign, as Secretary to the Admiralty, an Order which was at that time by no means an improper Order. As Secretary, also, he would have nothing to do with originating such Orders, and would simply sign on behalf of the Board. Under

these circumstances, his Friends ought not to allow him to be made responsible for the subsequent *laches* of the Admiralty.

MR. HENDERSON said, he should have no objection to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the whole subject. He believed, indeed, that the use of patent fuel would prove advantageous in the Navy. This was not the first time that the hon. Member for Glamorganshire had brought before the House the question of the super-excellence of the Welsh coal; but he thought the hon. Gentleman might have had charity enough to admit that there was some excellence in coal found outside Wales. He (Mr. Henderson) thought that the hon. Member had too lightly set aside the evidence that told in favour of North-country coal. Nobody denied the excellence of Welsh coal if it could be had perfectly fresh, when it gave the highest results without smoke; but it could not be had fresh. As soon as it was shipped, it began to deteriorate so rapidly that at the end of a long voyage, in a hot climate, the waste was something serious, and, until mixture was proved to be practicable, thousands of tons were thrown overboard; and, in fact, he had heard of as much as 50 or 60 per cent of a Welsh cargo being wasted. The exclusive use of Welsh coal would, therefore, add enormously to the national expenditure. He was sorry to see the battle between North-country coal and Welsh coal renewed, for so large a proportion of Welsh coal was used that the matter might be allowed to rest. As to the damage alleged to be done by the use of the mixed coal, the Report showed, in the case of a vessel which was worked continuously for a long period, and whose tube plate ought to have been burnt out several times, that it was comparatively uninjured. In the Reports, moreover, to which his hon. Friend had referred, it would be found that Sir Spencer Robinson stated that they had demonstrated by experiments strictly practical, that North-country and Welsh coal mixed in equal proportions could be burnt with less smoke than Welsh coal singly. If the mixture was so bad, how was it that it was so largely used by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and that years ago it was found so advantageous by the French Government?

He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would not depart from the present system in regard to the coaling of the Navy, for the change made in the method of purchasing coal was a great improvement. Formerly, there were 50 or 60 kinds of coal on what was known as the Admiralty list, and, as the middlemen could take the cheapest, the system made it almost certain that the Government got the worst coal; but, under the present system, it was as certain that the Government got the best coal.

MR. CORRY said, it was only natural that the hon. Member for Durham should speak in favour of North-country coal, and pick from the Reports laid before Parliament as many crumbs of comfort as he could find. A large majority of officers condemned the use of the mixed coal not only because it begrimed the men with dirt and destroyed the sails and rigging, but, still more, because it endangered the safety of the vessels even in time of peace; and in war it would be absolutely inadmissible, because the volumns of black smoke issuing from the funnels would betray the position of our ships to an enemy at the distance of 40 or 50 miles. Stress had been laid on the fact that the experiments in the *Lucifer* and other ships had been successful; but it should be borne in mind that the experiments made by means furnished by the dockyards were carried on under the most favourable circumstances. All the officers in the command of squadrons had pointed out the positive danger there was in using mixed coal, and yet Her Majesty's Government persisted in its use. [Mr. GOSCHEN was understood to say that it would be discontinued.] That was true as regarded the Channel Squadron; but he had understood it was still to be used in the Mediterranean. The description of coal to be supplied to the Navy was not to be considered with a view to economy so much as the safety of the ships, and in time of war they dared not use mixed coal. It was their bounden duty to look to the safety of our ships, and not to a paltry saving of a few thousand pounds a-year by the use of mixed coal. A great deal had been said about the successful experiments that had been made with mixed coal, but it was experiment against practice. The practical result of its use was failure, although the experimental results were considered satisfac-

tory; and it was not difficult to account for this. Experiments in dockyards were carried on under more favourable circumstances than on board ships at sea. In the dockyards they had picked coal, picked stokers to burn it, and the most skilful engineers to superintend the experiments, in order that they might be carried out to the most successful result. But in the rough work at sea the result was very different, and no care on the part of the officers could overcome the difficulties with which they had to contend. He would not enter at any greater length into the question of mixed coal; because, in the first place, it had already been ably dealt with by the hon. Member for Glamorganshire, and, in the second place, because he flattered himself that during the last two or three years he had himself adduced arguments which had been instrumental in discouraging the use of North-country coal in Her Majesty's Navy. But there was one subject of a cognate character to which he would allude—namely, the Orders that had been issued from time to time by the Admiralty restricting the use of coal on board Her Majesty's ships. On two occasions, two of the leading Members of the Government—the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty—had endeavoured to fix on Lord Clarence Paget the responsibility of issuing the Orders which had been said to have endangered Her Majesty's ships. The First Lord of the Admiralty, in answer to a Question put by him (Mr. Corry), immediately after Lord Clarence Paget's first letter appeared in the newspapers, said that the Instruction, more stringent than any in force, was dated 1865, and that it was signed by Lord Clarence Paget. His words were—

"The House will, not unnaturally, ask the date of these Instructions. The Instruction was dated 1865, and it is signed 'By command of their Lordships, Clarence Paget.' The House will see, therefore, that the Secretary to the Board of Admiralty who proposed regulations more stringent than any of those now in force was Lord Clarence Paget."—[3 *Hansard*, ccc. 2017.]

He (Mr. Corry) maintained that that was a total misrepresentation of the facts, and he defied the right hon. Gentleman to point out a passage in the Circular signed by Lord Clarence Paget which exposed any ship in the Navy to the slightest danger. It insisted on due economy in the use of coal—a very proper thing to do—

Mr. Henderson

and called attention to the Queen's Regulations, dated 1861; but it left it to the discretion of the officers in command to determine to what extent steam should be used; whereas subsequent instructions most improperly interfered with their discretion, by specifying the conditions under which steam might or might not be used. It also directed officers in command

"to examine logs and call attention to any unnecessary expenditure, and to report the same to the Admiralty,"

while it impressed on all officers

"the very great importance of reducing the expenditure of coal on board their ships to the lowest point consistent with safety and the due performance of the service on which they may be engaged."

That Order remained in force from 1865 to the end of 1868, under three First Lords of the Admiralty. But the year 1869 came, and with it the golden age for the Navy. *Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto*. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers) became First Lord, and between the beginning of 1869 and the summer of 1870 no fewer than nine Circulars were issued relative to the consumption of coal. The principal object of some of these was to enforce the use of mixed coal. After the details which the Committee had just heard from the hon. Gentleman the Member for Glamorganshire, what was to be thought of a statement like the following in one of the Admiralty Circulars?—

"The great amount of evidence the Admiralty have now received from all quarters respecting the advantage of having mixed coal makes it necessary to impress on officers that the consumption of mixed coal must be vigilantly enforced."

He wondered where the author of that paragraph expected to go to. Why, "from all quarters," from every officer, commanding or belonging to a squadron at sea, who reported on the subject, condemnation of the mixed coal had reached the Admiralty. He wondered how any Gentleman could make himself the laughing-stock of the service by putting his name to such a document. The first of the nine Orders was dated January, 1869, and from its magniloquent exordium he imagined, when he read it in the newspapers, that it was about to tell us how the Navy was to be regenerated. It began—

"The First Lord and the Board of Admiralty, in accepting the charge of this great department"—

but it merely went on gravely to instruct commanders in chief—such men as Sir Alexander Milne, Sir Thomas Symonds, and others, who knew their duty just as well as the Admiralty could tell it to them—

"To see that the necessary duties of their ships were performed without waste; that public property in the establishments on shore must be duly cared for; that officers commanding ships should be careful of the valuable stores entrusted to their charge;"

and the superintendents of dockyards were enjoined

"to economize the use of stores and materials, and see that skilled artisans and labourers were profitably employed."

But the culminating paragraph of this Circular pointed out the royal road to the favour of the new Board, and informed the service that those officers

"would secure the appreciation of the First Lord and the Board who might distinguish themselves"—

not by the display of the qualities which constitute an accomplished naval officer, but by the saving they might effect in the expenditure of stores. That was the first of the nine Circulars, and two of those which followed were, he maintained, absolutely inconsistent with the safety of armour-plated ships, and repeated accidents and disasters must have ensued if they had not been disregarded to a certain extent by the admirals commanding the squadrons. Those Circulars—the first of which was issued on the 7th August, 1869, and the second on the 9th August, 1870—were to the same effect, and ran as follows:—

"No ship, unless ordered to be at a given port by a given date, or unless her safety would be endangered by observing this rule, is ever to steam when she has a fair wind, capable of sending her between four and five knots, or when she has a foul wind sufficiently strong to prevent her carrying royals, unless when going in and out of harbour."

It was true that there was the exception "unless her safety would be endangered;" but it was quite clear that these words referred to some extraordinary occurrence, and not to a normal state of things. If such an order had been carried out, it would have been absolutely fatal to the safety of our armoured ships, and would have sent half of them to the bottom. Anyone who knew anything about armour-clad ships knew that a command of steam was absolutely necessary to their safety. He had not,

like the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Pontefract, hoisted his flag in command of the Channel Squadron; but he had been on board the flag-ship with the Channel Squadron in one of the heaviest seas it had encountered, and he knew that those heavy, lumbering ships were, under many circumstances, absolutely unmanageable under canvas only, when they often refused to answer their helms, and without steam the danger of collision would be constant and inevitable. Only the other day an officer who had commanded one of the largest iron-clad ships in a recent cruise gave him a convincing illustration of this, which the Committee would readily understand. He mentioned that in one of the manœuvres the admiral having signalled the ships to try rate of sailing under canvas only, and for that purpose to disconnect screws, he was only able to maintain his place in the lee line, and avoid running into the weather line, "by keeping the helm of his vessel hard up." The ordinary control of a vessel's steering powers being thus lost, how was the safety of a ship to be preserved if the Admiralty regulations to which he had referred were enforced? These regulations were absolutely inconsistent with the safety of Her Majesty's ships. Long before Lord Clarence Paget's letter came out, a distinguished admiral, of great experience with iron-clads, warned him that some dreadful disaster would be sure to occur if these stringent regulations as to the use of coal were peristed in. Another officer, one of the best seamen in the Navy, told him that his ship would have been run into, or would have run into others, scores of times during the manœuvres of the Squadron to which he belonged, if the orders had been obeyed; and the officers accordingly took it on themselves to disobey them. But was it a proper thing for the Admiralty to make orders which the officers on service were obliged to disobey? No doubt the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goschen) revised the Orders a short time ago. But how? Why, by practically admitting the objections which had been urged against them. In his Circular, dated the 26th of April, 1872, the words which had previously stood "No ship," &c., were made to read, "No ship, not being an iron-clad," &c., and a new and special paragraph was added as follows:—

Mr. Corry

"Iron-clad ships may, at the discretion of the admiral in command, have steam all ready up on all occasions, and iron-clad ships making a passage or cruising singly may use steam at the discretion of their commanding officers in crowded or in narrow channels, or where special circumstances may render it expedient."

That Order met, to some extent, the exigencies of the case as to armour-clads, but Lord Clarence Paget knew nothing of it when he wrote, and it was not in existence when the accidents to which he referred in his letter had happened. The right hon. Gentleman practically admitted the danger of the previous Circulars issued in 1869 and 1870, and had to revise them. But the Committee must not suppose that these stringent regulations as to the consumption of coal were the only official documents by which the judgment of officers was hampered by the Admiralty. Officers had told him that they would rather pay for the coals out of their own pockets than have to give all the explanations which the Admiralty required when a ton or two of coals more than they chose to consider necessary had been used. The Circulars issued with regard to the consumption of fuel had been numerous, as he had shown, and minute in their directions. If there was the smallest deviation from them the officers who failed to carry them out were required to explain, and severely reprimanded, sometimes, to his own knowledge, for having done what was essential to the safety of their ships. He could give some amusing instances of this. He never before had been quite able to realize the meaning of the phrase "being hauled over the coals;" but that literally was what had happened to these officers. No doubt it was quite right to require proper economy; but it was certainly dangerous to put on too much pressure in matters of this kind. It was most unfair to say that his noble and gallant Friend (Lord Clarence Paget) was responsible for the objectionable Orders; and the Admiralty ought to have taken the responsibility on themselves, instead of trying to throw it on the shoulders of an able and gallant officer.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said, his hon. Friend the Member for Glamorganshire had stated that the controversy between the Welsh and mixed coal had lasted for a considerable time, and certainly it would last for a considerable time longer, if it were to be dealt with in the way in

which the hon. Member had dealt with it. The hon. Gentleman had dealt with it simply from a Welsh coalowner's point of view, as one of the strongest advocates of Welsh coal, and had made no reference whatever to those facts and opinions which were in favour of mixed coal. His hon. Friend stated that he left it to him (Mr. Shaw-Lefevre) to defend the North-country coal—a position which he, as a Member of the Government, declined to accept. The duty of the Admiralty clearly was not to take upon themselves the office of advocates, but to hold an even balance, and to ascertain which of the two kinds of coal was, having regard to all the circumstances, the best for use in the Navy. The main reason why his right hon. Friend the Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers) adopted the use of mixed coal was, that in hot climates Welsh coal became very rapidly deteriorated in quality by disintegration, and the loss from this cause often amounted to 30 or 50 per cent, as it was found very difficult to get up steam with the small Welsh coal, as it would not burn freely. On the other hand, the North-country coal burnt much more freely than Welsh coal did under such circumstances, and by mixing the North-country coal with the small Welsh, it was found that the latter could be burnt. The great saving, therefore, in the use of mixed coal would be found in long voyages and on foreign service in hot climates, where, as he had said, Welsh coal became disintegrated. The mixed coal system, indeed, was not adopted until after a long course of crucial experiments had been conducted by Captain Rice, one of the most intelligent officers in the Navy, who had invented an improvement in the furnace grates to provide for the consumption of the smoke. A further series of experiments had been tried at Portsmouth and would be repeated, the result being, as far as they had yet gone, to confirm the results arrived at by Captain Rice. These experiments showed that there was a superiority in perfectly fresh Welsh coal over mixed coal of about 5·5 per cent, and of about 10 per cent in Welsh as compared with North-country coal; but as fresh Welsh coal could not always be obtained, and as it rapidly disintegrated when kept in foreign depôts, it was believed that a mixture of North-country coal was expedient on foreign

stations. The experience of the Peninsular and Oriental Company went to prove the accuracy of the experiments which had been made by the Admiralty. They employed Welsh coal at home and in the Mediterranean; but in India, China, and the Red Sea, they used a mixed coal, consisting in the summer months of half-and-half, and in the winter of two-thirds Welsh and one-third North-country coal. These, then, were the grounds upon which the use of mixed coal was ordered by his right hon. Friend the Member for Pontefract when he was at the head of the Admiralty. The Reports since made by the commanding officers and chief engineers of ships in which the plan had been adopted, convinced him that where Captain Rice's apparatus was carefully used with mixed coal, the appearance of smoke from the funnels could be prevented by its consumption, for out of 110 Reports 40 were favourable and 20 only were adverse, while the remainder were not of a very decided character. It was true that many naval officers had reported against the mixture; but some of those Reports were made before the furnaces for the consumption of the smoke were altered, and it therefore appeared to him (Mr. Shaw-Lefevre) that they were not to be taken as conclusive on the subject. The notion that bituminous coal destroyed the furnaces more quickly than Welsh was unfounded. It might be recollected by some that when first Welsh coal came into consumption, Welsh coal only was burnt; the advocates of the North-country coal asserted that the fierce flame of the Welsh coal destroyed the furnace far more rapidly than the bituminous, and it was long before the delusion could be destroyed. Now the tables were turned, and the reverse was asserted by the advocates of Welsh coal. He believed, however, there was no ground for either the one complaint or the other. Captain Phillimore's Report, to which the hon. Member had adverted, could scarcely be taken as conclusive, because some of the ships on which he reported consumed 80 per cent of the smoke, some 50 per cent, and others only about 5 or 10, and there was similar differences in their consumption of coal. Surely Captain Phillimore, before reporting, should have attempted to account for these differences. It seemed to be an undoubted fact, however, that

Welsh coal was the best if used at once, but that it deteriorated by keeping. He thought it was also clear that there was advantage in using a mixture of North-country coal when the Welsh coal could not be obtained fresh, and with respect to the complaints of smoke, it appeared certain that with a proper use of the apparatus, and with good stoking, it might be prevented. With respect to the experiments in the Indian troop-ships, the only conclusion he had come to was that there was an enormous margin within which economy of fuel might be effected in these vessels, for already, from experiments in the case of three Indian troop-ships, it had been shown that there was an economy of 2,000 tons as compared with 'previous experience. This economy had been equally shown whether the comparison were made with mixed coal or with Welsh coal. After carefully considering all these experiments, the Admiralty came to the conclusion that, when perfectly fresh, Welsh coal was the better, but that when it could not be got fresh an admixture should be used. From the home ports, therefore, it was thought advisable to use Welsh coal, but in foreign depôts the mixed coals would be used. It appeared to him to be a matter of importance that we should be able to utilize bituminous coal for the Navy. Nearly all the coal to be obtained abroad was bituminous. The Australian coal, the Nova Scotia coal, the coal of Vancouver's Island, and of Japan, was all bituminous, and it might be most important to the Navy to be able to burn these coals as not to depend wholly upon the anthracite coal of Wales. It should also be recollected that the Welsh coal was, compared to North-country, limited to quantity, and in the hands of a small class. Last year there was a strike in the Welsh districts, and there was great difficulty in getting a supply of coal from day to day. Fortunately, however, the Admiralty had at the time a considerable quantity of North-country coal in stock, or some embarrassment would have been felt in supplying the wants of the service. The extent of the bituminous coal fields in comparison with the extent of the Welsh steam coal fields was as 14 to 1, and, therefore, the Admiralty were not in the least likely to suffer from a strike in the North-country districts. Besides, the owners of the Welsh coal were able to raise the price as they pleased, because

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre

they enjoyed a monopoly, and the quantity of the coal was limited; and immediately on the announcement that Welsh coal was to be used in the home ports, the price of Welsh coal was raised 4s. or 5s. a-ton. The saving of £8,000 or £9,000 a-year might seem a small thing—one hardly worth the attention of the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Corry); but it was an economy which he (Mr. Shaw-Lefevre) did not despise. The real question, however, was what kind of coal was the best for the service, and if it could be shown that, on foreign stations, a mixture prevented the deterioration of the Welsh coal, then it was to the interest of the country that the mixture should be used. Before he sat down he would state a few figures showing the consumption of coal during the last four years. Taking the iron-clads, he found that in 1868 the mileage under steam was 44,350, the mileage under sail 25,814, and the coals consumed 12,836 tons. In 1871 the mileage under steam was 77,800, the mileage under sail 40,600, and the coals consumed 20,863 tons. With regard to all other vessels on foreign stations, exclusive of iron-clads, the mileage under steam was 302,000 in 1871, the mileage under sail 409,000, and the coals consumed 28,100; while in 1868, the mileage under steam was 404,000, the mileage under sail was 560,000, and the coals consumed 62,400 tons, showing, on the whole, a very great saving in the use of coal. It would be observed that the economy in the consumption of coal which had taken place, had occurred wholly in vessels other than iron-clads. The consumption of coals by iron-clads had increased, but relatively to their mileage, was about the same; while in all other vessels there had been a great reduction in the consumption of coal, and their mileage under sail had greatly increased. The House would be of opinion that it was of importance that our seamen should be trained as much as possible in navigating their ships under sail, and that steam should be used as little as possible. The facts he had quoted he thought showed that officers had rightly interpreted the rules which had been laid down by his right hon. Friend, and had not sacrificed the safety of iron-clads to a desire to save coal. With the other portion of the right hon. Gentleman's speech opposite relating to the

regulations, he would leave his right hon. Friend at the head of the Admiralty to deal with at a later portion of the evening.

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE said, that the Returns which had been quoted by the hon. Gentleman opposite were perfectly useless.

MR. GOURLEY said, it was a perfect misnomer to apply the term "smokeless" to Welsh coal, and he altogether denied that it was more economical than North-country coal. Besides, it was well known that it was difficult to raise sufficient steam with Welsh coal alone. He therefore hoped the Admiralty would not be induced by the statement of the hon. Member for Glamorganshire—although he (Mr. Gourley) admitted his great authority—to discontinue the mixture of Welsh with North-country coal.

MR. LANCASTER, as representing a district which was not engaged in supplying coal to the Admiralty, said that the great difficulty, in the first place, appeared to turn on the question, whether smoke should be produced by burning bituminous, or semi-bituminous, or anthracitic coal. Although he acquiesced in the assertion that the best Welsh coal emitted very little smoke, yet, owing to the limited extent of the fields from which it was obtained, it would be very unwise on the part of the Government to rely solely on those fields for a supply. Some years ago a series of experiments were made for the purpose of ascertaining whether smoke could be consumed—on which £3,000 had been spent, and in which 60 varieties of coal had been tried—and the result arrived at was, that they could get quite as much work out of other kinds of coal as out of Welsh coal. The smoke could be entirely consumed, and there was scarcely any difference in the effects of the coal—in fact, it was altogether a question of stoking. He was therefore very glad to hear that Government were now paying more attention to that point, and raising stoking into a matter of higher importance. It had been said that the Welsh coal was easier upon the boilers; but if he understood the question at all, the very opposite was the fact, for Welsh coal was so local in its heat that it tended to injure the boilers; whereas the bituminous or semi-bituminous coal distributed its heat over them, and, consequently, had a less injurious effect. Vessels, moreover, which used

Welsh coal, felt the want of North-country coal, because they sometimes could not get steam enough up with Welsh coal. He therefore hoped the Admiralty would not be scared into a timid course, as they would find a proportion of hard Scotch or North-country coal better than unmixed Welsh.

MR. MAGNIAC said, he thought it was the duty of every one who had any experience in this matter—where there was so much difference of opinion—to state what had been the result. Now, his experience went over a great many years, and it showed that a mixture of coal—particularly in the East—was absolutely the most economical. Those who had spoken from the opposite side had not taken into account the extraordinary deterioration which Welsh coal underwent in hot climates. The hon. Baronet (Sir James Elphinstone), who very frequently instructed the House on naval subjects, referred to a time when coal was not used in the Navy; and however valuable his experience might be with regard to sails, he could not claim the same right to instruct the House with regard to coals, for the fact was the testimony was universal that a mixture was best. The right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Corry), who had spoken a short time ago with a disregard of economy, said he cared nothing about economy.

MR. CORRY: I said no such thing. I said economy ought to be considered; but I said, also, that it ought not to be carried to the extent of endangering Her Majesty's ships—costing, some of them, nearly half a million of money—with the lives of those on board.

MR. MAGNIAC was very sorry to differ from the right hon. Gentleman in his recollection of what he had said. He had taken down the right hon. Gentleman's words at the time, and he understood him to say what he (Mr. Magniac) had attributed to him. The right hon. Gentleman said he wanted efficiency, he wanted safety, and he did not care for economy. But if the right hon. Gentleman stated he did not say so, he (Mr. Magniac) had not the slightest objection to withdraw the remark he had imputed to him. The right hon. Gentleman had made a contrast between safety, efficiency, and economy, and he would put to him a case where he would not find safety and economy in retaining the use

of Welsh coal. Welsh coal here and Welsh coal in the East were two different things. In the East, Welsh coal varied very much under different conditions, and coal which had been kept a certain time was as different as possible from fresh coal. In case of war, we could not rely on the regular sailing of colliers; we must have coals kept in store at our stations; and, if the coal so kept in store were Welsh, the result would be that vessels would be steaming four or five knots an hour less than was desired. Two or three days ago a captain telegraphed from Aden asking whether he should give 60*s.* a-ton for coals, or accept those that were offered at 40*s.*; and the difference was accounted for by the fact of deterioration. It was, therefore, an utter mistake to condemn the use of mixed coal in the belief that Welsh alone would give efficiency and safety, because, under certain conditions, it would give neither. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, for instance, used 260,000 tons of coal last year; they used a large proportion of bitumen compared with semi-anthracite; they had large supplies of Australian coal, which they used for mixing with Welsh; and it was only by having bituminous coal at command that they could get contract speed out of their steamers. It was also well known that with a mixture of Welsh and North-country coal you could get up steam much quicker than with Welsh coal alone. Fresh Welsh coal might be used without North-country coal; but the more Welsh coal had deteriorated by being kept the more North-country coal was it necessary to mix with it. In the East there was an immense waste of Welsh coal in consequence; but the published accounts did not afford the means of ascertaining the quantity. A Return, moreover, as to the use of coal, showed that 68 ships had used a mixture of North-country and Welsh coal; that the result was satisfactory; that steam was generated very quickly, and little or no smoke was emitted. What could be effected in so many instances could be accomplished in more, and he hoped his right hon. Friend would persist in the course he was pursuing. The men who failed to do it should be "called over the coals." Considering the small area of the Welsh coalfield, the power which its limits placed in the hands of owners, and the unusual

strength of the workmen in that district, reliance upon Welsh coal might some day involve the Admiralty in difficulty. Welsh coal required different furnaces from mixed coal, and if all the ships were fitted with furnaces for Welsh coal, we might some day have to fall back upon North-country coal under very unfavourable conditions indeed. For these reasons we ought to adhere to the use of mixed coal, and he therefore thought that the instructions were wisely framed in the widest manner, and left as much as possible to the discretion of officers in command. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to connect recent naval disasters with the coal question, but it had nothing to do with them. The truth was, the Fleet was much more active than it used to be, and the disasters had increased proportionately; but activity was the only way to obtain efficiency.

LORD HENRY LENNOX said, he had not the least wish to prolong the debate at that period of the Session; but all he and his Friends wished to do was to lay before the House the facts which had come to their knowledge, and the conclusions they had drawn from them, in order that the Admiralty might consider them during the Recess, and come to wiser conclusions than they had hitherto done. He could not clearly make out from the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goschen) how far he was going to continue the use of a mixture of Welsh coal. Certainly, he proposed to do so to some extent; but he did not say to what extent. His right hon. Friend (Mr. Corry) had said that he wished to have economy practised; but that that must not be carried out at the expense of the efficiency of the Fleet; and that was a statesmanlike expression. The hon. Gentleman opposite had taunted his right hon. Friend with saying that the use of this mixture might endanger the safety of ships, in consequence of signals not being seen through a thick smoke; but it was evident to anybody who understood the matter, that such a state of things would probably lead to great disaster. The Secretary to the Admiralty had said that they had approved of the use of the mixture, because they had had such very strong reports as to the rapid decay of Welsh coal in hot climates. When he and his Colleagues left office, however, in December, 1868, no

Mr. Magniac

and in putting his name to the regulations acted only ministerially. But what he charged Lord Clarence Paget with was, that in his own capacity he had proposed more stringent regulations.

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE said, that what he heard the right hon. Gentleman state was, that these regulations appeared under the signature of Lord Clarence Paget.

MR. GOSCHEN admitted that he made that statement; but he also said that Lord Clarence Paget had proposed more stringent regulations. The fact was, Lord Clarence Paget called the attention of the Admiralty to the consumption of coals, and in his own capacity proposed regulations more stringent than those which were issued. Lord Clarence Paget said himself—

"When preparing the Order, I suggested to the Admiralty that a more definite result would be obtained if there could be a sub-division of the usual sailing Orders, classifying the services upon which it was intended to send any of Her Majesty's ships."

The regulations which he suggested were these—that in ordinary services the voyages should be performed under sail alone; for prompt service they might go under steam to a certain extent, but that the full consumption of coal should be allowed for urgent service only. [SIR JOHN HAY: Nothing about armour-clads?] There was nothing about armour-clads, and only six iron-clads had been added to the Navy since that time.

SIR JOHN HAY said, that Lord Clarence Paget did not deny that he proposed more stringent Orders; but he issued Station Orders which were an embodiment of his propositions to the Admiralty; and he said in his explanations that the ordinary service had reference only to full-rigged unarmoured ships.

MR. GOSCHEN said, it was quite true that Lord Clarence Paget issued Station Orders; but the officers to whom the regulations were issued had no reason to think that they were to apply only to full-rigged unarmoured ships. It might be true that Lord Clarence Paget might have explained to his officers, or might have had it in his own mind, that the regulations were to apply to iron-clads alone, but that did not appear.

SIR JOHN HAY said, the custom of the Commander-in-Chief of a station

Mr. Goschen

was to send a copy of the Order to the particular ships only by which it was to be obeyed; and, as he understood, Lord Clarence Paget addressed a copy of the regulations only to those ships.

MR. GOSCHEN said, the hon. Baronet was very ingenious in explaining things away; but what he maintained was that those Station Orders of December, 1866, were more stringent than the regulations issued by his right hon. Friend the Member for Pontefract. There was one point more upon which he felt very strongly, and which he repudiated with indignation. It was made a charge against the Admiralty—which in this case must mean himself—that in order to screen their doings the Admiralty sacrificed the reputation of their officers; and that was what Lord Clarence Paget practically affirmed in his letter. [SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE: Hear, hear!] That he should have sacrificed the reputation of officers was a charge which affected his personal honour, and one which, if he was capable of doing, would render him unworthy to fill the office he held. If the hon. Baronet thought him capable of acting in that way, he would only say he did not think the hon. Baronet was capable of so acting, and he was surprised that the hon. Baronet should think that any hon. Member of that House could have acted so. The point was, whether it was right or wrong that the officers in question should have been tried by their peers. He believed there was not a single officer implicated who would himself take advantage of the point which had been raised.

SIR JOHN HAY: Was Admiral Wellesley tried by his peers?

MR. GOSCHEN: Certainly.

SIR JOHN HAY: Trial by peers in the Navy means trial by Court-martial; and was not an officer who had been acquitted by Court-martial dismissed by the Admiralty?

MR. GOSCHEN said, that the officer in question had been flag-captain to the Admiral, and ceased to be so when the Admiral hauled down his flag, and under the circumstances that was quite proper. With regard to Admiral Wellesley, the proceedings of the Admiralty in his case commended themselves, he believed, to the service as just; and Admiral Wellesley would be the last man himself to throw the blame on the Admiralty regulations. The Admiral gave orders to

have steam in reserve for six knots, but the ships were only going at the rate of three knots when the accident happened. If the accident had resulted from a want of steam, such a cause would have been brought before the Court-martial; but it was not the view of the officers at the Court-martial that such had been the case. Nothing could be more painful to him than to think that any hon. Member of the House could suppose that he would sacrifice the reputation and future of officers for the sake of a saving of coals. With respect to the question of the use of mixed coal, he admitted that the Welsh coal was more suitable for European waters than any other, but the Government were reluctant to place themselves exclusively in the hands of the constituents of the hon. Member for Glamorganshire. The Admiralty had come to the conclusion to use Welsh coal only in the Channel Squadron, to use Welsh coal mainly in the Mediterranean Squadron, and to use a portion of mixed coal on foreign stations. But it would be very unwise for the Admiralty to limit themselves to a particular kind of coal on all occasions, and they had given directions that inquiries should be made as to the supply of coal that might be obtained at foreign stations, in order that they might not be driven to the necessity of relying upon a supply of one sort of coal.

MR. CORRY thought there was nothing whatever in the statement of the right hon. Gentleman to show that he was justified in throwing on Lord Clarence Paget any responsibility for the more stringent regulations as to the use of coal; but as the question had been argued at length, he did not think it would be advantageous to discuss it any further. He wished to call the most serious attention to a question that concerned the safety of Her Majesty's ships in no less a degree that the Orders respecting the use of coal. He alluded to a branch of the policy introduced by his right hon. Friend the Member for Pontefract, which he and others on the Opposition benches had protested against in the strongest manner—namely, the practice of re-commissioning Her Majesty's ships on foreign stations, instead of ordering them home to be refitted and repaired before being re-commissioned. The consequence was, that they were frequently kept on service without

a sufficient overhaul for a much longer period than was consistent with safety, and he doubted whether even in point of economy anything had been gained by this innovation, as instances had occurred in which ships had proved so defective that it was necessary to send them home immediately after having been re-commissioned, and after the expense had been incurred of sending out the new ships' companies in line-of-battle and other ships brought forward expressly for the purpose. A short time ago an officer who had recently returned from the East Indies told him of the case of the *Dryad*—a sloop of war of the largest class. She was re-commissioned in the East Indies. The new crew was sent out in the frigate *Glasgow*, and the old returned in the *Forte*, *vid* the Cape. But immediately after having been re-commissioned, she was found to be so defective that she was ordered home to be paid off, and she actually arrived in England, *vid* the Suez Canal, with her new crew, before the arrival of the old crew which returned by the Cape. A similar instance occurred in the case of the *Vestal*, which it had been found necessary to send home and pay off, immediately after a new ship's company had been sent out to her in the West Indies. Numerous other instances had occurred of ships having been found in a defective state after having been re-commissioned abroad. But he wished to direct especial attention to the case of the *Ocean*, a large wooden iron-clad which had recently returned from the China station. She was commissioned in 1866, when she went to the Mediterranean, but he (Mr. Corry) had ordered her to China in the following year—as circumstances had made it necessary to reinforce our squadron there with an ironclad. In the Estimates for 1870 she stood in the programme in the list of vessels for whose repair provision had been made; but instead of having been ordered home for that purpose, as she undoubtedly ought to have been, she was re-commissioned, and new officers and men sent out to her in a line-of-battle ship, and it was intended that the new commission should run till 1873. What was the result of this new economical practice? She had been found to be in so defective a state that it was necessary to order her home at the end of last year. The most sinister rumours

were spread concerning her before she left China, and she came home in a state something like that in which the *Megara* went out—leaking 16 inches every 12 hours, which made it necessary to pump her out twice a-day. She was sheathed with Muntz's metal, which would not last above four years, and was found quite rotten by the divers when they went down to clean her bottom; yet she was kept out six years without the possibility of docking her, as there was no dock in China deep enough to take her in. On her arrival at the Cape it was necessary to detain her there three weeks to repair the tubes of her boilers—the ends of which had been quite burnt away. He happened to be at Portsmouth at the time when her arrival at the Cape was reported, and officers spoke as if it was quite a relief to them to hear that she had performed the worst part of the passage in safety, and the Admiral on the station mistrusted her so much that he would not undertake the responsibility of sending her home by the direct course—from Java Head, south of the Mauritius, to the Cape; but ordered her round by Galle and the Mozambique Channel for the sake of a smoother passage. That was the condition which a flag-ship returned from a distant station—not in consequence of any accident, but entirely owing to the economical innovation of requiring ships to serve a second commission without the necessary repairs. There was another flag-ship—the *Zealous*, in the Pacific—whose condition had excited alarm among those having friends on board; she, like the *Ocean*, had been re-commissioned abroad, and the First Lord had himself admitted that she was not in a very satisfactory state, as, in answer to a question which was put to him some time ago, he stated, as a reason why no apprehension need be felt respecting her, that her departure from the Pacific would be so timed that she would arrive before the winter gales. The moral results of the system were hardly less objectionable, for it destroyed the *esprit de corps* of the officers, and the pride which they ought to feel in their ship. Formerly they prided themselves on bringing their ships home in the highest order, and the favourable reports of Commanders-in-Chief, on their ships being paid off, was looked to by Commanders and First Lieutenants as a

Mr. Corry

stepping-stone to promotion. Now, it was their successors, on their ships being re-commissioned, who profited by their exertions, and this could not fail to have a discouraging effect on the service. He hoped, therefore, on every ground, that the right hon. Gentleman would abandon the system. He would now shortly advert to some matters of detail, but at that late hour he would abstain from noticing anything which was not of essential moment. The safety of our ships depended materially on the condition of their ropes, boilers, and chain cables, and, according to his information, it was at present far from satisfactory. He understood that the Admiralty had been receiving very unfavourable reports as to rope. The spinning of the yarn by machinery had been generally adopted at Chatham for some years, and two years ago arrangements were made for spinning all yarn at Devonport by machinery. Now, hand-spun yarn was certainly the strongest, and he would read a short extract from a letter which an officer of long experience had written to him on the subject—

“Hemp, which was formerly dressed by hatching, is now dressed by machinery which beats and weakens the fibre. Again, in spinning yarn, on coming to a fault, the machinery drives the hemp through when the hand of the spinner used to ease it off.”

This evil was increased by the recent adoption of the practice of spinning by task and job, which gave the spinners an interest in the quantity only of yarn they could produce, and was a temptation to scamp the work. Another cause was, that the supply of hemp and the store of yarn had been allowed to fall so low that they had been obliged to make the rope of yarn which had only just been spun, whereas nothing was better known than that, in order to obtain thoroughly good rope, the yarn ought to be allowed to remain 18 months or two years, and the rope 12 months, before being used. There was no point more strongly urged by master-attendants and ropemakers than the importance of the yarn being well seasoned before being laid into rope, which was essential to durability and economy. An officer of great experience had expressed himself to him very strongly on this matter.

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE asked the right hon. Gentleman whether he would give the name of the officer, and

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE said, with regard to the article of copper, that no such sales as mentioned had taken place within the last three years.

MR. CORRY thought that if the hon. Gentleman made inquiries he would find that he (Mr. Corry) was right. He could only further express the hope that the earnest attention of the First Lord would be directed to the three subjects—the rope, the boilers, and the cables and anchors—to which he had directed his observations.

MR. MAGUIRE said, there could be no doubt that the great object of the Admiralty, both past and present, had been to economise fuel as much as possible. With that view, he would call their attention to the invention of a Mr. Prideaux, C.E., an ingenious gentleman in the City, by which, as was alleged, an economy of 10 per cent in the amount of fuel would be attained, smoke would be entirely done away with, and the temperature of the stoke-hole lowered to within four or five degrees of that of the after-cabins of a man-of-war. It had been tried by Captain Denman, and also by the commander of the *Argus*, with the greatest possible success; and no later than a fortnight since it was tested in the presence of three or four hon. Members of that House—one being the hon. Member for Hastings, another the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Kilmarnock, and the third the hon. Member for Northumberland; and he had been authorized by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Kilmarnock to state that anything more perfect or satisfactory he could not imagine than the apparatus in question. The smoke was effectually shut off in a moment and the temperature effectually lowered. For 15 years, Mr. Prideaux, the inventor, had appealed to the Government to give him fair play; and although it was true that there had been an objection to the invention formerly on the ground that the furnace-doors were too costly, the arrangements since then had been greatly improved, and the former price reduced to nearly one-third. He asked the Admiralty to deal fairly and liberally with improvements or inventions, and not to allow themselves to be prejudiced by old reports.

MR. RYLANDS said, he had a Notice on the Paper to reduce the Vote for Naval Stores by £150,000, being about

the amount of the increase of the Vote of 1870-71. He had no doubt that if the Government went into the market now they would have to pay a higher price for the articles required; but if they deferred purchasing for a few months they would be able to purchase at a considerable reduction. There was about the same amount of stores in stock in March last that there was in the March previous; and as there was no necessity for pushing on the building of iron and wooden vessels the Government might very well wait until they could purchase cheaper before going into the market, and therefore it was that he proposed the reduction of the Vote.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £778,510, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of Naval Stores for building, repairing, and outfitting the Fleet and Coast Guard, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873."—(Mr. Rylands.)

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE said, that the Votes for the Dockyards and for Stores depended upon each other, and therefore they could not reduce the one without reducing the other. Moreover, on a former occasion the Motion of the hon. Gentleman for the reduction of the Dockyard Vote found not a single supporter, and was ultimately withdrawn. The House therefore being committed to the year's programme of shipbuilding, how could it now refuse to vote the stores necessary? Instead of requiring less money than usual this year, in the face of the high prices, he must tell hon. Members that the amount of the Vote would certainly be exceeded. Since the Estimates had been prepared, the prices of coal, iron, timber, copper—in fact, of almost every article, had increased with unparalleled rapidity. The Estimates for this Vote were framed in December last, when iron bars were £9 10s. a-ton; in April they had risen to £12 5s.; in June, to £14; and now they ranged from £15 to £17. Last year, copper was £86 a-ton; in April, it was £98; and now it was from £109 to £116. Coal also had very nearly doubled in price. In December, Welsh coal was 19s. delivered at Portsmouth; in June, it was 24s.; and now it was 29s. and 30s. This rise in prices had set aside all calculation, and had rendered it impossible to make any estimate, and under the circumstances it was impossible to assent to the reduction

of the Vote. In fact, only a few weeks ago he was in consultation with his Colleague as to the expediency of preparing a Supplementary Estimate to meet the enhanced prices. Looking, however, to the very great uncertainty of prices—to the impossibility of saying what they might reach in the course of the autumn, it was thought better to postpone any such application till the beginning of next Session; but if present prices continued, it was certain there must be a large excess of expenditure over the amount he now asked for. The main increase of the Vote, as compared with last year, was due to timber. We had been drawing on our stock of timber for some years, and the time had now come when the stock was so far reduced that it was necessary to purchase in proportion to the average expenditure. One word as to what had been said by the hon. Member for Cork. The furnace which had been alluded to was a very ingenious, but complicated and costly invention. It was, therefore, concluded at that time that it was not desirable to adopt the invention. He understood that its cost was now reduced; but whether it was possible to adopt it now he could not say, but would institute inquiries with a view to settle the point. Passing over the historical matters in the speech of the right hon. Member opposite (Mr. Corry), he would admit that there were complaints a short time ago about the chain cables that were being supplied under contract. The contract was put an end to, and fresh tenders invited. He might add that the contractor who had failed to perform his contract was the selection of the right hon. Gentleman. The Admiralty test was so perfect that it was believed no bad cables had been received. There were no general complaints about rope; but during the last few months there had been two complaints. One came from the Cape, in respect of rope manufactured in 1861, so that it was difficult to ascertain what was the cause of the defect. The other came from the Flying Squadron, and it was believed the rope was made of yarn which was not sufficiently seasoned. At Devonport, the manufacture of yarn had not kept pace with that of rope, and in a few weeks fresh machinery would be set up to increase the manufacture of yarn, so that 18 months' supply might be kept in store.

In reply to what the right hon. Gentleman said about boilers, he might state that the *Minotaur* went out of the dockyard after repairs, and, when the pressure had been somewhat reduced, she performed the measured mile at the rate of 11 knots with ease, which was not a bad performance. Fresh boilers were being made for her; and having consulted the engineer, he could say that the supply of boilers in stock and in course of manufacture was sufficient. It was not desirable to keep too many boilers in stock, because they deteriorated; but it could not be said the question had been neglected when it was considered, that the Vote for making boilers by contract was £93,000 last year and £20,000 this.

MR. CORRY asked whether the Admiralty intended to re-commission ships on foreign stations? That was the most serious question of all.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he did not understand that there was once a rule never to re-commission ships, and that there had since been a practice always to re-commission ships. For instance, he believed it had always been held that gunboats might with advantage be re-commissioned on foreign stations. As to what would be done in future, a great deal must depend upon the ships themselves, and the reports of engineers as to their condition and that of their boilers. A ship never was re-commissioned until she had been fully reported upon; and such reports would be made more searching than before, for the reports of engineers had, in some instances, been found to be very incorrect. It was not likely that an iron-clad would again remain six years on a station. It would be premature now to say what would be done three years hence; it was more probable that the right hon. Gentleman himself would have to consider whether he would re-commission the ships which had lately gone out; but he (Mr. Goschen) did not think any large iron-clad would remain out six years.

MR. CANDLISH said, that for once there was a proposal to reduce expenditure for which he could not vote. If the Motion for a reduction were agreed to, the expenditure would be greater in the future on account of the increased price at which the material would be purchased. He thought, however, that nothing should be pressed forward but

work that was urgent; for it was probable that before long they would have the ebb of the tide as to prices of which they were now having the flow. He therefore trusted the Motion would be withdrawn.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £459,116, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expense of Steam Machinery and Ships building by Contract, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873."

CAPTAIN BEAUMONT called the attention of the Committee to the experiments recently made against the turret of the *Glatton*. Most exhaustive and conclusive experiments had been carried on at Shoeburyness, with the view of testing the best form and shape to give iron for the purpose of defence; and a most satisfactory result had been obtained from the experiments. The simple point was this—that the whole object of the experiments was to ascertain whether the revolving gear would or would not resist the impact of the shot, and upon that point the trial afforded no conclusive evidence, for the reason that the turret had been struck in a line with the axle, and that therefore the revolving gear could not be affected. All the artillery and engineer officers with whom he had conversed were agreed in the opinion that the trial ought to have been carried further, in order to test thoroughly the protection afforded by the glacis to the turret! and he certainly regretted that, in order perhaps to allow hon. Gentlemen to catch the train to London, another shot was not directed against the *Glatton*. He earnestly hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would take another opportunity of firing a few more shots at the *Glatton*, so that the vexed question to which he had referred might be satisfactorily set at rest.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that in accordance with the arrangement already announced, he must now move to report Progress.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—*(Mr. Goschen.)*

Mr. Candlish

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE protested against the Motion being now made, seeing that the Committee were ready and anxious to go on with the Votes.

MR. RYLANDS remarked upon the large number of Votes that still had to be taken in Supply, and said, if Progress were reported it would be impossible to guess when Supply would be taken again; certainly it would be upon some very inconvenient occasion, when hon. Gentlemen would not be able adequately to discuss them. Since Monday had been given to the Government entirely for Supply, it would be most unwise to report Progress as early as half-past 10. They had better go on and get through the Army and Navy Estimates that night.

MR. SAMUDA was also of the opinion that it would be better to go on with the Votes. He thought the point raised by the hon. and gallant Gentleman as to the experiments on the *Glatton* need not detain them long. For his own part, the trial had perfectly satisfied him. No one supposed that the revolving gear of the turret was absolutely, and under all circumstances, beyond the danger of being deranged by a shot; but the experiments had proved the immense resisting power of the protection; and in the event of the gear being deranged, arrangements were always, he believed, made for revolving the gun by means of hand power.

MR. GLADSTONE said, it was the usual practice of the House to allow the Government, on a Government night, to arrange as to the time to be devoted to different subjects. Moreover, in the present case, the Government had absolutely bound themselves to a number of hon. Gentlemen that other Business should be taken at the hour they had reached, and he therefore hoped the House would not waste what remained of that evening.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK thought the time at the disposal of the Government ought first to be given to the consideration of the Votes in Supply, which the House, according to the Constitution, had a right to discuss at a period of the Session when they could assemble in full numbers. He had never known Supply put off till so late a period in order to enable the Government to proceed with measures dictated by their

own political exigencies. He had a Motion on the Paper relating to the Civil Service Estimates which he should never be able to bring on, because the Prime Minister gave the precedence to measures which might give him a little popularity, such as a miserable shred or patch of a Public Health Bill or a Licensing Bill. The right hon. Gentleman was in favour of personal government by himself; but he was beginning to find out that he could not command hon. Members even on his own side of the House. It was one of the happiest moments of his (Mr. C. Bentinck's) life when the hon. Member for Warrington, about a fortnight ago, asked him to help him to stand up for the independence of the House of Commons; and he gladly accepted that hon. Member as a convert to the great constitutional cause. He was therefore delighted on the present occasion to hold out to that hon. Member the hand of a political brother, and to support his protest against now reporting Progress. The Prime Minister had called upon them on Friday in a most un-Parliamentary manner to sit on Saturday. He himself challenged that proceeding, but the Speaker decided that the Sitting was rightly called, although there was no precedent for it. ["Question!"] Hon. Members below the gangway who cried "Question" pretended to be independent Members.

MR. A. JOHNSTON: I rise to Order. I wish to know whether it is Parliamentary to say that hon. Gentlemen pretend to be independent?

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member for Whitehaven will see that the word conveys an imputation which may be offensive to hon. Members.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK would, then, substitute "professed to be independent Members." He maintained that the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government had done more than anyone in that House to abrogate the rights of private Members. If any Saturday Sittings were called, they ought to be devoted to the consideration of the Estimates, and Progress ought not now to be reported without a distinct assurance from the Government that Supply would be resumed at the earliest possible opportunity.

MR. GOLDNEY thought at that period of the year they ought to accept the Government as the best judges in that

matter, and unless something was done it would be quite impossible ever to close the Session. They had been for seven hours engaged on one topic without having agreed to a single Vote; and the other Business of the House might fairly be gone on with now.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK said, his hon. Friend the Member for Chippenham had not been in Parliament in the time of Lord Palmerston, and that if he had been, he would have known that that noble Lord consulted Parliamentary precedent and would never have brought on Votes in Supply at this period of the Session.

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE thought the course pursued that evening was not such as was calculated to bring the Business of the Session to a speedy termination. The right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Admiralty had taunted them with occupying so much time in discussing the Navy Estimates this year; but it must be remembered that the system at the Admiralty had been re-organized, and that questions of great national importance had required consideration. He protested against the progress of those Estimates being interrupted as proposed, when they might be concluded that evening, and contended that it was impossible they could be satisfactorily discussed by the daily waning Members of the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

House resumed.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*, at Two of the clock;

Committee to sit again *To-morrow*, at Two of the clock.

MILITARY FORCES LOCALISATION (EXPENSES) BILL—[BILL 222.]

(Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Secretary Cardwell,
Sir Henry Storks, Mr. Campbell.)

SECOND READING. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [23rd July], "That the Bill be now read a second time," and which Amendment was, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months."—(Mr. Holmes.)

Question again proposed.

Debate resumed.

MR. ILLINGWORTH, in continuation, said he objected to the measure, because it proposed a large outlay in addition to the considerable military expenditure already sanctioned, and would enable a sum of three and a half millions of money to be raised over which Parliament would have no control. Moreover, even if the scheme embodied in it were a good one, it would lose nothing by being postponed until next Session, while the country would be able to form an opinion with respect to it during the Recess. A large portion of the expenses under the Bill would come from the pockets of the industrial classes, who had no apprehensions of danger and no wish to meddle with the affairs of our neighbours, and he therefore protested both against its being borne by them in such large proportion, and against such an expenditure, when taxation already pressed so heavily upon the industry of the country. If, therefore, this outlay were considered necessary, let it be paid by those who really wished for it. He objected also to the Bill for its intermixture of military with the civil population, feeling sure that the latter would thereby suffer. He did not pretend to be an authority on this subject, but his opinions had been gathered from Blue Books and official documents, which supported him in his strong repugnance to the measure. Barracks were, he believed, a nuisance wherever they were found. In our present relations with foreign Powers, was it necessary to foster our military system, and familiarize our population with it in the way now proposed? The calamity of the Continental States was their over-grown military system, and we should denounce that system instead of humbly copying it. Considering our well-nigh impregnable position and our Navy, and considering, also, the very subordinate position we should hereafter play in Continental quarrels, we should adopt a policy of non-intervention, and, while giving our advice, should preface it by stating candidly that we did not intend to fight. He could not understand how it was that a larger military expenditure was proposed by an economical Government than by a Government which made no such professions. No doubt, the Government hoped in the end to secure for us greater economy; but it was just possible they might be mistaken, and that their pre-

sent proposals, like many other great schemes of military outlay, might prove a delusion and a snare. It was said that we should be ready to back up our opinions, if necessary, by physical force. That, however, should not be our rôle. Duelling was put down by a combination between a few wise and prudent men; and England, with its high civilization and great professions of Christianity should take the lead in putting down the duels of nations. He thought that with the successful example just about being carried out between ourselves and America, we should endeavour to make International Arbitration the rule, and not the exception, and he called on the Government, by postponing this Bill, to give the country further time for considering whether they would incur this large outlay. He was certain the interests of the country would not suffer from the delay.

MR. TREVELYAN said, the evil prophecies of some persons upon the subject under discussion had failed in any way to be realized. He thought the opponents of the Bill had failed to show any connection between it and the evils they deprecated; and he denied that the measure was inconsistent with economy, morality, or the establishment of a sound military system. The object desired by many of his hon. Friends around him was that the country should be defended with a small number of men under the colours, and with a large number of men in the Reserves; and in doing so they seemed to wish to have the best part of the Prussian system without a plan of conscription. That was the scheme he had advocated by letters in *The Times* in 1870. Men, however, could not be enlisted for the short period of three years with a prospect of returning to citizen life, as long as they were liable to be sent to an unhealthy climate like India for an indefinite period. The Government, moreover, were deterred from facing the difficulty involved in this matter by those who told them that it would be dangerous to have a permanent Indian army of occupation, because it might be turned into a Prætorian Guard. Their establishment was 192,000, and the usual number of recruits was 10 per cent on the establishment, or 19,000 per annum. That was on 12 years' service. Last year they got 22,000; but as the service was

thing as to the manner in which the hon. Member for Carlisle had spoken of its extravagance. The hon. Member had stated that anyone who voted for the reduction of the Army at the beginning of the year would vote against the Bill. Now, he (Mr. Trevelyan) voted for the reduction, because he wanted fewer men; and he voted for the Bill because he believed it would procure more efficient men. What was the object of the Bill? The object of the Bill was to make the Militia more effective by bringing it into connection with the Regular Army and placing it under the control of officers of that Army. He could not doubt that when that was effected, that Militia regiments such as that commanded by his hon. Friend the Member for West Gloucestershire—and which several hon. Members knew very well—after being embodied for four or six months would be fit to stand in any line of battle whatever. This, too, was an economical measure, because it would supply them with Militiamen who would cost only £7 per head, whereas the men of the Regular Army cost £42 per head. The objection of the right hon. Baronet the Member for Droitwich, so far as he could make out, was somehow mixed up with the withdrawal of troops from the colonies. He (Mr. Trevelyan) regarded that withdrawal as a well-considered measure, for in Canada the Force acted as a drag in time of peace, and in the event of war it would have been a prize which would have been very much esteemed by their enemy. As to New Zealand, the Force there only robbed them of their money, and robbed the colony of its self-reliance. Those troops having been withdrawn, they were in want of barrack room for 9,000 men. The Bill gave them that barrack room as a sort of incidental result of the reorganization of our Army. It was also an economical measure in this respect—it would save them from military expenditure occasioned by periodical panics, for an enormous mass of the people of this country, right or wrong, would not be satisfied unless they felt that the country was secured against invasion. Well, up to this time, whenever the public mind was excited, the only resort the Government had was to enlist 10,000 or 20,000 men, who were at once dismissed as soon as the public mind became quiet again. But if the

Mr. Trevelyan

system contemplated by this Bill were carried out, the Government, under every circumstance and at all times, would be able to refuse to listen to any cry for increased military expenditure, and the Secretary for War would be enabled to bring forward Military Estimates which would rival the Navy Estimates which were proposed by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Pontefract. In conclusion, he would say that the result would be to provide them with 77 Line battalions and 70 Militia battalions, which would be able to take the field at a cost at which, some years ago, they had 49 Line battalions, and a Militia which might be said to be no organized force at all. Besides that real security there was the moral security. All over the country the people would see that they had got their worth for their money, and these centres, instead of being centres of immorality, would be centres of public confidence. As long as they had a bad system it was impossible to economize, and for the first time in his experience of Parliament they had had within the last two years proposals as to the military expenditure by which, he must repeat, they would get their money's worth for their money.

COLONEL HOGG said, that the policy of the Government had been approved of by the House and the country, and now that Her Majesty's Ministers were bringing forward a measure to work it out to a proper end, he thought that every man who was a soldier would do everything he could to support Her Majesty's Ministers. He thanked the hon. Member for the Border Burghs—with whom he did not often agree—for his able defence of the character of the soldier. The hon. Members for Knaresborough and Merthyr Tydvil had thought proper to cast most unfair and most untrue aspersions on the character of soldiers, but he (Colonel Hogg) knew, as one who had spent some of the best years of his life in the Army, that the assertions they had made in that House were unfounded. One hon. Gentleman had said that the civil population suffered because the Army was among them, but he very naturally added that he knew nothing about them. To those who knew the facts, that hon. Gentleman showed that he was utterly ignorant of what he was talking about. Those who had lived in the Army said that

their morality was equal to that of the civil population. He did not agree at all with the principle of short service; he thought three years and even six years was too short; and that the right hon. Gentleman would find that out, when he came to put his scheme into practice. By a judicious mixture of men who had money and of men who had none, but who wanted to rise in their profession the Army would gain a great advantage. The Bill of the right hon. Gentleman was, under existing circumstances, one of the best that could be brought in. Anybody who had anything to do with soldiers and Militia knew that one of the worst things was to take a number of young raw soldiers and billet them about. He believed that the best economy was to be prepared for war. That, he believed, was the object of the Secretary of State for War, and the House ought to assist him in bringing the Army and its Reserves to the highest state of efficiency.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT said, he had heard nothing from the hon. Member (Mr. Trevelyan) to make him desire to establish military centres throughout the country. As to the health of young soldiers being superior to that of the civil population, that was not surprising, considering that they were picked men, and that probably a third of the applicants for enlistment were rejected. The statement that barrack accommodation was deficient by 9,000 men was simply an argument for the diminution of a force greater than had been customary in time of peace; and he saw no prospect of preventing panics, which affected persons mostly of feeble intellect and of wealthy means, who felt alarm when people of sound judgment saw no ground for it. Whatever the object of the measure might be, it would tend to make us a military nation, though we had seen the calamities to which military ambition had led on the Continent. Far from complaining of the late introduction of the measure, he wished it had been still later, for the Government would then have been more easily induced to defer it till the nation had had time to consider it. It would be much pleasanter for him to support the Government, but he felt it his duty to oppose this Bill, and 18 months ago, when the London Press was endeavouring to excite the country to a war with Russia, a great meeting at Manchester pronounced emphatically

for a peace policy. It might be questioned whether, as insisted on by the opponents of the Ballot Bill, any great legislative change ought to be made which was not sanctioned by the people at the last Election; but it was manifest that Parliament had no right to act contrary to the decision of the constituencies, unless circumstances made it imperative, and at the last Election they decided by an enormous majority in favour of the policy of economy then advocated by the Members of the present Government. No hon. Gentleman now on the Treasury Bench would then have ventured to foreshadow a scheme like this, and if the Bill did not pass, and an election happened at the end of the year neither the Government nor the Opposition would put forward such a policy. Nobody could affirm that the security of the country had been jeopardized, for Germany would hesitate to enter on another war, with France in her present temper, and a Member of the Government (Mr. Grant Duff), whose Continental information entitled him to much attention, had ridiculed a German invasion as more difficult than an English invasion of Germany. He had been educated by the present Government to think £3,500,000 a large sum. It would take the 100,000 male adults of Manchester 35 weeks to earn it at £1 per head. He acquiesced a year or two ago in the refusal of the Treasury to grant £50,000 or £100,000 for a centre of science and learning, first because he could not help it; and secondly, because he hoped the Government would co-operate with the economical Members of this House; but if they had £3,500,000 to spare they might reduce the National Debt, or reserve it for the bill probably coming to us from Geneva, for which the hon. Member for Birkenhead (Mr. Laird) was considerably responsible; or taxes on articles of consumption might be reduced, seeing that the rise of wages was counterbalanced by the enhanced price of the necessaries of life, and that ignorant people were beginning to stone the butchers. The hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil (Mr. Richard) had described these military centres as the centres of idleness and demoralization. Under the existing law a soldier who deserted his wife or abandoned his children, legitimate or illegitimate, could not be made responsible to the law, and, in his opinion, before

soldiers were collected together in fresh places these exemptions from the consequences of their wrongful acts should be abolished. He had heard it said at the beginning of the Session that the Secretary for War had saved the Government. If the Government ever was in such a strait that it required to be saved, he could only regret that it had not been saved by some other means than such as entailed the introduction of this Bill. There was a large number of Members in the House who were interested, either directly or indirectly, in military matters, and the moment it became known that the Secretary for War intended to throw these millions into their lap, they discovered that the Government was the most patriotic that we had had in recent times. It appeared rather extraordinary to him that the first great Cabinet that had opened its doors to the Society of Friends should imitate so extensively the military policy of the Continent, which entailed such an immense amount of poverty and crime. Taking our insular position into account, we spent nearly ten times as much upon our Army, proportionately, as foreign nations did upon theirs. It had been said that whenever the two front benches went together something was being done that ought not to be done, and he did not believe that the present case was an exception to the rule. He regretted that there was not a better Opposition in that House than there was at present. The fact was that the Opposition had no policy whatever. The speeches of their Leader at Manchester and at the Crystal Palace had proved that they were completely bankrupt in politics. He regretted that the Opposition had not stood forward in this instance as the protector of the people against the exactions of the military class. Hon. Members would have to appear before their constituents in a few days, and, for his own part, he should be able to say that, while approving in the main the conduct of the Government, he had opposed to the utmost of his power the squandering of £3,500,000 for military purposes.

MR. F. STANLEY said, that the Bill was framed with the view of carrying into effect the objects that had received the sanction of Parliament last year. It, therefore, bore now an entirely different aspect from what it did when the matter was first brought forward, for since then

entirely different issues had been raised. The hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil (Mr. Richard) spoke the other evening about these great military training centres being centres of vice, and he quoted a speech of Colonel Dickson. The latter Gentleman, however, spoke of an entirely different state of things from that contemplated by the Bill. In 1862, the soldiers were collected in one, two, or three centres, where they were entirely cut off from communication with the civil population; they had no amusements provided for them, and nothing was done to prevent them from indulging in immorality, whereas the object of the present Bill was not to bring soldiers in great numbers to one or two military centres, where they were to be kept separate; but it was to spread the military force over the country, and to endeavour to do away with the hard-and-fast line that had hitherto existed between the civil and military populations, at the same time keeping them under proper control. The remarks that fell from his hon. Friend the Member for Manchester (Mr. Jacob Bright) were too serious to regret, although his hon. Friend had substantial reason to be sorry to a considerable extent for the way in which his argument was treated. He (Mr. F. Stanley) would admit, however, that the argument was cogent enough to be brought before the House on any subject; and that whether it had met with the treatment it merited or not, it was at all events entitled to respect, for it was a complicated question, and his hon. Friend had expressed his opinion with great delicacy. In any view of the case, there was reason for circumspection, which faculty would no doubt be exercised by all concerned. Whatever might be said about the little notice given to the country of the Government plan, the details of it had really been made known since an early day in February. The scheme consisted of three parts—the abolition of purchase, the organization of the Army, and the localization of the military Forces; and the two latter parts met with general approval. The territorial designation of regiments was, for the first time, to be something more than a mere name. The Militia battalions were to be under canvas at the dépôt centre, and though that arrangement had been somewhat modified by a subsequent Memorandum, he

Mr. Jacob Bright

wished to know whether, in principle, it would be maintained, and whether measures would be taken to provide for the circumstance of their being embodied in winter, when the inclement season might render it impossible for them to remain under canvas? He trusted the right hon. Gentleman was not going to ask the House to incur a large expense for permanent barracks, when structures of a more temporary character might be adopted, especially as after a time it might be found requisite to move some of the *depôt* centres to other places; for he thought that localization applied merely to *depôts* would fail, unless military centres for our Reserve men were established all over the country, for otherwise there would be considerable difficulty in securing the services of Reserve men when they might be wanted at a future period. Unless the places for drilling were situated within a comparatively short distance of the places where the men worked, they would not come up to drill, and after a certain time the Reserve itself would fall off in numbers and efficiency. As to the proposal of the hon. Member for Hackney, it should be borne in mind that in this country, without a conscription, we must deal with things as they were rather than as we might wish them to be, and the Militia, after all, would be the source to which we must look for our Army recruits. Entertaining, therefore, a very strong wish for the efficiency of the Army, he should certainly support the Bill. In conclusion, he would say that he was not now expressing the opinion for the first time—he had long entertained it, that the 40th clause of the Mutiny Act—the right hon. Gentleman would know exactly to what he referred—was a disgrace to the Army, and he hoped the Government would direct their attention, with a view to the adoption of some measures to prevent so serious an evil, which often led to other crimes, obtaining still further extension by the establishment of these centres.

MR. T. E. SMITH thought the Government had been hardly used by the opposition that had sprung up against this Bill at that late period of the Session. If the Government had brought in and pressed on the Bill at a considerably earlier date hon. Gentleman would have gone down to their constituents and have said—"The Government are not

in earnest about the Ballot Bill; they evidently attach more importance to a measure for Army localization which they are pressing forward instead of the Ballot; and we request you by Petitions, and by all the pressure which you can bring to bear upon the Ministry to support the Ballot Bill, and let the other measure go." With regard to the effect which these military centres would have upon the people, he had seen something of the effect produced in garrison towns by having soldiers' barracks planted amongst them. If the barracks were properly situated—not right in the centre of a town, but sufficiently removed from it—they had no injurious effect at all. It was said that none of the large towns were in favour of the Bill; but most of those places were garrison towns at present, and they did not protest against the presence of military Forces in their midst. Certainly, if for nothing else, the Bill would do a great deal of good by preventing the billeting of the Militia in public-houses, which subjected them to degrading and debasing influences. The Militia, instead of being so billeted, would for the future be lodged in barracks, and thus be removed from injurious public-house influence. The hon. Member for Manchester (Mr. Jacob Bright) had stated that the Bill proposed to spend a great deal of money on a subject which had not been submitted to the opinion of the country. The country was not unwilling to meet Army expenditure, but objected to expenditure for an inefficient Army. It was because he believed that the destructive policy of last year and the organization scheme now before the House were necessary, and in the hope that next year they would have an economical policy, that he supported the Bill.

COLONEL NORTH said, he had opposed the Bill of the right hon. Gentleman, because he believed that it would be injurious to the Army, and he was not prepared to say now that he had changed his opinion; but as the House had decided otherwise, he felt that it was their duty to remove obstacles, and give every assistance in their power to the Government. The Report of the Royal Commission upon Recruiting had been referred to, and he would remind the House of two paragraphs in the Report which he had already read. The first of those paragraphs alleged that

in future wars would be sudden in their commencement and short in their duration, and that woeful results would fall upon an unprepared country. In the last paragraph, the Commissioners dwelt on the necessity for incurring expenditure in order to obtain an efficient Army. After such warnings, no Government could face the country, unless it had prepared the country to meet emergencies, and therefore he should give the Government his hearty support.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT, in moving the adjournment of the debate, said, he knew the Bill was popular in the House, but did not believe the same remark applied to the country generally. There were several hon. Members who wished to speak upon the Bill, and he therefore desired that they should have an opportunity of speaking at an hour when their opinions could become known to their constituents, instead of at a time when speeches never were nor could be reported.

MR. RYLANDS rose to second the Motion.

MR. SPEAKER reminded the hon. Member for Warrington that, having spoken once in the debate, he could take no further part in the discussion.

MR. RYLANDS said, he had not spoken on the Amendment of the hon. Member for Hackney.

MR. SPEAKER said, that being so, the hon. Member was in Order.

MR. RYLANDS then proceeded to say that if the House wished to divide then on the second reading, he would raise the question again on the Motion to go into Committee, and would appeal to the Prime Minister to fix the Committee for a time when he could have an opportunity of doing that.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned." —(*Mr. Auberon Herbert.*)

MR. GOLDNEY trusted that the Government would not enter into any engagement of the sort; for many hon. Members had attended that night to take part in the division, and it should be remembered that not only had the House once emphatically approved the proposition of the Secretary of State for War by a majority of 234 to 63, but the object of the Bill was merely to provide the expenses of a scheme which the House had already sanctioned. He con-

Colonel North

sidered that the Government were entitled, as no discussion had been raised on the Report of General MacDougal, which had been laid on the Table, to carry the measure, which had now been thoroughly discussed and was well understood by the country.

MR. CARDWELL said, he could not accept the Motion for the adjournment.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, although as much opposed as anyone to the Bill, recommended the withdrawal of the Motion for the adjournment, but said he would oppose the progress of the Bill to the last.

Question put, and *negatived*.

Main Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 170; Noes 24: Majority 146.

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow*, at Two of the clock.

GALWAY ELECTION PETITION.

JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

MR. BUTT said, he would propose to fix the resumption of the debate for Thursday next, and would move accordingly.

MR. GLADSTONE said, he had no objection, although he did not think it likely they would be able to proceed with the adjourned debate on Thursday; but by that day they might be in a position to form a judgment as to when it could be brought on.

Motion *agreed to*.

Adjourned Debate on going into Committee thereupon [25th July] *further adjourned till Thursday*.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS BILL.

On Motion of Mr. DONALD DALRYMPLE, Bill for making provision for the care and treatment of Habitual Drunkards, *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. DONALD DALRYMPLE, Mr. AKROYD, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. CLARE READ, and Mr. MILLER.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time. [Bill 279.]

INCOME TAX COLLECTION, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS (NO. 2) BILL.

On Motion of Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Bill to abolish poundage for the collection of Income Tax in Public Departments, *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Mr. BAXTER.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time. [Bill 280.]

House adjourned at half after
Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 30th July, 1878.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Pawnbrokers * (262); Royal Military Canal Act Amendment * (263); Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) * (264).

Second Reading—Statute Law Revision (Ireland) * (218); Countess of Mayo's Annuity * (258); Military Manœuvres (259); Parish Constables Abolition * (260).

Committee—Wild Birds Protection (248-268).

Committee—Report—Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections * (228-265); Besses Lights (Ceylon) * (241); Factories (Steam Whistles) * (252).

Report—Mines (Coal) Regulation * (255-266); Metalliferous Mines Regulation * (256-267); Adulteration of Food, Drugs, &c. * (243-269).

Third Reading—Railway Rolling Stock (Distrain) * (247); Bastardy Law Amendment * (244); Judges Salaries * (242), and *passed*.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION BILL—(No. 248.)

(The Earl of Malmesbury.)

COMMITTEE.

House in Committee (according to Order).

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY said, he wished to make a very few remarks by way of explanation. When the Bill was first introduced in the House of Commons it was confined solely to the preservation of wild fowl, such numbers of which were killed before they were fit to eat, but after some discussion, a wish was expressed that small birds should be included in the Bill. The suggestion met with approbation, and the Bill was altered to the shape in which it had come up to their Lordships' House. The House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the subject; naturalists were called in; and some distinguished men expressed themselves satisfied with the Bill in its amended form. Those who had shown much interest in the measure when it was in the House of Commons were most anxious that their Lordships should pass it without serious amendment. He should confine himself to one Amendment, to which he believed there would be no objection. Its object was to remove an objection raised by the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack on the second reading. That noble and learned Lord had suggested, with much truth, that Cockney sportsmen might not be able to distinguish between birds which it would be lawful to kill and those the killing of which would be un-

lawful. The various kinds of large wild birds were so dissimilar, that in their case the mistake could not well arise; but it might in the case of small birds. To meet that he would propose an Amendment providing that there should be no punishment for the first offence against the Act in respect of such birds. The offender might be brought before a magistrate, but he would be discharged with a reprimand and a warning. He had been told that it was very desirable that the Bill should pass, although for himself he must say that he had some doubts whether the birds which it was proposed to protect as the destroyers of insects, treated the crops much better than "restorers" did pictures. Still, he trusted that they would allow the measure to remain substantially as it was, for he was told that when the Bill passed the House of Commons, the cheers were louder than on the passage of the Ballot Bill. He would conclude by moving the Amendment of which he had spoken—namely, in Clause 2, page 1, line 18, after ("Scotland") insert—

("For a first offence be reprimanded and discharged on payment of costs and summons, and for every subsequent offence.")

Amendment agreed to.

Another Amendment made: The Report of the Amendments to be received on *Thursday* next; and Bill to be *printed* as amended. (No. 268.)

MILITARY MANŒUVRES BILL—(No. 259.)

(The Marquess of Lansdowne.)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, in moving, "That the Bill be now read the second time," said, that in framing it the War Department had adhered as closely as possible to the model of the Bill of last year. The departures from that model were very few, and in no way affected the principle, which was the same in both Bills, though the experience of last year enabled them to make important improvements in the arrangements for this. The Department had been in communication with various noble Lords, Members of the House of Commons, and other gentlemen of position and influence in the localities destined as the seat of warfare, and on the part of the Government he

had to tender them his cordial thanks for their very friendly criticism and advice. His noble Friend (Lord Portman) was one to whom special gratitude was due.

Motion agreed to ; Bill read 2^a accordingly ; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

PATENT OFFICE—CASE OF MR.
LEONARD EDMUNDS.—QUESTION.

LORD REDESDALE asked the noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether there is any and what objection to an audit of the public accounts between Mr. Leonard Edmunds and the Crown being directed to be taken under the provisions of the Act 29th and 30th Vict. cap. 39 ? The noble Lord said that, without pretending to go into the details of this case, the only point that it was necessary to press upon their Lordships was, that Mr. Edmunds had earnestly and repeatedly asked to have his accounts audited, and that he had been refused. Three times he had applied for the details of the lump sum awarded against him by the arbitrators, but they had been refused him. Under such circumstances no one could say that the controversy stood in a satisfactory position. Mr. Edmunds had applied to the Courts of Law for a *mandamus* to compel the Government to grant him an audit, and though on purely legal grounds, the application was unsuccessful, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Mellor all concurred in the opinion that Mr. Edmunds had a moral right to the audit he demanded. It was also equally for the interest of Mr. Edmunds and of those who opposed him that his request should be granted. If the result of the audit should be to show that he was indebted to the Crown, then the course adopted by those who had brought these charges against him would be justified ; whereas, if the contrary should be established, they would at least be able to express their regret at the ungrounded accusations to which he had been exposed. He trusted, therefore, that the noble Lord would be able to give a satisfactory answer to the Question.

EARL GRANVILLE replied, that in consequence of the Notice which the noble Lord had given him of his Question, he had put himself in communication with the Department. He had

been informed that the Government did not consider that they would be justified in re-opening the case after it had been fully investigated by a competent tribunal. Without giving any opinion as to whether, under other circumstances, Mr. Edmunds would have been entitled to an audit, the fact was, that it was by his own special desire that the arbitrators had been appointed to discuss and settle the whole controversy ; it had sat several days, counsel was heard on both sides, and there was no ground for departing from the verdict, which must be considered a final one.

LORD REDESDALE thought—and he used the word advisedly—that a great injustice was inflicted on Mr. Edmunds by the refusal of the Treasury to grant him the audit for which he asked. He could not understand the motive which actuated the Government in their refusal. In his opinion, the House ought to take some action in the matter, and but that the Session was so close to its end, he would move a Resolution on the subject.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE said, the answer of the Government to the Question was most unsatisfactory. He thought this was another illustration of the fact, that when a Government once injured an individual, the more he remonstrated the more bad treatment did he receive at their hands.

EARL GRANVILLE must again remind the noble Lord the Chairman of the Committees and the noble Lord who had just spoken that at Mr. Edmunds' own request there had been an arbitration ; that the arbitrators and the umpire sat 11 days ; that Mr. Edmunds was represented by counsel at the arbitration ; and that the arbitrators made the award which was now on their Lordships' Table. Was it unreasonable of the Government to decline to re-open a question of accounts which had been the subject of so much inquiry and discussion, and on which there had been an arbitration and award ?

LORD REDESDALE said, he must still complain that Mr. Edmunds' accounts had never been audited. He was a man of very advanced age, and it was hard that he should go down to the grave labouring under the imputation of having misappropriated public money.

House adjourned at a quarter past
Six o'clock, to *Thursday* next, a
quarter before Five o'clock.

The Marquess of Lansdowne

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 30th July, 1872.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—considered in Committee—Resolution [July 29] reported—NAVY ESTIMATES.

PUBLIC BILLS—First Reading—Elementary Education (Elections) (No. 2) * [281].

Committee—Report—Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) [222]; Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1859 (Repayment of Moneys) * [273].

Third Reading—Local Government Supplemental (No. 3) * [254]; Greenwich Hospital * [253]; Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Boards Loans) * [266]; Turnpike Trusts Arrangements * [266]; Local Courts of Record * [276], and passed.

Withdrawn—Registration of Births and Deaths * [272].

The House met at Two of the clock.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (LICENSING)
BILL.—QUESTION.

COLONEL CORBETT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether, considering the very small progress made with the Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill on Saturday, he is still of opinion that that Bill can receive the consideration it demands at this advanced period of the Session?

MR. BRUCE, in reply, said, he was so far from considering the progress made on Saturday as unsatisfactory, that he believed the discussion which then occurred was more profitable than any that had yet occurred on the Bill. It was the first opportunity of testing the real opinion of the House on a most difficult question; and he thought very clear indications were given of what that opinion was. He therefore considered the greatest difficulty of the remaining portion of the Bill had been overcome. It was the intention of the Government to press the measure forward, and he had no doubt, with the good will of Parliament, the Bill would become law before the conclusion of the Session.

COLONEL BARTTELOT wished to know for what day the Bill would be fixed?

MR. BRUCE said, that would depend a good deal on the progress made with other Business to-day. He had very little doubt the Bill would come on on Thursday.

OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAYS.
QUESTION.

MR. W. M. TORRENS asked the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, Whether there exists any obstacle or objection to opening the Museums at South Kensington and Bethnal Green to the public on Sundays?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, he must refer his hon. Friend to the answer he had formerly given on this subject. The Government, after due consideration, were not prepared to open Bethnal Green Museum on Sundays. That would involve a change of policy which, if adopted, must lead to the opening of the British Museum and other museums on that day. Undoubtedly, there was a feeling in the minds of some persons in favour of the opening of museums on Sundays; but there was also a very strong feeling on the part of others against the adoption of such a course. He had received an important deputation of representative working men on the subject, and they referred him to the last occasion when a decision was given by the House of Commons relative to the opening of the British Museum in 1856, when 376 voted against, and 48 for the opening of the Museum; 24,000 persons had petitioned in favour, and 629,000 against it. Whatever his individual opinion might be, his hon. Friend would see that with regard to the principle involved, it was not a matter on which they should change the policy of the country without having reason to believe that there had been a change of public opinion in regard to it.

CATTLE PLAGUE.—QUESTION.

LORD ELCHO wished to put a Question to the right hon. Gentleman the Vice President of the Committee of Council. Yesterday, he (Lord Elcho) received a telegram from the convener of his county, stating that carcases of cattle which had died of disease had been washed ashore on the coast. He communicated that information to his right hon. Friend, who informed him that his attention had been directed to the subject; that not several, but only one carcase had been washed ashore; and that an Inspector had been sent down to inquire into the matter. He (Lord Elcho) telegraphed the substance of that

communication back to his own county, and this morning he had received a letter from the convener of his county which showed the dangers that would arise if careful precautions were not at once taken. The letter stated that since Friday night last the entrails and carcasses of the diseased cattle killed at Leith had been coming on shore; that on Saturday no less than forty pieces of entrails, some intact, had been buried; that four carcasses had come on shore that morning; and that the district was running a serious risk, especially as the cattle of the neighbourhood were in the habit of going to the links on the sea-shore at this season of the year and standing for hours in the water. He wished to know, whether the Government are taking any steps to guard against this very great danger, in consequence of the destroyed cattle which have been thrown overboard being washed ashore?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he was very glad the question had been asked. The Government had done all that it was possible for them to do. They had informed the local authorities of the danger, and had acquainted them with the provisions of the Act. They had informed them also that the responsibility rested on the local authorities, and that though the Government were not responsible, they had sent down the two best Inspectors they had—Professor Simonds and Professor Browne—to give them advice, and to assist them as much as possible. He was sorry to hear the statement of the noble Lord, which, from its circumstantiality and detail, was in all probability correct. Three infected cargoes of cattle had come in—one at Newcastle, one at Leith, and one at Hull—and in each case the cattle plague was found on board. At Newcastle the Inspectors succeeded in persuading the local authorities to destroy the cattle with the greatest precautions at the port of landing. At Leith and at Hull there was very great difficulty in obtaining the destruction of the cattle, owing to the difficulty of burying the animals, and therefore the local authorities undertook to sink them in the sea, informing him that they had taken certain precautions to ensure the sinking of the lighters to which the condemned cattle were removed. If they had not taken those precautions he could only say that he very much regretted it. He had no

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doubt that Professor Simonds was warning the local authorities on the coast to guard against the animals that might come on shore, and to put the people of the neighbourhood on the *qui vive*. In the case of the cargo going to Deptford, an animal was thrown overboard on the high sea by the captain, and it was impossible for the Government to prevent such a proceeding as that, although the captain of the vessel ought not to have done so. There might be some danger of an animal so thrown overboard coming ashore on the coast of Essex; but he had requested the secretary of the Department to telegraph to the local authorities of the county to guard against that danger. There was no use in denying that the country was in danger from the cattle plague; or, at all events, that there would be an opportunity for testing the efficiency of the Act passed by Parliament. He might mention that there seemed to be a most extraordinary outbreak of disease in cattle in the East. Indeed, every vessel with cattle coming from Russia seemed to have the cattle plague on board. The import of cattle from that country would be entirely stopped in a day or two.

SIR JOHN HAY wished to know what precautions were taken with regard to disinfecting the vessels bringing suspected or diseased cattle, and whether they were prevented from carrying cattle coastwise as well as on foreign voyages?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the greatest care was taken to disinfect them, and they were prohibited for three months from bringing cattle from unscheduled countries.

MR. NEWDEGATE wished to know if the vessels that took the diseased cattle out to sea, in order that they might be sunk, had been disinfected?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he did not know the exact details of the case at Leith, but he believed that the same course was adopted there which was adopted at Hull. At Hull the animals, after being slaughtered, were put on board the lighters and towed out to sea, and the orders given were, that the lighters on board which the animals were placed should be sunk with them. Of course in such a case as that there was no necessity for disinfecting.

PARLIAMENT—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE
—FICTITIOUS PETITIONS.Special Report [22nd July] *considered.*

MR. C. FORSTER rose to move that the Order of the 11th day of this instant July, "That the Petition of the Inhabitants of Manchester, Salford, and district, praying for alterations in Sale of Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill, do lie upon the Table," be read, and discharged, and that the said Petition be rejected. The hon. Gentleman said this was the third occasion during the last seven years that it had been his duty to make a special Report to the House upon a Petition. In the first case it was found that there were a number of forged signatures, and a Committee of Investigation was appointed, over which he had the honour to preside. That Committee brought home the forgeries to the guilty persons, and they were committed to Newgate for the remainder of the Session. That was at the beginning and not at the end of the Session, however; and in that case there was a clue to guide the Committee in their inquiries. But in this case there was no clue, and as Parliament would very soon be prorogued, he felt that he should not be justified in proposing the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, which would occasion some expenditure of time and labour, with no certainty that it would not be so much time and labour lost. At the same time, it would not be consistent with the dignity of Parliament to allow the matter to be passed over, and after much reflection, and taking counsel with the highest authorities, he was of opinion that the simplest and most convenient course would be to follow the precedent of the Halifax Petition in 1867, and to move that the Order be discharged and the Petition rejected. The present Petition had all the characteristics of the one from Halifax. In the case of the Halifax Petition there was a wanton invention of names, but not the use of forged signatures. No doubt, the House would be amused to hear some things in connection with the Petition, and the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Home Department would be surprised to find that two of his Colleagues sitting on the Treasury Bench were opposed to the Bill, which he, in the name of the Government, was

now endeavouring to pass into law, and that their names were appended to the Petition. The name of the Prime Minister appeared twice—first as "William Ewart Gladstone, Scotland," and next as "William Ewart Gladstone, London;" and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was irreverently described as "Bob Lowe," was also represented as a supporter of the Petition. Then followed the names of other Members of the House, including the hon. Member for the city of Kilkenny (Sir John Gray), the hon. Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), the noble Lord the Member for Argyleshire (the Marquess of Lorne), the right hon. Member for Birmingham, who was described as "John Bright, of Anne Street, Manchester," and there also appeared the name of the Marquess of Hastings as M.P. for Oldham. There were also, he was sorry to say, some disgraceful signatures. According to the Return furnished by the Clerk to the Committee there were 117 fictitious names; but disgraceful as that was, he should not have moved its rejection had it not appeared on a close examination that more than half of the signatures were in the same handwriting. Under these circumstances, the House might fairly treat the Petition as a fraud, and follow the precedent which was set in the Halifax case. If it should be considered that this was a harsh measure with regard to the *bond fide* signatures, his reply must be that the promoters should have exercised greater caution in the choice of agents. He was not prepared to charge the promoters of the Petition with being cognizant of this fraud; for he had no doubt that in this as in other cases fly sheets had been entrusted to inferior agents, who were paid according to the number of signatures they obtained, and who, in order to secure the promised reward, had taxed their ingenuity to find names to make up the requisite number. Considering the large number of *bond fide* signatures attached to the Petition, if the parties were prepared to offer explanations with the view of getting the Petition restored, and should instruct any hon. Member to move for a Committee, he should not oppose the Motion, although he should decline to serve on the Committee. He denied the rumour that the Committee on Public Petitions had been led to examine this Petition at the instigation

of the United Kingdom Alliance, and said their attention was directed to the supposed character of the Petition by the hon. Member for Manchester (Mr. Jacob Bright), who only discharged his duty in giving information respecting a Petition which came from his own constituency. It was scarcely necessary to say that if their attention had been drawn to Petitions on the other side of this question a similar course would have been pursued, for the Committee knew no distinction of parties. Having made their Report they desired now to leave the matter with the House, merely remarking that the sacred and constitutional right of petitioning would degenerate into a farce if such proceedings were allowed to pass unnoticed. The hon. Member concluded by moving the rejection of the Petition.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT said, it was on his suggestion that this Petition was examined, for finding that the Petition was suspected in Manchester he thought it fair to the promoters that inquiry should be made; and, on the other hand, he considered that it would be very unfair, if the Petition was dishonest, that the great constituency of Manchester should be misrepresented in that House. It was stated by one of the promoters at the Home Office that the Petition would have 91,000 signatures; whereas there turned out to be only 69,000. The promoters did not think proper to submit the Petition for presentation to one of the Members for Manchester and Salford, but asked the hon. and learned Member for Dewsbury (Mr. Serjeant Simon) to present it. That hon. and learned Gentleman had been attacked most unfairly for the course he had taken, for he acted in perfect fairness. It might be observed from this Petition how difficult it was in Manchester to get a Petition numerously signed in favour of extending the hours for the sale of drink; because from the justices on the bench to the poorest man and woman in the streets, there was a general feeling that these hours should be limited, while very wide support was given to the Bill of the Home Secretary upon this question. He ventured to say that no evidence could be adduced to prove that the temperance people had tampered with this Petition.

COLONEL WILSON-PATTEN regretted that the hon. Member (Mr. Jacob Bright)

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had introduced the question of the feeling of the town of Manchester on the subject-matter of the Petition, for this was merely a matter in which the credit of the House and of certain parties to the Petition was involved. He thought the hon. Member for Walsall (Mr. C. Forster) had taken the proper course in moving simply that the Order should be discharged. At the same time, if the period of the Session had permitted he should have been in favour of an inquiry, for unless measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of cases of this kind the right of Petition would become a farce. He had received letters from the neighbourhood of Manchester intimating that the false signatures had not been affixed by the promoters, but by persons who differed from their views. He declined to accept that explanation, and he hoped the House would not receive any explanation of that kind. In a future Session it might be found proper to institute an investigation. There was often too much elasticity in the getting up of Petitions; but there had seldom been a grosser abuse than this.

MR. SERJEANT SIMON said, he had communicated with the hon. Members for Manchester and Salford before he presented this Petition, and he might explain that the promoters selected him, as they stated, because, having practised many years on the Northern Circuit, he was well known in Lancashire, and also because he represented what they regarded as a working-class constituency. The deputation whom he accompanied to the Home Secretary assured him that the greatest care had been exercised in getting up the Petition. In fact, no one could have supposed that men of such intelligence could have been so foolish as to send a Petition in this manner; and he believed still that those whom he saw knew nothing of these transactions. The moment his attention was called to these improper signatures he communicated with the parties, as he stated on a former occasion; and the statements in the letter to which he then referred he was bound to say remained wholly unsupported by any evidence. If an inquiry was instituted he should be happy to serve on the Committee and do all in his power to unravel the mystery and bring the offenders to the Bar of the House.

MR. WHEELHOUSE alluded to the means adopted in large towns to obtain signatures to monster Petitions, and mentioned a Sheffield Petition which he said had been improperly signed.

MR. CANDLISH expressed a hope that this matter would not be allowed to drop, but that the subject would be brought before the House at the beginning of next Session. He wished to know whether the parties guilty of this gross offence were not answerable to criminal procedure for forgery?

MR. BRUCE replied that there had been no attempt to defraud individuals, though undoubtedly this was an fraudulent abuse of the right of petitioning.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, that as his name had been attached to the Petition, he begged to assure the House that if he had put his signature to the document, it would not have been at a sober moment. He could not imagine a more gross outrage upon that House and the public than had been committed in this case, and regretted that the Committee on Public Petitions had not arrived at a different conclusion, or that the authorities of the House had not taken the matter in hand.

MR. BRUCE said, there could be no doubt that the attempt to deceive that House on points on which it was anxious to ascertain the wishes of the people was a very great offence. The adoption of the Motion would not preclude the House from appointing a Select Committee next Session, and he hoped that during the Recess some means would be taken of detecting the offenders.

Motion agreed to.

Ordered, That the Order of the 11th day of this instant July, that the Petition of the Inhabitants of Manchester, Salford, and district, praying for alterations in Sale of Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill, do lie upon the Table, be read, and discharged.

Ordered, That the Petition be rejected.

SUPPLY.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

NAVY—NAVAL RESERVES—MANNING THE NAVY.—MOTION FOR ADDRESS.

MR. GRAVES, in rising to move—

"That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the present means of manning the Navy, the keeping up of the requisite supply of men for the Naval Reserves, and to consider whether the services of the seamen of the Mercantile Marine and the seafaring population generally, might not be made more readily available for the Naval Service of the country in times of sudden emergency or war."

said:—The House will probably remember that towards the close of last Session I submitted for its consideration a Motion similar in terms to the one I desire to propose to-day. The sense of the House was not then taken in consequence of an assurance given by the First Lord of the Admiralty that he would, on the responsibility of the Government, submit a scheme to Parliament this Session for dealing with the subject-matter of my Resolution. The assurance was conveyed in these words—

"I would suggest, therefore, that the hon Member for Liverpool should be content with the discussion which has arisen, and should not press his Motion to a division, being assured that the Government will attempt to deal with this matter, and will endeavour, on their own responsibility, to submit to Parliament a proposal in reference to it in the course of next Session. If the Government scheme shall be deemed inadequate, or if it shall be thought desirable to collect more information, it will then be in the power of the hon. Member to renew his Motion for a Commission." —[3 *Hansard*, cvi. 1833.]

The right hon. Gentleman was then but two months in office. I felt his appeal was reasonable, and having the fullest confidence in his ability to grapple with the question in a large and comprehensive spirit, I accepted his proposal, though I did not doubt then, nor have I doubted since, that the course I suggested would probably prove the more valuable mode for guiding this House to a right conclusion. We are now very near the close of another Session, and as no scheme has been laid on the Table of this House, I have thought it right to afford the First Lord an opportunity of unfolding his scheme, in order that I might, if I deemed it inadequate, take the sense of the House on it at the opening of next Session. It is not my intention to-day to enter into the subject so minutely as I felt was necessary on a former occasion. I do not wish to oc-

cupy the time of the House one moment longer than is necessary to put my views clearly before it; besides, the question is better understood, and there are indications that the public mind of the country is becoming more alive to the necessity of laying down a clearer and better defined policy as to what are the real requirements of the country—what, in fact, is sufficient for times of peace, and necessary for a great war; and having arrived at the best conclusions we can, then to base on that policy our naval and military expenditure, in place of resting our expenditure, as is our habit, on no settled principle, and without any consideration for the offensive and defensive requirements of the country. If we keep up great fleets and large armies through times of peace, the less thought we need give to our Reserves; but if, on the other hand, we aim at keeping down our annual expenditure on our Army and Navy, and still be ready for war—which we all know is the desire and the interest of the nation—then, I say, there is but one way of accomplishing this, and that is to have large Reserves trained, drilled, ready for the manning of our fleets, our gunboats, and our transports—Reserves which can be maintained through long years of peace in the ordinary industrial avocations of the country, and which can be relied on in periods of emergency. The experience of recent years clearly shows the policy of non-intervention which England has of late laid down for her general guidance is not a policy that leads to international friendships; on the contrary, it is calculated to weaken alliances. When the American struggle and the Franco-Prussian War terminated, we heard more or less dissatisfaction with England expressed by each of the contending parties; so I fear it ever will be, that a policy of non-intervention is regarded as a selfish policy, directly leading to isolation in the end; and we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the nation which adopts it must be prepared to rely upon her own resources and her own strong arm for resisting unaided every attack, come from what quarter it may. No one could have attended that remarkable gathering at Wimbledon a few days since and have witnessed the marvellous efficiency of the competitors, or the spirit which animated them, without feeling satisfied that with such Reserves our mili-

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tary strength is equal to any possible emergency. Now, what I desire to see is our naval power supported by Reserves which would be to the Navy what our Wimbledon Volunteers are to the Army. There is no reason why we should not have such Reserves. We possess a loyal, hardy, brave, seafaring population, just as able and willing to defend our shores as our citizen soldiers are our soil—a race living on and by the sea, capable of acquiring the same high efficiency in the working of large guns and gunboats as our Volunteers have shown in the use of field guns and rifles; and yet with such natural materials at hand we have made but sorry progress in utilizing them. We have, it is true, good reason for relying on our fleets for offensive and defensive purposes; they are powerful, and manned by the sons of the men who fought at Trafalgar; but we must not overlook the fact that a naval disaster now, come from what course it may—storm, accident to hull, or machinery, or an enemy—will be a much more serious event than when in past times half-a-dozen ships could be ordered home to refit without materially weakening the strength of a fleet. The disabling of a single ship may now decide the fate of a naval engagement. If we desire to feel absolute security to prevent the recurrence of periodical panics, and the lavish expenditure which invariably follows panics, we must pay greater attention to our Reserves. We must have a comprehensive and voluntary system of coast defence; we must have gunboats in every port and estuary that will undertake to man them; the boats are easily provided, they cost a comparatively small sum each, and can be built in a few months; the men who would man them are just as easily obtainable, but it will take time to drill and train them. At all our principal ports we have a large sea-going population of pilots, watermen, riggers, and naval pensioners; 150,000 or more fishermen surround our shores, familiar with every bank and channel, the set of every tide, and who, knowing every inch of the coast, would attach themselves to their gunboats, handle the heavy guns after a time as readily as they do their oars, and who could in the face of any pressing danger be relied on to fight in defence of their shores, though they might have a repugnance to leaving their own homes.

If there are any who regard such a proposal as visionary or impracticable, they know but little of the resources of our ports, still less of the spirit which animates our seafaring population. It is only a few weeks since the First Lord vaguely intimated that if men could be found to work gunboats, the Government would not be indisposed to provide them. The mere suggestion was sufficient; a public meeting was held, and I understand sufficient men have volunteered to man four or five gunboats. A gentleman conversant with the spirit that animates the Scotch ports, writes me that in Dundee alone there would be no difficulty in creating a naval brigade for local purposes of 400 to 500 men; and the marine superintendent of a leading railway—himself a distinguished naval officer—writes me in reference to my proposal—

“The expense of this, the first step towards a complete system of coast defence would be trifling, excepting the first cost of the boats, and would, I think, suffice to protect each place against anything but an organized attack. Take, for instance, this district, with a gunboat stationed at Beaumaris, Amlwch, Holyhead, and Carnarvon, a glance at the chart will show you that under almost any circumstances, at least two of these could be concentrated in a very short time, and in narrow waters would prove a formidable foe to any sea-going vessel. Were the boats provided, I could easily organize such a force in my establishment as would suffice to protect this harbour from any ordinary attack by sea. No doubt, many companies trading from other ports could do the same, and the trifling outlay necessary to keep the vessels from rusting would be well repaid by the additional security to property in the event of war. At present, we have no means of resisting the attack of even a steam-launch.”

From other quarters I have received the same assurances, and I am persuaded that if we can but induce Her Majesty's Government to utilize by a comprehensive scheme the unrivalled resources which we possess round our shores, they would be consulting the best interests of the country. The steady diminution which is taking place in our Reserves generally cannot fail to attract the attention of the most casual observer. It is, in fact, the strong point of my case. The Manning Commission, which sat in 1861, was composed of some of our ablest statesmen; the present Secretary of State for War was the Chairman; there were also distinguished naval officers upon it, and Members of this House. In the Report of this Commission will

be found four important recommendations—That Coastguard service afloat and ashore should be 12,000; it is now 4,252. That the Royal Coast Volunteers should be kept up to 10,000; they are now reduced to 1,517. That the Royal Naval Reserve, composed of the best seamen in the Mercantile Marine, should be instituted, with a limit of 31,000. This force was over 16,000 in 1869, 15,000 in 1870, 13,500 when I last spoke on the subject, and is to-day 12,400. But perhaps the most important feature in the Report was that at all our principal ports training-ships should be established, in which the carefully-selected, robust youths of the country should be trained conjointly for the Navy and the Mercantile Marine services. We are to-day without a single ship for such a purpose, nor have we one receiving the slightest aid from the Admiralty. It is true the Admiralty has organized a very extensive, and I must say admirable, system for the recruiting of its own seamen, and the result is the seamen of the Navy have kept pace with the highly-skilled requirements of our ships, and in *physique*, discipline, training, and intelligence cannot be surpassed. The boys thus trained are only sufficient to keep up the normal strength of the Navy, which is now about 18,000 blue-jackets—just a sufficient number to man our ships in periods of profound peace. For sudden and prolonged emergencies we have, therefore, to rely on our Reserves, and it is for this reason it has always appeared to me that their quality and strength were just as deserving of attention as the number and strength of the Forces we relied on to resist the first shock of war, and yet the condition of the Mercantile Marine, or the mode by which it is recruited, has received but small consideration at the hands of any Government since that Commission reported. We had in our Mercantile Marine, in 1865, 197,000 of all grades, and it was then shown by official Returns that 72,000 of this number were A.B.'s. It is much to be regretted that the Board of Trade discontinued the separation, for we have no Returns of later date; but as in 1870 the total number was 195,000, or 2,000 less than in 1865, though the tonnage in that time has increased, I am warranted in saying there were not more than 72,000

A.B.'s in 1870—I believe it to have been much less, for the scarcity of seamen was never greater than this year. The average annual drain is estimated by the best authorities at 16,000. Now, how is this drain met? About 5,000 boys enter annually as they best can; the residue is made up by the introduction of foreign seamen and landsmen. The latter, from their ages and habits, are incapable of becoming useful seamen; while the former, not being British subjects, are ineligible for Her Majesty's Navy, and are consequently valueless as Reserves, though they might, and no doubt would, be useful in the defence of their own flags. Various means have been taken to arrive at the precise number of foreigners in our service. The last official Return puts it down at 19,000, I think; but it is notorious that the great bulk of the foreign element is to be found in the A.B. class. It is not too much to assume that 20 per cent of our A.B.'s are foreigners. A close observation leads me to believe that the proportion is far greater, notwithstanding that some official Returns would show the contrary. There will always be great difficulty in getting at the exact truth, as we find from experience that England is claimed as the birthplace of foreigners in nearly every ship. To test the point fairly, I recently asked the marine authorities at Liverpool to take the last 50 sailing vessels and the last 50 steamers in foreign trade entering or leaving that port, to give me the number of A.B.'s, and how many of them were foreigners. Here is the result—In the 50 sailing vessels 375 A.B.'s were shipped, 224 of whom were British subjects, 151 being foreigners. In the 50 steamers there were 671 A.B.'s, 541 of whom were British subjects and 130 foreigners. Then if we take the crews discharged in the last 50 steamers, there were 653 A.B.'s paid off, 548 of whom were British subjects and 105 foreigners; while in the last 50 sailing ships there were 409 A.B.'s paid off, 277 of whom were British and 132 foreign; or, in all, 1,590 British A.B.'s and 518 foreign, showing close to 30 per cent of foreign element in the blue-jackets of our Mercantile Marine. I have shown the result of the mode of recruiting the Royal Navy. I have over and over again asked that the same may be applied to the Mercantile Ma-

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rine, so far without much success. I hope it will not be asked in vain to-day. It is not that we have not the lads; it is not that there is no demand. We have had recently in our midst a gathering of men distinguished for the interest they take in the welfare of mankind. From one we heard how the unemployed children of the City and State of New York were, after being educated, turned into useful citizens by being removed to the Western prairies, where they found unlimited employment, congenial to their tastes. It is true we have no Western prairies to which we may send our neglected youth; but we have ocean prairies just as unlimited and as valuable, and yet we see this remarkable state of things, that not one shilling of State money is given to the support or education of the children of the virtuous poor in training ships. They are absolutely ignored. The responsibility of the Government has so far been shared only by the reformatory or the industrial school ships, excellent institutions in their way; but if we are to raise the *morale* of the Mercantile Marine to that of the Navy, we must recruit from the same classes. I showed last year that the cost of educating boys for the Royal Navy was about £60 a-head, as contrasted with £20, the average cost per head in charitable training ships. I urged that some scheme should be devised for a common education; that boys for both services might be educated in the same ship; that the Admiralty should select the most suitable, the Mercantile Marine adopting the remainder; the expense of the former to be borne by the Naval Estimates, the latter by the mercantile fund—a fund created by shipping. I tried to show the scheme of recruiting for the Navy, though admirably adapted to times of peace, was simple isolation in times of war. I asked that the lads might be brought up together, and thus by early intercourse and association in time bring about a more perfect union between both services; and I suggested that the youth there trained for the Mercantile Marine should become members of a cadet Reserve. The House will probably expect that I should explain why the Reserves have dwindled down from 16,000 to 12,000—if I had said squeezed out by impracticable legislation, I should best describe the process which is at work;

be no more difficulty in getting 17,000 of these than the 17 who enrolled last year. If to these two Reserves were added or embraced reserves for boys trained in our training-ships and the Naval Coast Brigade, which I have referred to, we should have springing out of the loyalty of the people, and supported at a very moderate cost, Reserves that would make this country impregnable. Had I not been afraid of trespassing on the valuable time of the House, I would have shown the opinion entertained by our highest naval authorities of the efficiency and quality of the men who compose our Naval Reserve and the necessity of maintaining it. I will only give one opinion—the opinion of the Prime Minister himself when at Sunderland some years since in addressing the Reserve. Mr. Gladstone, on the 9th October, 1862, said—

“I hope you will not think I use the words of idle compliment when I state that I have seen nothing in the whole course of my most deeply interesting visit to the North of England with greater interest and satisfaction than your body gathered on this occasion. I do not believe that, among all the measures that have been taken by the Government, or suggested for the purpose of national defence, a wiser suggestion has ever been made or better measures adopted than the incorporation of the Royal Naval Reserve. It is a measure in its spirit essentially pacific, and at the same time it is a measure, as we know perfectly well from the experience of last winter, which has proved to be quite effective.”

There is just one point which I would wish to think on before I close. It may be argued that our naval power is so much more concentrated now in strength as to require fewer men to man our fleets—an argument the validity of which I agree in; but I would remind the House that the reduction of men has taken place, for when the Commission sat we had over 30,000 blue-jackets afloat, and we have to-day but 18,000. We have discounted this phase of the question. Then, if it is said why not follow the same principle of reduction with our Reserves, the case is entirely different. We have, since the Manning Commission made their moderate recommendations, nearly doubled the value of the national interests at stake; our available personal resources have likewise increased, and our ability to bear the moderate necessary expenditure requisite for perfect defence is increased to a still more remarkable extent; and I entertain the opinion that just as we

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concentrate our naval power, so we require larger Reserves for manning the hundreds of ships which in one shape or other will have to be commissioned to supplement the limited number of our iron-clads, to follow fleets, and protect our immense commerce all over the globe. Thus far the Naval Reserves have been Nobody's Child, unless it be one who spent his life in pressing the necessity of them on successive Administrations—I mean the late Captain Brown. His successor, Mr. Mayo, the Registrar General of Seamen, has rendered, perhaps, equal service in his efforts to keep up the Force; but however great individual efforts may be, they cannot succeed in the face of such adverse influences as I have described. There should be more encouragement given. Deserving members of the Force might be appointed as boatmen in Her Majesty's Customs, the Coastguard might be open to them, and the privileges of Greenwich Hospital extended to them. The officers selected for charge of the Reserves should be men specially suited for winning the confidence of the officers and men of the Reserve. What have the officers done for our Volunteers on shore? Do we not owe much of the success of that remarkable movement to the interest taken by the officers, many of them of high rank and great social influence? The Naval Reserve lacks this element to popularize it. Amongst the members of the Royal Family is a naval officer distinguished in his profession, full of zeal for the service, and of deserved popularity. Let His Royal Highness be invited to identify himself with the Naval Reserves, and we shall soon see where the real strength of England lies. We should obtain Reserves for manning the fleet and for coast defences, which alike would prevent the recurrence of discreditable panics, as they would be equal to any emergency—Reserves not resting on conscription or impressment, but on the loyalty and patriotism of a free people. The hon. Gentleman concluded by moving an Address to Her Majesty.

MR. T. BRASSEY rose to second the Motion. He considered that the Naval Reserve was a valuable addition to the resources of the country, and the result of inquiries which he had had the opportunity of making in London led him to support the suggestions made by the

hon. Gentleman. He was of opinion that the Reserve constituted a valuable link between the Navy and the Mercantile Marine, and if there was any want of efficiency in the Reserve he would attribute it in part to the obsolete nature of the greater part of the guns supplied to the drill ships. He also thought that something might be done by pecuniary inducements to stimulate the interest of seamen in their drill. At the present time a uniform retainer was paid to all seamen in the Reserves, irrespective of their efficiency, conduct, or attendance at drill. If it was possible to modify the present terms of the retainer with regard to those who were in future enrolled in the force—if the minimum was fixed at £5, rising by steps to £7, it would be a stimulus to attention to drill. The age of the men in the First Class Naval Reserve required consideration. The maximum limit for age in the First Class was fixed at 30 years, which seemed unnecessarily low, and he thought it might be advantageously advanced to 35. In 1869 there were only 477 seamen above the age of 40 in the Reserve, which numbered more than 16,000 men. That proved conclusively that the Naval Reserve would under any circumstances, and under all possible regulations, be constituted of the younger seamen of the Mercantile Marine. They might very safely relax many of the regulations which now applied to the drill and enrolment of seamen in the Reserve without losing any important guarantee for efficiency. But it was said that the substitution of steam for sailing ships had done something to diminish the nursery for seamen. Even in sailing ships the proportion of seamen to the tonnage was considerably diminished of late years. In 1854 the number of seamen employed to 100 tons of shipping was 4·17, and that proportion was reduced at the present time to 3·75; so that it was clear that if there was even the same tonnage of sailing ships, they did not furnish the same nursery for seamen which formerly existed. He fully believed that it was possible that the difficulty of recruiting for the Naval Reserve might continue, and he earnestly recommended to the Admiralty that additional means of recruiting for that force should be considered. It was universally admitted that the training in the Navy was most excellent. One ob-

jection was the great expense, and if, therefore, anything was to be done in the direction of training seamen for the Naval Reserve it was necessary to adopt some cheaper plan. It had occurred to him, in thinking over the subject of recruiting, that it would be possible to revive the old and very valuable practice of taking the apprentices of merchant ships. It was true that compulsory apprenticeships had been abolished with the repeal of the navigation laws; but it would be possible to give the owners of sailing ships a bonus for taking an apprentice, the bonus to be paid on suitable conditions—namely, that the ships should be proper sailing ships; that the proportion of apprentices should be limited—one to every 100 tons; that the bonus should be limited to £5; that the ships be approved of; that the apprentices should be selected by an officer appointed by the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, and indentured to the Registrar of Seamen for a period of four years; and that there should be a condition that these young seamen, having completed their apprenticeship, should serve for a year in the Navy, and afterwards pass into the Naval Reserve. It might be said that in proposing such a plan he was merely proposing in a circuitous form, that a present should be made to shipowners; but he did not think that view should be taken of his suggestion. Training on board a sea-going ship would be more valuable than training in a stationary ship, and it would be less costly to the State than the education of young seamen in stationary vessels, in which they could not be usefully employed in commerce. Turning from the recruitment of seamen to the question of the officers, he did not think that any doubt needed to be entertained as to the facility of obtaining officers. In ships like the *Conway* and *Worcester* a large number of young men were being educated—the sons of officers of both services, clergymen, and merchants—and all they had to do was to fit these young men as officers for the Reserve, and complete what had been well begun. He would suggest that there should be on board the *Excellent* or *Cambridge* a school for education in gunnery for the special advantage of the officers of the Naval Reserve. They had done the same thing for their forces on shore, and why should they not do it for their

Naval Reserves? It might perhaps be thought that officers of merchant ships would not be capable of maintaining discipline on board large vessels; but when the *Great Eastern* was employed in laying deep-sea cables she had on board a crew of a first-class frigate, but still there had been no difficulty in maintaining discipline there. He believed also that the establishment of a Naval College would be of great advantage in reference to matters of this kind. He thought that the suggestion that they should educate a staff of inspecting officers for the Reserve was most valuable, because, in his opinion, the Reserves had suffered much from this want. The supervision of our Reserve Forces had been really committed to a post captain in the Navy; but if there were inspection by an Admiral of high position it would undoubtedly ensure an improved organization, and a more ready deference to suggestions for improvements in connection with the Reserves. The regulations bearing upon that subject were framed 12 years ago, and they now required alteration to adapt them to the present circumstances. He hoped that the Motion would command the hearty support of the House.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the present means of manning the Navy, the keeping up of the requisite supply of men for the Naval Reserves, and to consider whether the services of the seamen of the Mercantile Marine, and the seafaring population generally, might not be made more readily available for the Naval Service of the Country in times of sudden emergency or war,"—(*Mr. Graves*),

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. GOSCHEN entirely agreed with the views that had been expressed as to the importance of Reserves to this country. He also agreed that the subject ought not to be neglected, or bandied about between different Departments; but he was also confident that the question of the Naval Reserve had not been neglected; but had constantly occupied the attention of the Admiralty

Mr. T. Brassey

and of the Board of Trade. The regulations which had been framed might have been too stringent; but this had resulted not from any want of regard to the Naval Reserve, but from a desire to ensure the efficiency of the force. The greatest attention had been devoted to framing these regulations. The House would not fail to distinguish between the two parts of the speech of the hon. Member for Liverpool (*Mr. Graves*), one of which related to the Royal Navy, and the other to the Mercantile Marine. He spoke of a falling-off in the Reserve, and in another important part of his speech he referred to a falling-off in the number of men in the Mercantile Marine. Now, these two questions, though having a bearing upon each other, were in many ways distinct. It might be held to be the duty of the Government to see that we had an efficient Navy, and that we should secure to ourselves the most valuable portion of the Mercantile Marine Force as a Reserve for the Navy. But it had been said that not only were we bound to see that we had sufficient sailors for our own Fleet, and to see also that we could secure out of the Mercantile Marine the best materials which it contained, but that, further, it was the duty of the Government and the State to assist the increase in the numbers of the men of the Mercantile Marine. The hon. Member said that year after year he had brought this falling-off in the number of sailors before the House, and that the matter was treated with unconcern. It had, in fact, not been so treated; but the House did not think it was the duty of the State to produce sailors for the Mercantile Marine. No doubt, it was most important that we should have a good supply of sailors, just as, in many other professions, a good supply of skilled men was essential to the interest of the country; but although the hon. Member met with some support in putting forward his views on that point—that it was the duty of the State to educate sailors for the Mercantile Marine, he felt confident that opinion would not commend itself to the country at large.

MR. GRAVES wished to explain that what he had said was that so long as the Navy rested upon the Mercantile Marine for its Reserves, so long the community had an interest in keeping up the Mercantile Marine,

MR. GOSCHEN: No doubt, they had an interest in it; but the question was whether the shipowners, because we might require a certain proportion of their sailors, were to call upon the Government to increase the number of men in the Mercantile Marine. If he wished to argue, in a narrow spirit, he should say that it would be more economical to the State to double the inducements as regarded the Reserve than to set about educating sailors for the Mercantile Marine. The hon. Member asked why the system which answered so well in the Royal Navy training ships should not be also applied to the Mercantile Marine, and that under State superintendence; which meant that as they trained for the Royal Navy 3,500 boys per annum, they should be called upon to undertake to train on board training ships the almost unlimited number of sailors which the hon. Member wished to see enrolled in the Mercantile Marine. But had shipowners no means of increasing the number of sailors for the Mercantile Marine? If they improved their ships and increased the wages paid, supply and demand would soon cause the deficiency to be met, as it would do in any other walk of life. Surely, it was not the duty of the Government to say because they required a certain proportion of sailors, they should increase the number of the Mercantile Marine. What he ventured to say from an Admiralty point of view was this—they were willing to make an arrangement with the Mercantile Marine, by which they would get a certain reciprocal advantage; but what he should object to was to train for the Mercantile Marine sailors, without any security that those sailors would be enrolled in the Reserve. He did not at all say that they would not be prepared to concur in an arrangement that would have this effect—that they should pay by results; that when a certain number of those who had been trained in the training ships should afterwards enrol themselves in the Reserve, and present themselves annually as members of that force, the State should pay a certain sum for the training of boys in training ships. This, he should say, would be a fair arrangement; but the Government would be afraid of contributing to the training ships without knowing whether the boys would enter the Reserve at all. The hon. Member for Liverpool said that he be-

lieved they would enter the Reserve; but the Government would wish to see that they could ensure such an advantage. Whether they should obtain such an advantage or not would depend mainly upon the shipowners—that was, whether they would permit the boys to go for their 28 days' drill a-year; or whether they would be so short-sighted as to say that this would be inconvenient, and that they would prefer to take those who had not entered into any such engagements. It really would rest more with the shipowners than the Government; and it was only by the cordial co-operation of the shipowners that the Government could hope to develop a large Reserve. If the shipowners would take boys who were in the Reserve, then it might be possible for the Government not to take training ships under their supervision, but, at all events, to pay for results. The hon. Member alluded to training ships without contemplating any such engagement on the part of boys to enter the Reserve. If there was no such engagement—if the public service was not to be any security that the boys would enter either the Reserve or the Navy, then the question could not be discussed as one between the Admiralty and the shipowners, but it must be regarded as one between the shipowners and the Board of Trade. If the shipowners wished to have training ships to increase the number of boys to enter the service, it was for them and the Board of Trade to devise a plan; and there were few subjects which had occupied the attention of the President of the Board of Trade more seriously; indeed, he was prepared with a plan, but the success of it would depend greatly upon the shipowners themselves. The indirect advantage to the State would not be sufficient to induce the State to undertake the education of sailors. There must be a direct advantage to the State in the ability to get hold of the boys so educated; and if the shipowners wished in any way to tax themselves to secure training ships for the education of sailors for the Mercantile Marine, they would obtain every co-operation from the Board of Trade. Existing training ships had been established not for the purpose of increasing the numbers of the Mercantile Marine, but with charitable and philanthropic motives, for the benefit of the boys rather than of the service. Some

of the training ships took criminals, others took destitute boys who had been saved from the streets, and the remainder were supplied from different classes. The gentlemen who had established these training ships had no doubt done great service to the State; but he did not know that the boys, considering that they were discharged at an early age and were of inferior *physique*, would be very suitable for the Navy or the Mercantile Marine; and this formed one of the great difficulties in the way of utilizing the existing training ships. The boys were taken young, and the object was that they should pass out of the training ships at an early age—that was, at an age at which boys were taken into the Government training ships. If the Government should take these boys they would have to train them over again. If there were training ships in which the boys were kept until a later age, so that they might more nearly approach the age at which they passed out of Government training ships, and if they turned out an article fit for use in the public service, he should be prepared to contribute to these training ships in proportion to the results achieved. The Government would only be too ready to avail itself of such co-operation, but there must be some direct advantage; there must be a means of securing that the boys who had been trained did actually enter the Reserves of the Navy; and for such results the Government would be prepared to pay. At present, they could get these boys without paying any contribution; but they were desirous to encourage the training ships, if they knew that the boys were sufficiently advanced to be of real use; and he wished to impress this most seriously upon shipowners, that the plan might succeed if they would spare the boys the necessary time for drilling, so as to make them valuable for the Navy, and not adopt the shortsighted policy of preferring boys who were not under that liability. This was what he had to say upon that part of the speech of the hon. Member for Liverpool which related to training ships. The hon. Member for Hastings (Mr. T. Brassey) suggested that the State should pay a bonus of £5 to shipowners for conveying and training boys in their ships; but he (Mr. Goschen) did not quite catch whether the plan was to apply only to a certain limited num-

Mr. Goschen

ber of boys, whether they should join the Reserve, or whether it was to be generally a plan for training for the Merchant Navy. [Mr. T. BRASSEY said that, in the first instance, he intended it as an experiment.] But what would prove the success of the experiment? He thought that it was a questionable proposal. With respect to the existing Reserves, and the proposals for increasing them, there was much that fell from the hon. Member for Liverpool with which he (Mr. Goschen) concurred, and the more so as many of the suggestions which he had placed very clearly and succinctly before the House were suggestions that had been made by the Board of Trade to the Admiralty, and were now under consideration. The suggestion that a Royal Prince should be brought into connection with the Reserves was one that the Board of Trade had made some weeks ago, and it was now under discussion between the two Departments; but it would be premature further to enter upon the matter before the whole scheme had been developed and placed before the House. The hon. Member had spoken with regard to no Commission having been appointed; but he (Mr. Goschen) ventured to think that if a Commission had been appointed they would not have been so far advanced as they were at that moment. He stated this, partly because steps had been already taken, and because the question was not in reference to the collection of information, but rather to determine the principles of the policy upon which they should act, and such a question was more for the House of Commons and for the Government than a Royal Commission. Suppose that they came to a conclusion either to subsidize training ships, or to pay £5 for each boy carried under certain circumstances by shipowners, then there would be a chance of the scheme being carried out by the House; but if a Royal Commission should deal with the question and report, experience showed that their plans would require to be worked out over again in the House of Commons, and in the responsible Departments. It was upon these grounds, therefore, that he said that this matter was now really more advanced than it would have been if there had been a Royal Commission. The hon. Member for Liverpool had commented severely upon

various regulations of the service. There should be, he said, three different forces in connection with the Navy in the same way as there was in connection with the Army. These were the members of the Royal Navy proper, the Reserve Forces, and the hon. Member had suggested a plan for having Volunteers. The Royal Naval Reserve corresponded with the Militia of the Army rather than with the Volunteers, and they had no Volunteers at present in connection with the Navy. The hon. Member said it would be a great thing if the Navy could get the advantage of the Volunteer movement the same as the Army had. He spoke somewhat reproachfully of the Admiralty, that they did not organize a force like that which was lately at Wimbledon. But what was the history of the Volunteer Force in connection with the Army? The movement originated voluntarily and not by Government initiating it; no Volunteer Force could be commenced by Government; the movement must come from outside, and all that the Government could do was to show willingness to meet the proposals when made. He had stated over and over again, that there was every inclination on the part of the Government to assist a Naval Volunteer movement at the various mercantile ports. The Admiralty had at present under consideration the rules which would be applicable if the scheme were carried out; but the mere promulgation of those rules would not suffice to call into existence a Volunteer Force, which could only be created by the efforts of Gentlemen like the hon. Member for Liverpool and the great ship-owners in the various ports. Men like that must take up the Volunteer movement if it were in any way to succeed. Every facility in the shape of gunboats and means for training would be given to the Volunteers by the Admiralty, as soon as they had the necessary guarantees that the corps likely to be formed were of sufficient importance to justify them in taking such a step. The hon. Member (Mr. Graves) had stated that when this movement was first spoken of in Liverpool, the number of men who volunteered was sufficient to man three or four gunboats. He believed the number was between 70 and 80; but although he was very glad to hear of this, he must remark that, thus far, the leading shipowners in Liverpool had not

taken part in the movement. However, he could assure the hon. Member that if there were any indications of the spirit spreading which he said now existed, he would find every disposition on the part of the Government to organize the force. One of the great difficulties connected with a Volunteer Force in the Navy was owing to the fact that the training required a greater degree of consecutive attention at one time than it did on land. Again, the Naval Volunteers would have to go longer distances in order to join their gunboats than their brethren ashore had to travel. It was, however, for the great seaport towns to determine whether the scheme could be carried out. The hon. Member for Liverpool had not sufficiently dwelt on the fact that we required Reserves of two kinds—namely, sea-going Reserves and Reserves to defend our coasts. Most of the hon. Member's remarks were upon the Reserves for our home defence; whereas, hitherto the main desire of successive Boards of Admiralty had been to make the Reserves efficient for manning our ships of war for any kind of service, and most of the regulations relating to that branch of the service had been framed with a view to exclude the temptation of including nominally on paper a number of men who might be useful in smooth water, but who would prove inefficient if called upon to serve in sea-going men-of-war. The bounty of a £6 retainer and £4 per year for a month's drill were very high terms, and were likely to draw such men into the service; but it would be a source of great dissatisfaction to the House and a great disappointment to the country, if there should be a larger number on paper than were actually capable of manning ships in time of war. They must therefore make up their minds what Reserves they intended to use for their sea-going ships, and what Reserves should be employed at home. The present Royal Naval Reserve numbered between 12,000 and 13,000 men, and the Admiralty were most anxious to relax the regulations in every way possible, if they could secure under them the flower of our seamen for manning our ships in time of war. There were many fishermen and other persons engaged in various trades on our coasts who were anxious to be enrolled, and who would be serviceable in smooth water; but they ought not to be enrolled promiscuously with the First

Royal Naval Reserve. The hon. Member for Liverpool had remarked that the term "sea service" was too vague; but the definition was what the words implied—namely, that they should be men fit to go to sea, and that riggers, and many other classes, who were not fit to go to sea, should not be enrolled in the First Royal Naval Reserve. [Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE said, that riggers always had been termed seamen.] Many of them had been a long time on shore, and some of them were too old to go aloft. Many elderly people who were competent to be riggers would not be able to go aloft. The Admiralty had looked through the regulations for the First Royal Naval Reserve with the greatest anxiety, with a view to relaxing every unnecessary severity. They had reduced the height from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 3 inches, and offered greater facilities for enrolment. For instance, it had been arranged that the men should not be compelled to go to be surveyed to a ship where there was a medical officer, but that they might be engaged more locally, so as to remove the difficulty of their having to travel considerable distances. The number of places where the men of the First Royal Naval Reserve could be enrolled was 130, and there were 46 places where they could drill. He did not know that he could hold out to the hon. Member much hope of relaxing the regulations, beyond what he had stated as regards the First Royal Naval Reserve; but he was able to state that the Admiralty, having reconsidered the whole subject of the Second Reserve, proposed to make new regulations, which he hoped would succeed in the direction which the hon. Member and himself equally desired. The limit of age, instead of being from 18 to 20 years, as at present, would in future be from 18 to 23, or perhaps 25 years. There were now nine district training ships for the Second Class Reserve, and the men had to be drilled for 28 consecutive days in each year, and to live on board ship for that period. It was believed this requirement—that the men should live on board the ship, had practically caused the scheme to break down. Besides, the places to which the men could go were too few. It was, therefore, now proposed to put the Second Class Reserve on a different footing, and to make it similar to the First Reserve, but with less strin-

Mr. Goschen

gent regulations as to sea service. It would be composed of younger men and would be, as it were, a less picked force than the First Reserve. In this way, he hoped to be able to secure the advantage of largely increased numbers in the Second, while preserving the high character of the First Reserve. Instead of having to go to the nine district ships, the men of the Second Reserve would be enrolled at the 130 stations, and drilled at the 46 stations of the First Royal Naval Reserve. Again, the men would be permitted to take their 28 days' drill at any period of the year which might best suit their convenience, and 28 consecutive days of drill on board ship would only be required in order to qualify them to pass into the First Reserve. The House would see that under these arrangements we might be able to reach a class of men who were excluded by the present regulations. If a Volunteer Force could be created, he should much prefer it for coast defence. The old system of Coast Volunteers was believed to have broken down, because the men were obliged to serve for 28 consecutive days on board a ship. It would be much easier, he believed, to create and organize the force if the gunboats went in search of the Volunteers, than if the Volunteers were compelled to go to the different stations in search of the gunboats. And by judicious arrangements an amply sufficient number of men might, he believed, be secured. He could assure the hon. Member for Liverpool that he and his right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade had not been so busy that they had not been able to give their best attention to this subject, and to go thoroughly into it. In the course of the autumn they would continue their investigation, and, by communication with shipowners and by getting information at all the ports, they hoped to be able to ascertain practically which of the two schemes he had sketched out—the Volunteer scheme, and the scheme for a local paid defence—would be most likely to attract good men in sufficient numbers. His right hon. Friend had, in addition, a scheme of his own with regard to the Mercantile Marine, at which he was working separately. Under these circumstances, the hon. Member for Liverpool, he trusted, would not think it necessary to press his Motion to a division. The House fully re-

cognized the importance of the subject, and the great attention which the hon. Member had paid to it. Indeed, he believed such speeches as those delivered by the hon. Member for Liverpool, the hon. Member for Hastings (Mr. T. Brassey), and others, would have quite as much effect in promoting the success of this new system of Reserve as the appointment of a Royal Commission.

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE said, the establishment of a Royal Naval Reserve had been a work of great difficulty. They had started with 400 or 500 men. In four years they reached 5,000, and afterwards they increased to 16,000; but since then it had dwindled down to 12,000. He was inclined to think that by modifying the regulations in the manner described by the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Admiralty the number might be again increased to 16,000 men. He attached importance to the establishment of school ships in the different ports. And though the right hon. Gentleman thought it was not the business of the Government to educate men for the merchant service, he believed that a claim of that kind did rest upon the Crown, so long as the right was reserved, even in theory, of calling in an emergency for the compulsory service of merchant seamen. He had to thank the right hon. Gentleman for granting, at his instance, a most serviceable and efficient ship to the town of Aberdeen; but, unfortunately, the community, though they had asked for the ship, found the expenditure so great that they shrank from incurring the charge. For the sum of £40,000 or £50,000 a-year, however, school ships could be placed in all the principal ports, which would educate not the scum of the streets, but the sons of respectable seafaring men and others—lads who, as they grew up, would hereafter be of great value to the nation, whether at home or in the colonies. If our Sailor Prince, now a thorough and complete seaman, and one of the most rising officers in the service, could be induced to take the Naval Reserve under his own care and patronage, he would vastly increase the efficiency and popularity of the force, and would bring to its aid younger and more energetic spirits to strengthen and replace those who had so long struggled in its behalf.

MR. CHILDERS concurred in the greater part of the speech which had been made by his hon. Friend the Member for Liverpool, but thought he had somewhat undervalued the proceedings in recent years with regard to the Naval Reserve. Three or four years ago, when he came into office, the state of the Reserve was the subject of much public discussion, but it was incumbent on the Department to see how the requirements of the service stood before rashly deciding on any changes. They found a steady falling-off in the number of blue-jackets required by the service, consequent on the entire transformation of everything connected with the Navy; so much so that even in an extreme case, they would only have to call upon half or a third of the number of men of this class that had been required to carry us through our wars in former years. In deciding, therefore, the normal and the ultimate strength of this part of our forces, it became the duty of the Department, as it seemed to him, to deal with what they had, and to put everything into the most perfect condition; and then to consider what Reserves were necessary for extreme cases, and to build up a suitable force. The very earliest inquiries convinced him that the country had not reached in point of the efficiency of its nominal force of sailors anything like the proper standard. He ascertained that the Navy included a vast number of inefficient and worn-out men, whom it was necessary to replace with efficient seamen. In the existing Coastguard Reserve, in the Coast Volunteers, and the Naval Reserve they found men not of that kind of efficiency which the country had a right to expect. It was accordingly resolved to test these men in the best way that could be done. In the first place, every Coastguardsman was tested as to his fitness for sea service, and actually sent to sea every other year—the result being that nearly one-fourth of the force had to be discharged, and fit men substituted. Then, all our men in reserve at each of the ports were “roused up,” in some cases very much to their disgust, but with results which had proved highly satisfactory. As regarded the Naval Reserve, it was tested in a way indicating both its strength and its weakness, a certain number of men being called upon to come out for active service. These in-

quiries enabled them to see distinctly what could be done both in respect to the available naval forces of the country, and to the Reserve force. They then cast about in order to see in what respect the two branches of the service might be improved, and what additional Reserves ought to be provided. The existing Reserve of men who had completed their service had not been referred to in the course of the debate, and upon that question he desired to make a few remarks. It had long struck him as one of the greatest anomalies in our Naval policy, that while we admitted men of 35 into a comparatively untrained Naval Reserve, men who had served 20 years in the Navy were at 38 years of age, and when in the prime of life and the perfection of training, allowed by existing regulations to retire upon pensions, the State having no further claim upon them. It seemed to him, and those who acted with him, that the first Reserve it was necessary to form was a Reserve of trained men, a work which could be best accomplished by so altering the regulations, that after a fixed date pensioned seamen should not be allowed to be lost to the nation at the age of 38, but should be compelled to enter the Reserve. He believed that when, some years hence, the Naval Pension Reserve regulations took effect the result would speedily be to add 12,000 to 15,000 efficient blue-jackets in Reserve to the number of 18,000 which composed the Navy at the present time. In addition to that they would have the Coast-guard, which, notwithstanding the complaint that it had not been brought up to the strength recommended by the Commission of 1859-60, was a thoroughly efficient Reserve, and formed an infinitely more effective force than it had ever before presented in the course of its existence. The result of these changes would be that should the unhappy event of war arise after these compulsory rules had taken effect, England would be able to command the services of a force of blue-jackets nearly double in number that which she could command at the present moment. Even though there was a combination against England of nearly all the naval Powers in the world, he could conceive no possible state of circumstances in which she would require more than 50,000 blue-jackets, and the plan he had described would give her,

Mr. Childers

exclusively of the Naval Reserve in the merchant service, no less than 36,000 thoroughly trained and efficient men. In the summer of 1870, after he had improved the regulations as to the Naval Reserve, and had, in spite of great difficulty—for it was not a popular proposal—started the Second Class Pensioner Reserve, he took up the whole question of the larger Reserve which had been shadowed forth by his right hon. Friend (Mr. Goschen), and appointed a Committee to obtain such information as could be gathered at the Admiralty, in order that the question might be discussed during the winter, and that at the commencement of the Session of 1871 he might be enabled, with the assistance of the Board of Trade, to make some proposition to the House on the subject. His illness at the end of 1870 prevented his taking up the question officially, and he could only now do his best to support the views of those hon. Members who agreed with him that it was desirable to lay the foundation of such a Reserve as would ensure the services in an extreme case of the number of blue-jackets he had just named. He had not alluded to the Royal Naval Reserve in calculating the number of blue-jackets who would be available in a great national crisis, for while he thought the Reserve was a very useful force at the time when it was started, and that, considering the then state of artillery and ships of war, no more efficient force could have been obtained by the same expenditure of time or money, the case was very different now. The foundation of the Royal Naval Reserve was a wise and statesmanlike act; but he was also strongly of opinion that it was more important to have a Reserve Force composed of men trained from their earliest experience of the sea, than to take men of a certain age and attempt to train them afterwards. It was quite clear to his mind that the improvements which were now going on in the science of warfare made every early year's training infinitely more important than it was in former days. While, therefore, during the period of transition it was our duty to keep up the efficiency of the Naval Reserve as far as we could, we ought not to trust to it for the number of blue-jackets we thought we ought to have in the event of a great war; but we must establish, with the assistance of the Mer-

cantile Marine, a system of training coming before rather than after employment in merchant ships, but kept up by annual practice for a certain period. He rejoiced, therefore, that his right hon. Friend had come to the conclusion to establish such a system of early training, and he believed it would confer considerable benefit on the naval service. At the same time, he (Mr. Childers) was prepared to go much further than any limited voluntary submission to naval training on the part of those who adopted a seafaring life; and he felt confident that in the end the defence of our coasts would be some day ensured by a still bolder measure. He was one of those old-fashioned persons who, without seeing any great advantage in large standing forces, believed in the great principle that it was the duty of every man to take his share in the defence of his country; and he should not be afraid to see that principle carried further than it was at present with regard both to our Army and our Navy. What had been done during the last two years by his right hon. Friend the head of the War Office indicated very plainly the direction in which this country was going with regard to the establishment of that principle. For his own part he should like to see it applied to the Navy still more than to the Army; and he was confident that under generous regulations it could be speedily so applied, without encountering the opposition which at present he feared the unpopularity of military service was sure to meet with. Because the proposal of his right hon. Friend was in this, the right direction, he would give it his most cordial support.

SIR JOHN HAY regretted that the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Graves) had not been able to introduce so interesting a subject at an earlier period of the Session, and more so because, when the First Lord of the Admiralty suggested that the question was one more fitted for discussion in that House than for the consideration of a Royal Commission, the right hon. Gentleman must have remembered that, at so late a period of the Session, there were many hon. Members who would not be likely to attend and take part in the discussion. He would gladly have supported his hon. Friend in the proposal for a Royal Commission; for, as Parliament was now about to rise, an opportunity

would be afforded to a Commission to consider the whole subject in the Recess, and to lay the information before the House when it re-assembled. He was also fully confident that the two right hon. Gentlemen sitting on the front bench opposite (Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chichester Fortescue) would give their best attention to the subject, as they had promised. Yet it was to be borne in mind that other Departments of the State than the Admiralty and the Board of Trade must be considered, and the House well knew how difficult it was for the Departments concerned to arrange matters involving a certain amount of expense. With regard to education, he presumed that the Vice President of the Council had as much to do with the present question as the two other right hon. Gentlemen to whom he had referred; for he believed it would be to the advantage of the country if all the lads who were being educated within a given distance of the sea shore could be taught that the sea was the place for earning a livelihood. Recently he had made inquiries in that part of the country in which he resided, and found that in a long 100 miles of seaboard there were not 10 men either in the Reserve or Coastguard—not because they were unskilful as a seafaring population, but because the advantages that were obtainable from service in the Naval Reserve, from long voyages in the Merchant Navy, and from a proper readiness to serve in the Navy whenever the nation required, were totally unknown to them. Were the training ships recommended by the Royal Commission established in certain ports, and if the scheme of the present First Lord of sending gunboats to the places where men were to be trained could be carried out, he felt confident that the naval service would become much more popular than it was now. The right hon. Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers) alluded to certain changes he had introduced. He believed, however, the figures were these—in the year 1868 there were 22,000 efficient able seamen as against 18,000 now; and Coastguards, 4,200 as against 4,800, something like 300 inefficient men having been discharged. [Mr. CHILDERS: 900 inefficient men.] But the numbers were considerably reduced; and the Naval Reserve was now, he believed, 10,800 efficient men as against

the supposed number of 12,000. The whole of these numbers, with the 14,700 Marines, did not by any means represent the force that would be necessary in the event of war. France alone had 93,000 men in her Navy, while we had only 60,000; and although it might be true that our iron-clads and other ships we had for cruising purposes were not sufficiently numerous to occupy more than that force, yet if a maritime war were to break out, we should have to build more ships—which he trusted we should do—or we must employ many of our merchant ships to sweep away the enemies of our commerce. He did not think there would be much difficulty not in re-establishing the apprentice system as it existed under the navigation laws, but in arranging with the great shipowners of this country, as suggested by his hon. Friend the Member for Hastings (Mr. T. Brassey), that lads should be taken by the training ships, and that a certain subsidy should be paid to the shipowners for the employment of the lads, until the latter became of a stature and of an ability to make them entirely remunerative to those who employed them. If that were done—if the best of these lads were placed in the merchant service, under such conditions as would oblige them to perform duty in the Naval Reserve—we should then have a good force to fall back upon in time of need. Another point, deserving of the attention of the right hon. Gentlemen the heads of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was the necessity of a reserve of skilled stokers. He could not help thinking that the discharge of 500 skilled stokers by the right hon. Member for Pontefract, while he was in office, was an unfortunate circumstance. [Mr. CHILDEES: They were unskilled stokers.] He knew that when he had the honour of being at the Admiralty, his right hon. Friend the Member for Tyrone (Mr. Corry) took some pains to obtain a body of skilled stokers. There were 500 of them when he left the Admiralty, and what became of them he was unable to learn, although he had good reason to believe they were discharged, as he had stated. Seamen should not only be entered, but trained stokers should also be enrolled in the Naval Reserve in our Merchant Navy, ready for use in the event of war. So with skilled artificers—such as carpenters,

Sir John Hay

engineers, and others—that when the occasion arose the whole of them might be ready to go on board ship and do their duty.

Mr. BATES objected in the strongest terms to the reflection cast upon the shipowners of the country, when it was said that shipowners ought to provide better ships and give better wages to their seamen. Such a remark came with ill grace from the First Lord of the Admiralty. Shipowners did not send *Megaras* to sea, and he believed the ordinary sea-going ships of the merchant service would float long after the new-fangled iron-clads of the right hon. Gentleman had foundered. He recommended the right hon. Gentleman to look at home—to look at his dockyards and inquire into the position of the artificers and riggers. The men in the merchantmen building yards earned more in six days than the Government men earned in nine.

Mr. GOSCHEN: Yet we get the men, and you do not.

COLONEL WILSON-PATTEN thought that at so advanced a period of the Session, his hon. Friend the Member for Liverpool (Mr. Graves) would be satisfied with having provoked so interesting a discussion, and drawn from the Government two important admissions, without going to a division on his Motion. The first admission of the Government was that they were prepared to lay down regulations which would eventually give encouragement to the Mercantile Marine, and no doubt tend to the general benefit of the naval service. The other admission was that the Government were prepared to give encouragement to a Volunteer Force in the Navy, as they now did to a similar force in the Army. For his own part, he thought there were grounds for believing that, with proper encouragement, many men who had not yet paid attention to the question would be induced to enrol themselves in a Naval Volunteer Force. There were the life-boat men, for instance, who paid little attention to the question of an organized system for saving shipwrecked people until the volunteer element was introduced, and now they rendered the most efficient service. He desired to join in the expression of a hope that Prince Alfred would be induced to encourage the establishment of this force.

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE said, he wished to make some remarks in reference to the interests of the Mercantile Marine in this matter, which were intimately connected with those of the Royal Navy. The subject of giving aid to training ships for the Mercantile Marine in connection with the Royal Navy had very much engaged his attention at the Board of Trade, in concert with the First Lord of the Admiralty, although he hardly had need to repeat that which was known to be the view of the Government—that the Mercantile Marine could not expect assistance from the public Exchequer for training seamen for its own service. The Board of Trade, however, was the administrator of an important fund contributed by the shipowners of the country, called the Mercantile Marine Fund; and if the shipowners should be willing that out of that fund contributed by themselves, some assistance should be given to the training of boys and young men for the mercantile service in connection with the Royal Navy, he, on the part of the Board of Trade, would be ready to aid them in carrying out that object. He believed that with no great expenditure a great deal might be done in stimulating private efforts, and that by means of contributions, under conditions, to the training ships a good article might be provided for the use of the Mercantile Marine as well as for the Royal Navy. The great objection in the case of the training ships was that the boys were taken in too young to receive proper training, as their *physique* was not up to the mark; but some of those ships were half empty, and he was not prepared to say that it would not be possible to make use of them for the purpose of training a number of boys for the Mercantile Marine in connection with the Royal Navy. There would be a wide difference between the boys he contemplated and the boys now in the ships. Their age, for instance, would be different; and, supposing proper conditions were laid down, he should be glad to know whether the shipping interest would be prepared to consent to a certain contribution from the Mercantile Marine Fund. The general idea of the plan, which he hoped might be considered in the course of the Recess, was that first of all, the boys entering the ships for the merchant service should be apprenticed for five years; that they

should not be below the age of 15 or 16 years; and that they should pass two years on board the training ship. Then their indentures should be handed over to a respectable master of a ship, in which they should serve the other three years of their apprenticeship, and a sum should be paid by the Board of Trade out of the Mercantile Marine Fund on account of their training. The boys should be invited to enter the Royal Naval Reserve, and for the remainder of their apprenticeships they should earn for their training ship an additional contribution on the part of the Admiralty. He believed that some scheme of that sort would produce in time a considerable class of valuable recruits for the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Navy, and would also give a large additional support to the training ships which turned out such an article. If, in the course of the Recess, such a scheme should be considered worthy of adoption by those interested, it would afford him great pleasure to aid in working it out.

MR. HENLEY said, that in every inquiry which had been made into this subject during the last 30 years one fact that remained uncontradicted was, that the number of good seamen had not increased; and the question was, whether the quality of the seamen was equal to what it used to be. That was a consideration of much consequence, and it appeared to him that the hand of the Government, in touching the matter with new schemes, had only had the effect of deteriorating and damaging it. Another point was, that they could not shut their eyes to the position of the able seaman who knew his business. Such a man was equal to any skilled mechanic; but what was his relative position in respect to wages? What was the inducement now for anyone to go to school to learn seamanship? Had a seaman as good a chance of getting on as the man of any other trade? The seaman was not good for much in going aloft after 50, and then what was to become of him? Besides, it should not be forgotten that the seaman worked seven days a-week, whereas the labourer on land worked only six. Again, the great increase in the size of ships made the chance of a seaman rising to the quarter-deck less than it used to be. In fact, that chance now was *nil*. All that was very much against a boy going to

sea. He believed that the real difficulty the country would have to look in the face was not simply the mode in which they could best utilize them, but how to get the men themselves. Another fact was the relative number of wrecks, taking the number of voyages which vessels made, seemed to be increasing, although within the last three or four years the Board of Trade had not given them the statistics in so complete a form as would enable them to make an accurate comparison on that point. If, therefore, any inquiry was to be instituted, he hoped it would extend to the question whether there had been any falling-off in the number, or any deterioration in the efficiency of seamen, as well as into the mode of utilizing them, because it was of no use thinking of cooking their hare if they could not catch it. In the event of war they must fall back on the Mercantile Marine for men, and the better the men of the Mercantile Marine were the better would it be for the Navy. If proper inducements were only offered to men to go to sea, they would then have plenty of good seamen, as they formerly had.

MR. CANDLISH wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade two questions relative to the scheme he had just launched for having training ships, the boys passing through which might be available alike for the Mercantile Marine and the Royal Navy. First, did the right hon. Gentleman contemplate that the grant was to be entirely made from the Mercantile Marine Fund, or partly from that fund and partly from the Votes of Parliament? Secondly, in the event of the grant made from the one fund or the other, or from both, being insufficient to maintain those training ships, how did the right hon. Gentleman contemplate that the deficiency should be made up?

MR. NORWOOD protested against the gloomy picture drawn by the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Henley) of the number and efficiency of British mercantile seamen. He ventured to say that the numbers of British seamen were not declining. They were in some degree increasing; but the mere test of numbers was not sufficient, because modern appliances for the working of sails and of ships generally had reduced the number of hands necessary to navigate ships. He did not think the chances

of promotion or the pay of seamen were so poor as the right hon. Gentleman appeared to think. £4 5s. per month, or upwards, was paid to an able-bodied seaman on board a steamer, or an average of something like a guinea a-week, while at the same time he was housed and extremely well fed. That was not so very inadequate a remuneration. There never was a time when their fore-castles were so spacious, or the food equal to what was given in them now; and scurvy was almost disappearing. Again, distinguished mathematicians had recently shown that the percentage of collisions and casualties at sea was less than it used to be, in proportion to the number of vessels afloat and the voyages made. As far as steam shipping went, there was no difficulty in getting excellent men, and the reason was, that they were paid handsomely. In time of war our Navy would have a great resource in our Mercantile Marine, which would be able to supply it with stokers, engineers, and even blue-jackets to a large extent.

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, in answer to the hon. Member for Sunderland (Mr. Candlish) said, the plan he had sketched was thrown out for the consideration of the shipowners of this country, and he did not dream of forcing it upon them. He did not contemplate that the contributions now made to the industrial training ships by the Home Office would cease; but many of the boys there might not fulfil the conditions required to earn the grant. Such of them, however, as came up to the requisite conditions would earn such a grant out of the Mercantile Marine Fund as he had mentioned. In addition to that, such boys as came up to the conditions required by the Admiralty—that was to say, were willing to enrol themselves in the Reserve and to submit to a certain amount of drill—would earn for their training ships out of the Votes of Parliament on that account a further contribution. He could not, however, guarantee that any grant would completely maintain those ships.

MR. GRAVES, in reply, said, the First Lord of the Admiralty had said that he (Mr. Graves) had laid down the proposition that the States should educate the men of the Mercantile Marine. What he believed he had really said, was that youths ought to be educated in a common train-

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ing ship, from which they should be drafted into the Navy and the Mercantile Marine, the Admiralty paying its proportion for the boys it so received, and the Mercantile Marine in like manner bearing its proportion. The right hon. Member for Pontefract (Mr. Childers) appeared to think that in what had fallen from him with reference to the Reserves he had cast a personal reflection on him for his conduct while at the Admiralty. Nothing had been further from his intention. He felt that they owed too much to that right hon. Gentleman for his valuable services in regard to the Reserves to have said anything which looked like a reflection upon him in that matter. With respect to the course he should take on that occasion, it was clear to him that the Admiralty and the Board of Trade were now maturing their plans. They had not travelled as fast as he could have wished; but still he believed they were now on the right road, and therefore he felt that it would be wrong in him to embarrass their scheme by dividing the House. Next Session, if the plan which they brought forward was found to be inadequate, he should have it in his power to renew his Motion.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.—RESOLUTION.

MR. MONK rose to call attention to the withdrawal from Class 5, Vote 1, in the Estimates for Diplomatic Services for the current year, of the Vote for the expenses of the Diplomatic Mission to the Vatican; and to move—

“That, in the opinion of this House, the omission of the Vote for Diplomatic Services at Rome, in page 343 of the Estimates, was calculated to mislead Parliament into the belief that no Vote was required this year for the Diplomatic Mission to the Vatican.”

The hon. Gentleman said, that last year the sum of £800 was voted for the Secretary of the Embassy at the Vatican, with £200 for house rent, and this year he intended to ask the Government what advantage this country derived from the double Mission to Rome; but finding that the Vote had been omitted from the Estimates, he withdrew the Question which he had placed on the Notice Paper. When, however, he spoke to the noble Lord the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the subject, the noble Lord

informed him with great candour that the Vote was not really withdrawn. Mr. Jervoise, our Diplomatic Agent at the Vatican, was appointed to that post in 1870; but the noble Lord informed him that the appointment was only temporary, and that the salary he should receive as clerk in the Foreign Office—namely, £530—had already been voted under the head “Foreign Office,” while an additional allowance of £270 had also been voted under “Incidental Expenses,” and the remaining £200 was paid, as it was paid to Mr. Odo Russell, his predecessor in Rome, for house rent. The noble Lord also informed him that Mr. Jervoise’s stay in Rome was rendered necessary by the refusal of the Pope to hold any diplomatic intercourse with the Diplomatic Agent accredited to the King of Italy. Now, it was a grave question whether this country should continue to maintain diplomatic intercourse with an individual who was not the Sovereign of the Roman States, and whether, in case that course was followed, the Vote for Diplomatic Agency should practically be withdrawn from Parliamentary control. He cared nothing for the religious persuasion of the individual to whom a Diplomatic Agent was sent; but what he objected to was that the responsible Minister of the Crown should have withdrawn the Vote from the cognizance of Parliament, so as to leave the House to suppose that no Vote whatever was required for this Mission. Last Thursday, in answer to a Question, the noble Lord the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had informed him that—

“The salary of Mr. Clarke Jervoise as a clerk in the Foreign Office, amounting to £530, has been voted under sub-head A of the Vote for the Foreign Office; the additional allowance of £270 has been also voted under sub-head D for incidental expenses in the same Vote for the Foreign Office, and the allowance for house rent, amounting to £200, will be taken out of the Vote for Diplomatic Services under the sub-head P for Special Missions and Services, Mr. Jervoise’s appointment at Rome being considered of a special or temporary character.

In the Act of Parliament which had been passed in 1848 to regulate our diplomatic intercourse with the Roman States, it was expressly provided that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations, and to hold diplomatic intercourse with the Sovereign of the Roman States,

and it was a grave and important question whether this country could lawfully send a Representative to the Court of an individual who was not now Sovereign of those States. We had a Minister—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget—at the Court of the King of Italy, who was the Sovereign of the Roman States; but whether our Government had been right or wrong in sending a Diplomatic Agent to the Vatican as well, there could be no doubt that it was highly injudicious and improper to withdraw the Vote from its proper place in the Estimates, and to split it up into three parts, two of which had been already voted without the House knowing anything about it. The hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the Resolution of which he had given Notice.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the omission of the Vote for Diplomatic Services at Rome, in page 343 of the Estimates, was calculated to mislead Parliament into the belief that no Vote was required this year for the Diplomatic Mission to the Vatican,"—(*Mr. Monk*),

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

VISCOUNT ENFIELD said, he hoped, in the few observations he had to address to the House, he should be able to convince the hon. Gentleman that there was no attempt on the part of the Treasury or the Foreign Office to deceive the House in this matter. Had Mr. Jervoise been a regular diplomatic Secretary of Legation or Secretary of Embassy, or even an *Attaché*, no doubt, his salary would have appeared in the Vote for Diplomatic Services; but that was not the case, and as he received an increase of salary while he performed temporary diplomatic duties, it had been arranged, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Public Accounts, that his salary should be accounted for in the way it had been, the recommendation being in these terms—

"Where a public officer receives a grant or temporary increase of his fixed salary in respect of special services, we are of opinion that provision should be made accordingly in connection with the Vote in which the fixed salary is charged."

Mr. Monk

In accordance with that recommendation, the Foreign Office received instructions from the Treasury to put down Mr. Jervoise's salary in the Estimates in the way in which it had been put down. The Foreign Office had simply acted under instructions from the Treasury, and the Treasury had acted in accordance with the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts. The Act alluded to permitted Her Majesty to hold diplomatic communications with the Sovereign of the Roman States, and if the Pope had recognized the King of Italy there would have been no further occasion for the services of Mr. Jervoise. But the Pope had not done so, and it was considered that it would be unfair if this country were left without any representative to discharge duties that had hitherto been discharged in connection with the Papal Court. Financially, there was no intention to deceive the House, and next year, if he were in office, he would see that the matter was stated so that it could not be misunderstood.

MR. SINCLAIR AYTOUN wished to re-state the legal question. Formerly it was illegal to accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Pope; then an Act was passed by which power was given to accredit one to the Sovereign of the Papal States. As the Pope had ceased to be a temporal Sovereign, how could we legally accredit a Diplomatic Agent to him? Was Mr. Jervoise acting as a subordinate to Sir Augustus Paget, or had he a separate commission? Did he correspond with the Foreign Office direct, or through Sir Augustus Paget? [Viscount ENFIELD said, they held separate commissions.] Under those circumstances, he wished to know if any similar course had ever been adopted in the case of any other country? At the same time, he would be glad to hear for what purpose Mr. Jervoise was accredited to the Pope. The Government were bound to offer an explanation on these points; and he appealed for one to the Attorney General.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH was inclined to think there was something anomalous in the position of Mr. Jervoise; but did not understand that the adoption of the Committee's recommendation was called in question.

MR. BAXTER said, the recommendation of the Committee was approved at once by the Treasury, which communi-

cated with the Foreign Office, and the recommendation was at once acted upon.

Mr. M'LAREN said, this was not a question of accounts, but of legality. The Roman Pontiff had ceased to be a Sovereign; therefore he wanted to know why the Government sent a diplomatic representative to him, thus spending public money without Parliamentary sanction, and, by implication, violating an Act of Parliament. Not a word had been said on that point. The appropriation of the money was altogether without the sanction of Parliament. This gentleman (Mr. Jervoise) could not be acting as a clerk in the Foreign Office at the time he was in Rome. If Parliament voted £600 for a clerk in the Foreign Office, Parliament meant that he should sit at his desk, and should not go to Rome as an Envoy to the Pope. So long as the Roman Pontiff reigned in the Roman States, it might have been right that we should be represented there; but the moment he ceased to reign such an act was improper, and he believed illegal. He should, therefore, cordially support the Motion.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD assured the hon. Member that clerks in the Foreign Office were constantly detached for special services, and yet continued to be clerks of the Foreign Office, and to draw their salaries. At this moment one was in Washington, engaged on the work of the Treaty, and three were at Geneva; but they did not cease to be clerks in the Foreign Office because the exigencies of the public service induced the Secretary of State to send them to discharge public duties in different parts of the world.

MR. DICKINSON asked what were the relations which this gentleman was to maintain at the Papal Court? Such a Mission was not the work of a Foreign Office clerk, but of a diplomatic representative.

SIR PERCY BURRELL said, it was quite clear that Mr. Jervoise was an unauthorized agent at Rome. The Act of Parliament allowed Her Majesty to send a representative to the Sovereign of the Roman States; but Mr. Jervoise was accredited to one who was not the Potentate of the Roman States, and the appointment was therefore illegal.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN observed that no answer had been given to the objection that this Vote sanctioned the accrediting of a Diplomatic Agent to a

non-existing Sovereign. Before 1848 it was absolutely unlawful to accredit an English Diplomatic Agent to the Pope of Rome. The Act of 1848 empowered the Queen to accredit a representative not to the Pope of Rome, but to the Sovereign of the Roman States. Now, the Pope had ceased to be the Sovereign of the Roman States, and in point of law he was the subject of the King of Italy, and there appeared to be no useful purpose served by this mission. It had been said that the Pope had not yet acknowledged the Sovereignty of the King of Italy; but if we waited till that time we might wait till the Greek Kalends. Queen Isabella was not likely to acknowledge the sovereignty of King Amadeus; but we did not on that account continue to send a representative to Queen Isabella. Unless he heard from the Attorney General a better reply than had been given by the noble Lord he should regard this Vote as absolutely illegal, and would therefore vote against it.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL remarked that the Act to which reference had been made was brought into Parliament as a Bill to enable the Queen of this country to hold relations with the Sovereign Pontiff. There could be no doubt as to who the Sovereign Pontiff was; and the term "Sovereign of the Roman States" was put into the Act by the then Lord Derby in the House of Lords not for the purpose of describing any other person than the Pope, but as a description of the Pope which would not offend the religious susceptibility of many English people. The Queen however was empowered to hold diplomatic relations with a particular person who might be called Pope, Sovereign Pontiff, Bishop of Rome, or Sovereign of the Roman States. He was at that time Sovereign of certain portions of Italy, and although a great deal of that State had been taken from him he remained, within certain very small limits, an independent Sovereign. He believed that in a certain portion of Rome, the Pope was still supreme, and had the power of life and death. He did not pretend to an accurate knowledge on this point; nor was it material for his argument. The claim of the Pope to be an independent Sovereign was exactly what it was before the Act of 1848, and could not depend upon whether he had lost nine-tenths or

even nineteen-twentieths of his dominions. Nay, more, Pope Pius IX. was actually the same person with whom the Act of 1848 authorized diplomatic relations. The Act of Parliament which empowered the Queen to hold these relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States *eo nomine* was in no degree affected because since that time a large portion of his dominions had been taken from him. The importance of a Throne, and of holding diplomatic relations with it, must not be measured by the number of square miles of a country over which it rules; and "the Sovereign of the Roman States" were mere words of description, the person remaining the same.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN said, his hon. Friends near him prided themselves on their advocacy of the principle of non-intervention; but the moment what was called "the red rag" of Popery was shaken in their faces the non-intervention principle of hon. Gentlemen vanished. There was one observation, however, which he wished to make, and which would commend itself to the common sense of everyone. Was there a Power in Europe, no matter how antagonistic to the Pope—such as Germany or Russia, that did not acknowledge the status of the Sovereign Pontiff; and, whether possessed of a large dominion or of the Leonine City alone, was there a man in this House who would say that the Pope was not a Power in Europe? It was not befitting, therefore, that this country, containing within it, as it did, so many different religions, should in this age of enlightenment be the only nation in Europe to ignore the fact that there was still a great Power resident in the Leonine City, and should be the first to withdraw the man who had been appointed to maintain diplomatic relations with that Power.

MR. MACFIE contended that this country would never have sent any diplomatist to an ecclesiastic. It was only because that ecclesiastic happened to be a temporal Sovereign that diplomatic relations had been maintained with him. He, therefore, for one, as representing a Scotch constituency, could not compromise either his constituents or his country by doing anything now to perpetuate those relations.

MR. CARDWELL desired to call attention to the Motion before the House.

The Attorney General

That Motion was simply a Vote of Censure for the form in which the Vote was laid upon the Table. But the form of the Vote was entirely in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. MONK said, that a great error of judgment had been committed by Her Majesty's Government in the matter. Under the circumstances, however, he would not ask the House to divide; but on the Vote of £200, on which the question might again be raised, he would certainly take the opinion of the House.

And it being ten minutes before Seven of the clock, the Debate was adjourned till *this day*.

And it being now five minutes to Seven of the clock the House suspended its sitting.

The House resumed its sitting at Nine of the clock.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Order of the Day for the consideration of the Lords' Amendments read.

THE LORD ADVOCATE said, that in moving that the Lords' Amendments be now considered, it would be satisfactory to the House if he stated, in a very few words, the course which the Government meant to pursue with reference to the Amendments. He hoped he should be able to do so in such a manner as neither to provoke nor invite any preliminary discussion. The first Amendment of the Lords was upon the Preamble, and introduced a certain narrative with respect to instruction in religion. That Amendment he should propose to amend, so as to make it more strictly accurate in point of fact, and then, subject to the Amendment which he should propose, he should ask the House to agree to the Lords' Amendment. The second Amendment related to the Scotch Education Board. The view of the Lords in reference to this matter differed, in some, but not many, essential respects from the proposal contained in the 3rd clause of the Bill as it left the Commons. The chief of the distinctions was, that the Lords proposed to call that a Board which the Commons called an organizing Commission; and, of course, he should not for a moment think of asking the House to disagree

with their Lordships upon a mere name. But there was no provision in the clause introduced by the House of Lords for the cessation of the Board after the expiry of such a period as should be thought sufficient for them to discharge the whole of the duties by the Act imposed upon them. He should therefore propose to amend the Lords' Amendment to the extent of making the Board a temporary Board, the period of its endurance being substantially the same as the Government proposed for the organizing Commission. With respect to the duties of the Board, they did not propose to interfere with the views of the Lords, but those were duties to be performed during the period of their existence as defined upon the clause sent down by the House of Lords. But there was one matter upon which they thought it proper to make the provisions of the Bill quite clear—namely, the preparation of the Minutes upon which the Parliamentary grant was to be distributed. He did not think there was any substantial difference between Her Majesty's Government and the House of Lords upon this matter; but they thought it fitting to make the language such that there should be no doubt upon two points—in the first place, that it should be the duty of the Scotch Board to offer their suggestions on this subject to the Government—that was, to the Education Department; and, in the second place, that it should be the duty and the responsibility of the Department to prepare the Minutes containing the rates and conditions according to which the Parliamentary grants were to be distributed. With those Amendments he substantially assented to the Amendments of the Lords upon that head; but he thought it proper to explain the facts, in order that the House might quite understand the Amendments he had to propose upon the Lords' Amendments. In order to make the Board temporary in its duration; in order to make the matters clear to which he had adverted; and also to correct what appeared to him to be a certain inconvenience, if not an absolute inaccuracy in point of drafting, they proposed to substitute other clauses for those which the Lords had introduced into the Bill. The only other Amendments of any materiality proposed by the Lords were upon the Conscience Clause, and upon the clause of the Bill

which related to parents of poor children refusing or having the choice of the school to which their children should be sent. To these Amendments he should ask the House to assent. He moved that the Amendments be now considered.

Motion agreed to.

Lords' Amendments considered.

Page 1, line 20, after ("Scotland") insert—

And whereas it has been the usage in Scotland, sanctioned by legislation, to make provision for religious instruction in public schools as an essential part of education, and it is desirable in extending the system of education to afford means for continuing such religious instruction to all children whose parents do not decline it on conscientious grounds,

—the first Amendment, read a second time.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the first word "the" to the end of the Amendment, in order to add the words "custom in the public schools of Scotland to give instruction in religion to children whose parents did not object to the instruction so given, but with liberty to parents, without forfeiting any of the other advantages of the schools, to elect that their children should not receive such instruction, and it is expedient that the managers of public schools shall be at liberty to continue the said custom,"—(*The Lord Advocate*),

—instead thereof.

MR. GORDON protested against the inconvenience of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate coming down to the House, and making proposals which hon. Members first heard as they were just put from the Chair, and had not therefore the opportunity of considering. The general rule of occasions of this kind was either to accept or reject the Amendments of the Lords, and not propose, as was now done, to amend them. He invited the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to state clearly the nature of his objection to the form of the Amendments proposed by the Lords. For his own part, he saw no difference, and therefore he could not admit the necessity for the alteration proposed.

THE LORD ADVOCATE said, his reason was generally that the form he proposed was more accurate in point of fact than the statement in the Preamble proposed by the House of Lords. The House would be in a position to judge between them, whether the words they had just heard as put from the Chair

were accurate in point of fact, and in conformity with the provisions of the Bill.

MR. GORDON said, he did not think the proposal of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate differed in any material respect from the Amendment of the House of Lords, with the exception that the words "sanctioned by legislation" were omitted. That was a matter upon which there was an undoubted difference of opinion in the House. The House of Lords were perfectly justified in coming to the conclusion that religious education was sanctioned by legislation, because in 1861 an Act was passed which declared that the schoolmaster should give instruction in accordance with the Scriptures, and in accordance with the Shorter Catechism. That did not stand upon his mere opinion, but was that of the Lord Advocate of the day, who, in introducing the Bill, said, according to the report contained in *The Scotsman*—

"If we are to adopt any test in the Bill, these words are right. Such schoolmaster is to declare what he will do, and as part of his duty is to give religious instruction to the children under his care, I think he has only the right to say that his teaching shall be in conformity with the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures, and with the Church of Scotland. This, in short, is only the declaration made by a man of that which he is bound to do, and the schoolmaster is bound—and I trust will always be bound—to teach the doctrines of Scripture in the school, and I know very few persons indeed who object to the schoolmaster doing this. The manner of religious teaching is found in the Holy Scriptures and the Shorter Catechism as agreed upon at Westminster, and approved by the whole Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and therefore there can be no harm in a man simply declaring what he is bound to do."

That opinion was shared by the ex-Lord Advocate of the day—the present Lord Mure—who had at that time a seat in Parliament, and was one of the Members of a Commission which inquired into the question of the schools in Scotland. In answer to a question of this gentleman, one of the witnesses examined by the Commission expressed his strong conviction that the declaration of the Act of 1861 bound the schoolmasters to teach the Bible and the Shorter Catechism. He was aware that he was addressing the House under unfavourable circumstances. This Bill, seeing it was said to be the second of the Session, had been delayed for a longer time than it should have been delayed for a Bill of

The Lord Advocate

so much importance. The Ballot Bill was brought before this House—["Order, order!"]

MR. SPEAKER said, he must remind the hon. and learned Gentleman that he had no right to enter upon matters connected with the Ballot Bill, and that without the indulgence of the House he could not go beyond explanation.

MR. GORDON went on to say that the course pursued was very different from that of other measures which had come down from the House of Lords. It was now 11 days since the measure came from the Lords ["Order, order!"] If the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for England would allow him to proceed till the Speaker called him to Order—

MR. CANDLISH: I rise to Order. I have understood from you, Sir, that any hon. Member rising a second time can only rise to explain. The hon. and learned Member is entering into arguments.

LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, speaking to the point of Order, said, it was quite impossible that the House could know the views of the Government on the course they proposed to take, unless the hon. and learned Member were allowed to proceed.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is clear. The hon. and learned Gentleman is not entitled to make a speech; but under the circumstances, and by the indulgence of the House, he can ask for explanation on the point raised by the Lord Advocate. If he travels beyond that, he will be exceeding the rules of the debate.

MR. GORDON said, he was placed in a peculiar position, because no Amendment had been moved from the other side on the Lords' Amendments, and the first notice the House had was an Amendment as put from the Chair. He had, therefore, been obliged to address himself to an incomplete state of the question; and while doing so by the indulgence of that House, must maintain that an irregularity had been committed. Eleven days had elapsed since the matter had been decided by the House of Lords, and it was now brought forward at an hour of the evening when they were not always sure to find a full attendance. If, therefore, he acceded to the Amendments of the other side, it was not because he acquiesced in the

view which had been taken either as to the law as stated in the Preamble, or as to the propriety of inserting this Amendment, but simply that, under the circumstances, he was satisfied that there could not be any satisfactory opinion elicited of the views of the House as to the question at issue.

MR. CRAUFURD regretted the course pursued in the proposal that the Amendment should be disagreed to, more especially as they were all in favour of the principle of the Bill, and sensible of the very moderate way in which it had been dealt with "elsewhere." There was some inconvenience in the course pursued, inasmuch as it was not always easy to understand the effect of words when read from the Chair, but his hon. and learned Friend would agree with him that it was essential to carry out the recitals of the Preamble of the Act, whatever those recitals were. He believed, however, that this Amendment would be utterly ineffectual, and that it was unnecessary and at variance with the recitals.

SIR JOHN HAY said, he trusted the House would accept the proposed Amendment. It seemed to him that the words now introduced, so far as he could catch them, proposed that instead of the affirmative assertion in the Lords' Amendment that it was the desire of the people of Scotland that their children should have religious instruction, the Amendment now proposed contained a negative assertion that there were persons in Scotland who disliked religious instruction. But it came to the same thing, as religious education was acknowledged in the Preamble, and he was very glad to have it even in the form in which the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate now proposed to amend the Lords' Amendment.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he did not quite understand why Preambles had fallen into such contempt. He remembered that there was a very animated discussion on the 6th of May, on the Resolution moved by the hon. and learned Member for the University of Glasgow, which was the same in purport as the Lords' Amendment then before the House. It did not seem to be a matter of indifference to the Lord Advocate or to Her Majesty's Government, when the House, on the 6th May, decided by Resolution to continue the use and wont of

Scotland in regard to the religious education which was the foundation of the Scotch parochial school system. They appeared anxious to oppose that Resolution, and divided the House against it, and were in a minority after a debate that extended over some hours; how was it, then, that they were told, when the substance of that Resolution had been inserted in the Preamble of the Bill by the House of Lords, that it was a matter of indifference? As a layman he had always understood that the Courts interpreted an Act of Parliament in accordance with its Preamble, if there were any doubtful point in the working of the Act. He saw the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General in his place. He was an authority in equity, and he (Mr. Newdegate) supposed in law, and he therefore believed that he should not appeal to him in vain, in confirmation of what he had said—that if there were doubtful terms in the clauses of a statute, the Courts in administering that statute would turn to the Preamble in order to ascertain the exact purport of the whole statute. That was what he, as an unlearned person, had always been instructed to believe. It did not appear to him that there was anything negative in these words—

"And whereas it has been the usage in Scotland, sanctioned by legislation, to make provision for religious instruction in public schools as an essential part of education, and it is desirable in extending the system of education to afford means for continuing such religious instruction to all children"

and here came in the only negative part of the paragraph—"whose parents do not decline it on conscientious grounds." It seemed to him, therefore, that the Lords had adopted the whole of the substance of the Resolution, which a majority of that House affirmed on the 6th of May, with a salvo in the concluding words equivalent to a Conscience Clause. He did not think, then, that that was a matter of indifference at all, although, of course, he would willingly bow to the high authority of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Glasgow and Aberdeen University. True, that was a Scotch Bill; but, if he were in charge of the Lords' Amendments, he should be inclined to insist upon that which seemed intended to express the design of and to be the Interpretation Clause of the whole statute, since it was intended to preserve

that religious education in Scotland for which the Scotch people had always so earnestly and so honourably contended.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE said, he should have voted more sincerely for Her Majesty's Government, if he had more clearly understood what the proposal was. So much turned upon forms and expressions that before the House came to a decision they ought clearly to understand what was the general meaning. The position they occupied was a delicate one—not merely with regard to the other branch of the Legislature, but in the face of the people of Scotland and England, and they ought therefore to agree to something which carried with it the majority of the opinions of that House. He should not think there could be any objection to the introduction of words in the Preamble recognizing the last practice of the Church of Scotland. The proposal which had come up from the other branch of the Legislature was one which they might fairly accept, with the exception of the words "sanctioned by legislation." It was one which had been long since pointed out as a course which the Legislature might take in dealing with Scotland, and it had the sanction of Dr. Chalmers, who had pointed out the extreme difficulty in the present state of Scotland, of the nation setting for itself to define what should be or should not be the exact measure of religious education. In the sight of that difficulty, Dr. Chalmers thought that the State should confine itself to secular education. At the same time, he was in favour of the recognition of religious education in the Preamble. There could be no doubt that their forefathers had as keen a view for religious instruction as they had themselves, but they never did it by direct injunction. It was the alliance of Church and State which gave large powers of authority and discipline—not merely in regard to schools, but to the Universities throughout the country. The only question was, whether, by the introduction of the words proposed as an Amendment, they would be following the spirit of the education which had gone before the words seemed long and diffuse, but if they could be made clearly to express the past practice and the future intention of Parliament, he should be disposed to agree with them.

LORD GARLIES said, that, as far as he could understand, there was no other

Amendment before the House than to consider that made by the Lords. ["Yes, yes!"] In saying that he was only following what had been said by hon. Members on both sides of the House, who had said they did not know what the proposition was. He confessed he came in a few minutes late. He could only say that every hon. Member who had spoken said he did not understand what the proposition was. He should like to ask what was the proposition before the House?

MR. ANDERSON said, that so far as he could gather from the words which the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate had laid before the House, these were less controvertible than those of the Lords' Amendment, and therefore he approved of them. He could not understand why the right hon. and learned Lord did not put his Amendment on the Notice Paper. It might not be usual to do so in small cases; but in a case like this, it would have added greatly to the convenience of the House to have had that done. If hon. Members had before them in plain print the Amendments proposed by the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate, and if they were able to compare them with the Amendments proposed by the Lords, they might form a correct judgment between the one and the other; but they could not do so if they only heard the Lord Advocate's Amendments read over once. The course adopted must give rise to a good deal of irrelevant discussion, which might otherwise have been avoided.

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the said Amendment," put, and *negatived*.

Question put, "That those words be added, instead thereof."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 113; Noes 5: Majority 108.

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to*.

The next Amendment amended, and *agreed to*.

Page 3, leave out Clause 3, and insert Clauses (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), (G), and (H), the next Amendment, read a second time.

THE LORD ADVOCATE then rose to propose the omission of the first six clauses, in order to insert three new

Mr. Newdegate

clauses. He said it would be necessary for him to offer a short explanation of the Amendment he was about to propose to the Lords' Amendment; but what he had to say would, as far as he could make it so, be an explanation only, and without argument. An explanation was the more necessary, because of the observations made on both sides of the House as to the inconvenience which sometimes arose from the practice of the House, to speak negatively, not to put upon the Paper Amendments proposed on Amendments by the Lords. There was undoubtedly an inconvenience arising from this practice. As far as he was able, therefore, he would endeavour, by a distinct explanation, to obviate the inconvenience with respect to the Amendments he was now about to propose. The purport of the Lords' Amendment the House was now dealing with was to establish a Board of Education for Scotland, and as he had intimated in the few sentences which he addressed to the House at the commencement of the evening, the Government were prepared to assent to the establishment of such a Board. But he stated at the same time the modifications on the proposal of the Lords with which the Government intended to accompany that assent. These were, in the first place, and chiefly, that the Board should be made of temporary duration. In the second place, the Government thought it should be made to appear from the language used, that while it should be the duty of the Board to offer its opinion to the Education Department respecting conditions according to which Parliamentary grants might with the greatest advantage be distributed in Scotland, nevertheless, the duty and responsibility of distributing the grants, and consequently of framing the Minutes specifying the rates and conditions according to which the distribution was to take place, should be with the Education Department. These were the two great, and, he might say, the only material modifications of the proposal of the Lords which the Government had to make in agreeing to their Amendment. He ought to explain, however, that the Government proposed to differ from the Lords to a certain extent as to the constitution of the proposed Scotch Board. The proposal of the Lords was that the two Law Officers for Scotland—namely,

the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General—should be by the statute members of the Board, and that in addition to those officers of the Government three members of the Board should be appointed by the Queen, the members of the Board being thus five in number. It appeared, however, to the Government that it was objectionable to make two Law Officers members of the Board by statute. He would not enter on the reasons for that. No doubt the reasons stated when the subject was mooted on a former occasion would be in the recollection of hon. Members, and it was not his purpose to argue the matter now. What the Government proposed was, that there should be five members of the Board appointed by the Crown—three of them only to be paid. If it should appear to the Government advantageous to nominate either the Lord Advocate or the Solicitor General, or both of them, to be members of the Board, it would be in the power of the Government to do so, but with this advantage—and the very obvious and considerable one over nominating them by the statute—that their nominations might be recalled, and other persons nominated in their stead, should such a course be found expedient. What the Government proposed, therefore, with regard to the constituent members of the Board was, that instead of the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General being members, along with three to be nominated by the Crown, five should be nominated by the Crown, the Government concurring with the Lords in this—that three of these five should be paid. It would, perhaps, be satisfactory to the House that he should read a part of the first of the three clauses by which the Government proposed to supersede the first six clauses proposed by the Lords. In order to define the duties of the Board of Education and the Department with regard to the preparation of the Code, the Government proposed that the creation of the Board should be in the following words:—

“With a view to greater efficiency and convenience in the institution and organization of schools and school boards under the provisions of this Act, a Board of Education for Scotland shall be and is hereby established, to endure for the term of two years from and after the passing of this Act, with power to Her Majesty, by Order in Council made before the expiration of that term, to extend the same for a further period of

not more than three years, provided that such Order shall not have effect until it shall have lain for forty days on the Table of both Houses of Parliament."

With reference to the period of endurance, instead of making three years imperative by statute, with power to extend the term by adding two years to it, the Government have proposed that the statutory endurance—which of course could not be interfered with, should be only two years, and that the power of extending it should be within the limit of three years. As far as he could judge at present, two years would suffice for the discharge of all the duties of the Board in the way of instituting and organizing schools and school boards under the Act; and if that expectation were realized, it would certainly be unfortunate if the Board were continued by enactment for an unnecessary year. On the other hand, if the continuance of the Board should appear to be proper, it would be competent for the Government and Parliament to extend the duration of it for a further period not exceeding three years. It would also be convenient, or at least satisfactory to the House, if he read the provision which the Government proposed to substitute for that of the Lords, prescribing the duty of the Board and the Department respectively as to the preparation of the Code, the Government proposed the following clause:—

"The Board of Education may submit for the consideration of the Scotch Education Department the conditions according to which, in their opinion, Parliamentary grants may be most advantageously distributed in Scotland: Provided always, That the duty of determining from time to time the rates and conditions according to which the said grants may be given under the provisions of this Act, and of framing and from time to time revising the minutes containing the same shall be on the Scotch Education Department."

He would not add to his explanation anything in the way of argument, but would call to the recollection of the House the views which had always been urged on that bench—the expediency of leaving the education and responsibility of administration of the public money with the Government—and he hoped the House would be good enough to take his assurance that the preparation of the Code would be distinctly left with the Board. He trusted the explanation would remedy any inconvenience which might have resulted from not putting the Amendment on the Paper. The right hon. and learned Lord concluded

The Lord Advocate

by moving a series of provisions necessary to carry the views of the Government into effect.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "Clauses (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), (G)," in order to insert the words,—

"3. With a view to greater efficiency and convenience in the institution and organisation of schools and school boards under the provisions of this Act, a Board of Education for Scotland shall be and is hereby established, to endure for the term of two years from and after the passing of this Act, with power to Her Majesty, by Order in Council made before the expiration of that term, to extend the same for a further period of not more than three years, provided that such Order shall not have effect until it shall have lain for forty days on the Table of both Houses of Parliament; and with respect to the constitution of the said board the following provisions shall have effect:—

1. The board shall consist of five members to be appointed by Her Majesty, to hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. Any vacancy occurring during the subsistence of the board shall be supplied by a new appointment. One of the members shall be nominated by Her Majesty to be chairman of the board, and with power to him to appoint any other member to be deputy chairman, and in the absence of the chairman and deputy chairman at any meeting of the board, the members present may nominate one of their number to act as chairman of the meeting. Two members shall be a quorum;
2. The office and general place of business of the board shall be in Edinburgh;
3. Her Majesty shall appoint a fit person to be secretary of the board to hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure, and the board shall appoint such necessary clerks and officers as shall be sanctioned by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, to hold office during the pleasure of the board;
4. The board may from time to time appoint any one or more of their number to perform special duties connected with the execution of this Act, and to visit such places as may be necessary for that purpose, and in the performance of their duties the member or members so appointed shall be responsible to the board and subject to their control;
5. The ordinary meetings of the board shall be held in Edinburgh, and it shall be the duty of the chairman or some other member of the board, as may from time to time be arranged, and of the secretary, to give regular attendance in the office of the board at ordinary business hours during at least nine months in the year, unless when absent on the business of the board or prevented by reasonable cause;
6. The board and the members thereof shall be responsible to the Scotch Education Department, and on the expiration of the original or extended term of their endurance their powers and duties shall devolve and are hereby devolved upon the

said department, and thereafter the various clauses and provisions of this Act in which the term 'Board of Education' occurs shall be construed and have effect as if the term 'Scotch Education Department' were substituted therefor.

4. The first meeting of the Board of Education shall be held in Edinburgh on the second Friday of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, or on such other day thereafter as shall be appointed by the Scotch Education Department, and at such place in Edinburgh as the said department shall appoint. Subsequent meetings shall be held at such times and places as the board shall direct. Ordinary meetings shall be held in the office of the board (except during the months of August and September) at intervals which shall not without reasonable cause exceed one month, and special meetings may be held at any time according to the pleasure of the board. Any meeting may be adjourned.

5. The Board of Education may submit for the consideration of the Scotch Education Department the conditions according to which, in their opinion, parliamentary grants may be most advantageously distributed in Scotland: Provided always, That the duty of determining from time to time the rates and conditions according to which the said grants may be given under the provisions of this Act, and of framing and from time to time revising the minutes containing the same shall be upon the Scotch Education Department,"—(*The Lord Advocate*),

—instead thereof.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he was fully sensible of the inconvenience of the present mode of proceeding, because the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate moved Amendments of which he had not given Notice according to the almost universal custom of the House. The right hon. and learned Lord had also been careful to state to the House that he did not intend to explain his Amendments. In the first place, the House had not, according to the usual custom, the Amendments printed before it; and in the next place, the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate declares that he does not intend to explain them.

THE LORD ADVOCATE reminded the hon. Member that he had stated it was not the custom to put Amendments to the Lords' Amendments on the Paper, and that, so far from saying that he did not intend to explain them, he had explained them.

MR. NEWDEGATE: The right hon. and learned Lord said—"I am not entering into any explanation."

THE LORD ADVOCATE said, the hon. Member had misunderstood him. What he said was, that he would not enter into arguments, but would confine himself to explanations.

MR. NEWDEGATE: The right hon. and learned Lord's definition between explanation and argument was somewhat abstruse. His explanation, if such it was intended to be, was the civilest and narrowest he ever remembered. He put it to the House if ever there was a narrower. Still, he thought he had been able to gather the intention of the right hon. and learned Lord, and he would thank the right hon. and learned Lord to correct him if he was mistaken. The original frame of the Bill, as it went to the Lords, rendered that education Board, then called a Commission, totally subordinate to the Scotch Department of the Privy Council for Education. The Lords had differed as to the propriety of that subordination; but the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate and Her Majesty's Government were determined that they would make this Board subordinate, and the step they took was to remove from the Board the two officers of the Crown, whom the Lords had proposed should form part of it. They then took the Amendments of the Lords down to Clause G. Now, Clause G was a clause which gave a separate and an independent constitution to the Board, inasmuch as it enabled the Board, as the Lords proposed, to frame the Code; and not only to frame the Code, but, independently of the Department of Privy Council, to submit that Code to Parliament. Now all that the right hon. and learned Lord proposed to eliminate. The whole purpose, therefore, of the right hon. and learned Lord's Amendments to the Lords' Amendments, including the rendering the duration of this Board temporary, was to make the Scotch Education Board as completely subordinate to the Department of the Privy Council as in fact were the Inspectors. The Board would, if the Government Amendments were adopted, be able only to suggest, and they could suggest only to the Department of the Privy Council. They could not, as the Lords proposed, suggest and propose anything to Parliament, with respect to the form of the Code or with respect to the appropriation of the grant. A strong objection was taken in Scotland and in this House to rendering the whole of the whole of the Scotch elementary education subordinate to the Privy Council. The House of Lords entertained that objection, and had

framed clauses whereby Scotland would have an Education Board of its own, consisting of the two Law Officers of the Crown, and three other persons to be nominated by Her Majesty. The right hon. and learned Lord proposed that the duration of the Board should be temporary; and, in fact, in a rather round-about manner, he was going to take the first clause of the Lords' Amendments and to convert them to the purpose of the Bill as it left this House, thereby completely reversing the intention of the House of Lords which was to frame a *quasi*-independent Scotch Educational Board, for the purpose of substituting an educational machinery which would be as completely subordinate to the Privy Council as were the Inspectors. That, at all events, was his understanding of the proposal of the right hon. and learned Lord. In a very civil way, and with a very narrow explanation, the right hon. and learned Lord would, if he could, just reverse the whole purport of the Lords' Amendments.

MR. MACFIE said, he agreed that the intention of the new clauses submitted to the House was to deprive Scotland of what it wanted—a native Scotch Board, independent of everything except the distribution of money. The great controversy in the Established Church of Scotland was whether there should be religious teaching in Scotland independent of the State, and the great majority of the people said that they were willing that the Government should collect the money and manage its distribution; but with regard to the character of the education to be given, the Scotch people, almost to a man, said that having for three centuries and upwards managed their own education efficiently and with satisfaction to themselves, they objected to the proposal of the Lord Advocate, and wished still to regulate their own educational affairs; and the House of Lords, rightly interpreting their views, had introduced these clauses, which he was astonished that a Liberal Government should object to, with a view to have the education of the people of Scotland subjected to the control of Downing Street. He boldly said it in the presence of Scotchmen—and he knew there were Scotchmen in the gallery. ["Order!"] He begged to withdraw the expression, as he found it was not permitted by the Rules of the

House. However excellent and efficient the chief of the Privy Council Department might be, the work which fell upon him in connection with the cattle plague and English education was more than he ought reasonably to be expected to perform, and it was inconceivable that anyone could undertake the superintendence of English education, and at the same time devote his attention to the subject of Scotch education, which would occupy more time than what was called the Scotch Board would be able to give.

MR. COLLINS remarked on the serious disadvantage the House was placed in on such occasions as the present, owing to the practice of not giving Notice of the Amendments which were to be proposed. The right hon. Gentleman proposed to omit six clauses and to combine their substance into three new ones, the full meaning of which it was almost impossible to catch as they were read from the Chair. He thought the practice of the House in this respect ought to be re-considered.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, while admitting the force of the observations of the hon. and learned Member who had just spoken, did not think that at this period of the Session they could with advantage enter upon the question of changing the custom and practice of the House; neither did he think his right hon. and learned Friend had departed from precedent in the course he had taken. He did not believe there was much difference between the two Houses in the matter of the Board. The management of the schools was to be left to Scotchmen, and also the putting of the Act into operation. This House sent up to the House of Lords a Commission, and the House of Lords turned it into a Scotch Board. [MR. KINNAIRD: For two years only.] His hon. Friend the Member for Perth said "for two years." Well, he (Mr. Forster) had no doubt that the Board could accomplish their work in two years; and, indeed, he might say that his knowledge of the facilities already existing in Scotland led him to believe that they would do it in less time. The Board, however, might be found useful, and, therefore, the Government had taken powers to continue it. With regard to the Code there was a slight misconception. There seemed to exist an impression that by this Bill the Government

Mr. Newdegate

were introducing a new principle, and taking power over the disposal of Parliamentary grants for Scotland which did not exist before. But they were doing no such thing. Every time that money had been granted for Scotland it had been disposed of in the same way as in England. Instead of taking more power, the Government were actually taking less. In giving Imperial money to Scotland, they must give it on the same principle on which it was given to England, making the Government of the day responsible for its distribution. However, the Government were quite willing that this Board of eminent Scotchmen should offer suggestions which they thought suitable for Scotland, for he thought the Board would give valuable hints with regard to education, not only in Scotland, but in England.

LORD JOHN MANNERS complained of the unfairness of the Government in proposing Amendments of that kind without giving due Notice of them. When Amendments were proposed to the Lords' Amendments, they were generally put in a succinct form, stating those to which the House proposed to agree, and those from which it was intended to dissent, so that the House might be able to arrive at a definite conclusion; but on the present occasion the House did not possess that advantage. Until the right hon. and learned Lord rose there was not any hon. Member of the House who was aware of the course which the Government intended to pursue. With respect to the three new clauses which the right hon. and learned Lord proposed to substitute for the six old ones, he had not been able to follow their meaning sufficiently to comprehend them. He gathered that in two particulars there was an important difference between the two sets of clauses. The right hon. and learned Lord proposed that the Board should exist for two years. [Mr. W. E. FORSTER: With power to renew.] It was a complicated system, and the renewal was to be by Order in Council laid before Parliament. Now, two years was a very short time, and considering that the Act came into operation in October, the two years nominally might not exceed a year and a-half. It would be far better to give a longer period to the Scotch Board to deal with educational business. Then, again, he gathered from the statement of the

right hon. and learned Lord that whereas the House of Lords had decided upon a Scotch Education Board, and imposed upon it the duty of appointing a Secretary, the right hon. and learned Lord would take the power from the Board and confer it upon the Secretary of State or the Treasury. No reason whatever had been assigned for such a change. The right hon. and learned Lord had proposed a distinct scheme without giving the House the slightest notice of his intention, and the only intimation of the intention of the Government was that given by the Prime Minister, who stated that there was every reason to hope that there would be no difference of opinion respecting the Amendments.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR regretted that the Vice President of the Council had spoken so early in the debate on these Amendments, because he had hoped to have obtained from him some assurances as to the constitution of the Scotch Education Department. That was the supreme ruling power which would regulate education in Scotland, and would govern the Education Board, the Members of which would be merely Privy Council Commissioners for the specific performance of the duty of organizing schools under the Act. But the Scotch Education Department was the Government concession to the prayer of almost every Petition from Scotch constituencies—that the national characteristics of Scotch education should be preserved. He had never yet had any satisfactory explanation as to the constitution of that Department; and on this subject considerable anxiety prevailed. Was it to consist of men devoted to education, or was it to be made up of a few ornamental Privy Councillors, who, like the Committee of Council, existed rather in name than in reality? He did not wish to lessen Ministerial responsibility; but the Scotch people would recollect that the "Scotch Department" was the answer to their Petitions, and they would expect it to be a working reality, and not a mere name.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE said, he did not think the change proposed by the Government one of so sweeping a character as it had been represented. The House of Lords recognized the proper subordination of a Board sitting in Edinburgh to a Department responsible to Parliament, and to vest the responsi-

bility in the Education Department would best secure Scotch interests and wishes. He considered that course of conduct consistent with the tentative character of the present legislation upon the subject. There was already a tendency to bring all the scholars to a dead level, and he feared that unless the Revised Code were modified, the higher education given in Scotch schools would be discouraged. Care should be taken to show equal justice to elementary and higher education, and the Inspectors would be able to give advice to the Department in this matter.

MR. C. DALRYMPLE maintained that there was a material difference between the proposal of the Lords and that of the Government. While the former contemplated a permanent Board, the latter sought to limit its duration to two years, instead of three years, as the Bill originally proposed, there being little likelihood of an extension of the term hereafter. It would, moreover, apparently be the creation of the Scotch Education Department—a body the constitution of which he had vainly endeavoured to ascertain. He regretted that the Government proposed to exclude the Law Officers of the Crown from the Board, and he looked forward with little confidence to the way in which its members would be nominated.

MR. KINNAIRD condemned the course which had been taken by the Government in not placing their voluminous and intricate Amendments upon the Paper. The fact was, that they were living under a despotic Government. Within the last 10 days he had had communications from his constituents, praying him to give them some information as to what was the nature of the Amendments to be proposed by the Government in contradistinction to the Lords' Amendments; but that information, in consequence of the reticence of the Government, he had been unable to give them. He felt bound to enter his protest against the course which had been taken by the Government in reference to this question.

MR. GORDON said, that, seeing that the House of Lords had sacrificed so many of their predilections, he thought their Lordships should have been met in a fairer spirit. The concession as to the Scotch Education Department was merely nominal. He should have infinitely pre-

ferred a Board popularly elected. In fact, the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate, when Solicitor General in 1869, stated his approval of the Law Officers of the Crown having seats at the Board. There could be no doubt in what they had proposed that the House of Lords had put themselves in harmony with the general feelings of Scotchmen. The three great Presbyterian Bodies in Scotland, the Convention of the Royal burghs, and the schoolmasters, had all expressed themselves in favour of a Scottish Board. No more numerous signed Petitions had ever been presented to that House on any subject, and the noble Duke (the Duke of Argyll) had given the authority of Government to the wish of Scotland that there should be a national Board. The Bill, moreover, interfered not only with elementary education, but with the secondary schools, over which the Privy Council would take no charge whatever. There was the example of Ireland, where there had been a Commission of Inquiry, which had reported in favour of the continuance of the Board, and for Ireland there was a Supplementary Vote of £80,000 to be moved this Session to improve the position of Irish schoolmasters. Scotland acknowledged that the Privy Council should have a right finally to adjust the Board, and the Lords' Amendment expressly recognized that right, and he believed that the proper course would be to follow the Lords' Amendments. If they did not do that, they would be landed at once in the midst of considerable difficulties.

LORD GARLIES said, he trusted the Government would prolong the duration of the Board to three years. Two years were not sufficient to enable the Board to complete the work of organization; and with a longer term of office a higher type of men would be secured.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the said Amendment."

The House divided:—Ayes 72; Noes 128: Majority 56.

Words inserted.

Another Amendment made to the said Amendment.

Amendment, as amended, agreed to.

Sir Edward Colebrooke

Amendments, as far as the Amendment in page 7, line 35, inclusive, read a second time; several *agreed to*; one amended, and *agreed to*; and several *disagreed to*.

THE LORD ADVOCATE proposed to disagree with the Lords' Amendments to Clauses 9 and 10, and to omit the clauses in question from the Bill in order to insert a new clause, leaving it to the Education Board, or, if it should cease to exist, to the Education Department, to fix the period of school-board elections, having regard to the peculiarities and convenience of the various localities in which the elections occur.

Consequential Amendment proposed to the Bill in lieu of Clauses 9 and 10, to insert the words,—

"Each school board elected under the provisions of this Act shall remain in office until a new election shall take place as hereinafter provided, and the time for every election subsequent to the first shall be appointed by the Scotch Education Department, having regard to the circumstances and convenience of the locality in which the election is to take place, and so that so far as practicable and convenient there shall be an election in each parish and burgh for which a separate school board is appointed to be elected once, and not oftener, in every period of three years, and that each school board shall remain in office for three years, and no longer; and it shall be lawful for the said department to appoint the time or times for the elections subsequent to the first in each parish and burgh by general order, which shall subseist until a new order shall be made; and the school board in office shall, a convenient time before the time so appointed for the next election, take such steps as they shall deem necessary, or as shall be directed by the said department, for the election of a new school board accordingly; and should any election not take place as required by this Act, and at the times hereinbefore specified, the Scotch Education Department may issue an order for an election at such time and place as the said department shall determine, or may allow the existing school board to continue in office, or may nominate a school board for the parish or burgh in which the failure has occurred, in the manner hereinafter provided with respect to any parish or burgh which on the expiration of twelve months from the passing of this Act shall be without a school board, and any board so nominated shall continue in office for the same period as a board elected under this Act at the time when the failure occurred, and shall have all the powers and be required to perform all the duties of a board so elected; and should a vacancy occur in any board during the currency of its period of office, such vacancy shall be supplied by the board itself nominating a person to supply such vacancy, and every person so nominated shall go out of office at the same date as the school board."—(*The Lord Advocate*.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

Amendment proposed to the proposed Consequential Amendment, to insert, in line 4, after the word "by," the words "the Board of Education or by."—(*Lord John Manners*.)

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *negatived*.

Consequential Amendment made.

Subsequent Amendments read a second time; several *agreed to*; several amended and *agreed to*.

Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendments to which this House hath disagreed :"—The LORD ADVOCATE, MR. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, MR. SECRETARY CARDWELL, MR. CHEICHERTER FORTESCUE, MR. BAXTER, MR. CAMPBELL, MR. WINTERBOTHAM, MR. HIBBERT, MR. GLYN, and MR. ADAM:—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum.

MILITARY FORCES LOCALISATION (EXPENSES) BILL—[BILL 222.]

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Secretary Cardwell, Sir Henry Storks, Mr. Campbell.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Cardwell*.)

MR. RYLANDS, in rising to move, as an Amendment—

"That, having regard to the advanced period of the Session, and the pressure of important Public Business in which the House is already engaged, it is not expedient to proceed further with the consideration of the Bill,"

said, the right hon. Gentleman in charge of the Bill had stated that it would do away with billeting the Militia, and the impression which he conveyed to the House was, that a very large sum of money was required to build barracks for the Militia. But the right hon. Gentleman had also stated that the Militia were to be placed under canvas during training, so that the amount was not really needed. He (Mr. Rylands) believed that the Bill constituted really a scheme for getting more recruits; and against that he must contend that by means of our present system of recruiting, accompanied by certain modifications which would bring the Auxiliary Forces into active combination with the Line, we should have all that was required for the defence of the country; while it was idle to contemplate, with our small Army, making a foreign port the base

of operations for the purpose of coping with the vast Armies of the Continent. He was altogether opposed to the expenditure, enormous as it was, contemplated by the Bill, and he hoped, at all events, that the country would be afforded a longer time to consider the scheme which it involved. The expenditure, as far as he could judge, was wholly unnecessary as securing the objects alleged in its support, and for that reason he should move the Amendment of which he had given Notice.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "having regard to the advanced period of the Session, and the pressure of important public business in which the House is already engaged, it is not expedient to proceed further with the consideration of this Bill,"—(*Mr. Rylands*),—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. CARDWELL said, that after the strong expressions of opinion on the part of that House in favour of this measure, he could not think the hon. Member was serious in his opposition to the measure, and should not do more than express a hope that he would not put the House to the trouble of dividing.

MR. R. N. FOWLER, in supporting the Bill, said, he was anxious to state that in doing so he did not mean to express approval of the policy of the Government, which had withdrawn the troops from the colonies—a policy to which he was strongly opposed.

MR. SINCLAIR AYTOUN commented upon the fact that the Members of Her Majesty's Government had taken so small a part in this discussion. He intended to support the Amendment.

MR. W. M. TORRENS said, he entirely disagreed with the policy of the Government as evinced in dealing with this subject. He believed that the concentration of our forces in this country was a mistaken policy, as it was a craven, a cowardly, and a dastardly desertion of our colonies. If this country was to keep up its position, its flag must be seen all over the world, and our true policy should be to have both a national and Imperial Army, with interchanges of regiments for the colonies, and not to make the country look as if it were a

Mr. Rylands

mere fortified workshop or a garrisoned bullion-case. If, however, the Government felt bound to spend this £3,500,090, let them apply it in getting rid of the slums that disgraced our great cities. It was hopeless, however, to expect to be able to reverse the Vote of the preceding evening, and for that reason he would recommend his hon. Friend (Mr. Rylands) not to press his Motion.

MR. RYLANDS, in view of the fact that many hon. Members of his way of thinking in this matter had left the House, in the belief that the Bill would not be taken that night, would not press his Motion to a division, and therefore he begged to withdraw it.

MR. WHALLEY, who spoke amid much interruption, entered his protest against the Bill, which was nothing more than an attempt to make the Mutiny Act perpetual. For the last two centuries we had been notorious for two things—our extravagant expenditure on military matters, and the utter inefficiency of our military system. Englishmen demanded the right to be drilled, and not to be defended by a mercenary Army.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported*; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow*.

SUPPLY—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

RESOLUTION. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [30th July], "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (for Committee of Supply); and which Amendment was,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the omission of the Vote for Diplomatic Services at Rome, in page 343 of the Estimates, was calculated to mislead Parliament into the belief that no Vote was required this year for the Diplomatic Mission to the Vatican,"—(*Mr. Monk*),—instead thereof.

Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

Debate *resumed*.

Amendment and Original Motion,
“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the
Chair,” by leave, *withdrawn*.

Committee deferred till To-morrow.

House adjourned at a quarter
after Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 31st July, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—Ordered—*First Reading*—Attorneys and Solicitors Act (1860) Amendment * [282].

Second Reading—Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries [152], *negatived*; Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) [16], *debate adjourned*.

Committee—Report—Appointment of Commissioners for taking Affidavits * [277].

Third Reading—Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1869 (Repayment of Moneys) * [273], and *passed*.

Withdrawn—Factories Hours of Labour [118]; Sale of Liquors on Sunday * [78]; Registration of Partnerships * [249]; Union of Benefices Act Amendment * [229].

GALWAY ELECTION PETITION— JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE KEOGH. ADJOURNED DEBATE. QUESTION.

SIR PERCY BURRELL asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether he will place the adjourned Debate, on going into Committee, on the Galway Election Petition as one of the first Orders of the Day on Thursday, so as to insure its being discussed by the House on that day?

MR. GLADSTONE said, his hon. Friend did not appear to be well informed as to what took place on the previous day in relation to that subject. At present, an Order of the Day for resuming the debate stood for Thursday, having been placed on the Paper not with a view to the debate being continued on that day, but in the hope of the Government being then enabled to fix the day on which it might be resumed.

CATTLE PLAGUE.—QUESTION.

MR. C. S. READ asked the Vice President of the Council, If there has been a further outbreak of Cattle Plague at Hartlepool; whether the Cattle affected came from Hamburg via Lubeck; and, whether, considering the close proximity

of those towns to Holstein, he will revoke the recent Order which permits cattle from Holstein to be taken to any part of the kingdom?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, it would give a false impression to say that there had been an outbreak of cattle plague at Hartlepool, for that might lead to the inference that it had broken out amongst English cattle, which as yet had been prevented—and he hoped would be so in the future; but it was true that among some cattle imported from Hamburg to Hartlepool the cattle plague had been found to exist. There had also been two other infected cargoes from Hamburg, both of which went to Newcastle. With regard to the disposal of the diseased animals, the best possible arrangements had been made at Newcastle; but at Hartlepool, as at Hull and Leith, there was a difficulty about burying the animals within the defined place. Professor Simonds was there, however, and was giving the best assistance he possibly could to the local authorities. [MR. C. S. READ: Were the cattle landed?] He was not sure whether they were landed or not, but if they were, the place where they landed would be an infected place under the Act, and the fullest precautions would have to be taken in regard to it. He was not able to give any positive information as to whether the cattle came *via* Lubeck, but there was reason to suspect that cattle might have been imported from Cronstadt to Lubeck, and then carried across by rail to be shipped at Hamburg. He had communicated with the German Embassy on the subject, and they took up the matter instantly; and just before he came into the House that morning he had received a letter from the *Chargé d’Affaires*, informing him that a telegram had arrived from Berlin stating that steps were to be taken by the Senate at Lubeck to prohibit the importation of cattle from Russia into that port. The last part of the Question was an important one, and was occupying his close and constant attention, but he could not give any definite answer. On the one hand, he did not deny that there appeared to be danger on account of the neighbourhood of Hamburg to Schleswig-Holstein; but, on the other, they must remember the high price of meat, and not allow themselves, through any unreasonable fear, to increase that

price. It was a most serious matter to interfere with the importation from Schleswig-Holstein at that moment. He found that during the last three weeks the number of cattle imported into Great Britain from Germany was 5,103, of which 3,576 came from Schleswig-Holstein, and were brought to the Port of London. That importation would be very seriously affected by the cancelling of the Order in Council to which the hon. Gentleman referred, and he trusted the hon. Gentleman would not be surprised if he found that it was not done, unless it were necessary; but in that case it would be done immediately. He would just inform the House what the conditions of that importation were. Before the Order in Council was issued, no cattle could be imported from any part of Germany without being slaughtered at the port of landing; but the cattle of Schleswig-Holstein had, so far as they knew, always been safe from the cattle plague; and there was a strong desire, in consequence, that those cattle should be imported, which appeared to have been thus far remarkably healthy. For a long time the Government refused to allow the import of Schleswig-Holstein cattle, unless they were secured against getting no others; and ultimately the security afforded was—that the importer was under a bond of £1,000 not to import any other cattle, and that there was a Government certificate stating that the vessel had not within three months had on board any cattle from any part of the German Empire other than Schleswig-Holstein, or from any scheduled country; and had not entered any of the scheduled ports, and that none of the cattle imported had come in contact with cattle open to that objection. That, he conceived, constituted sufficient security, except for the danger arising from the proximity of Schleswig-Holstein to Hamburg, and that was a matter to which he was directing his most earnest attention. For many months Lord Ripon and himself had very strong pressure put upon them to admit all cattle that came from Germany into the interior of this country, and he trusted that those persons, both in the House and out of it, who pressed for that relaxation would see that if their wish had been acceded to, it would have been very difficult to prevent the cattle plague from being spread all over the country.

Mr. W. E. Forster

LORD ELCHO asked, whether the right hon. Gentleman had any information as to the disposal of the carcasses of the cattle sent to Leith? He noticed that he was reported to have said that the carcasses were found within seven miles of Leith; but the nearest point where they had been found was four miles from Leith, and they were observed along an extent of seven or eight miles of coast in his county.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, it was difficult to explain how it was the carcasses of cattle had got into the sea near Leith; but he had a strong impression that it occurred through the carelessness of the local authorities in not seeing that the lighters containing the slaughtered animals were properly sunk. On the previous evening he saw Professor Brown, who had just returned from the North, and though that gentleman agreed with him that such a thing ought not to have occurred, he also satisfied him that such precautions were taken for secure burial that there was not much cause for apprehension with regard to the carcasses in question. He did not think such a thing would occur again.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS AND REGISTRIES BILL—[*Lords*].—[Bill 152.]

(*Mr. Assheton Cross.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. ASSHETON CROSS, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that it was not his intention to press the Motion to a division, as he felt it would be hopeless to attempt to carry the measure this year; but in consequence of the great care and attention which had been bestowed on it "elsewhere," he felt it his duty to make a statement on the subject, in order to prepare the way for some further step next Session. He also wished that an opportunity might be given for some discussion upon it. Its object was to remedy the great delay and expense which attended all ecclesiastical proceedings, and to improve the existing state of things under which a large amount of fees was collected from persons scarcely able to pay them, while a small amount of work was done in return. He would not enter into the state of the Ecclesiastical Courts in former years, for the Act of 1840 effected a great improve-

ment in the previous condition of things; but, nevertheless, a great deal had still to be done before those Courts could be put into a proper state, and the expense and delay of conducting suits there could be put an end to. The delays and expense of the Ecclesiastical Courts were altogether indefensible. Since 1867 rules had been passed regulating the procedure that materially tended to shorten the delay and to diminish the expense of suits, and the Bill proposed to go farther in both those directions. He would give one or two instances of the expense and delay of these Courts as at present constituted, and also of the great expense which Bishops had to incur in instituting proceedings in them. In the *Purchas* case the costs amounted to £5,000, but no one was able to enforce the judgment; and in the *Bennet* case the costs, though not taxed, would, he was informed, exceed £8,000. No doubt, in those cases large sums had been paid for the assistance of eminent legal authorities; but putting that aside, the expenses, independent of delay, were such that the House ought not to tolerate its continuance one moment longer than was actually necessary. Indeed, the most rev. Primate the Archbishop of York had publicly declared that "endless delays and consequent miscarriages of justice" were the result of the present constitution and procedure in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and he recommended that they should be assimilated to Common Law Courts. Beyond that, however, a convincing argument that a reform of these Courts was actually wanted was to be found in the number of serious attempts that had been made to legislate and pass Acts for the purpose of removing the matters of injustice complained of since 1840. The Bishop of London introduced a Bill in 1847, 1848, and 1849, which had to be abandoned. The Government then took up the subject, and the Lord Chancellor of that day (Lord Cranworth) brought in a Bill for the purpose of regulating these Courts, but it was lost by a majority of 8. The most singular part of the case was, that whereas the whole of the English Bishops voted against it, all the Irish Bishops voted in its favour. In 1869 the Earl of Shaftesbury took it up and introduced a Bill, and the Archbishop of Canterbury brought in another. Both Bills were referred to a Select Committee,

who reported that one of the Bills should be proceeded with, but owing to want of time the Bill fell through. In 1870 the Earl of Shaftesbury again brought in his Bill, but it being said that the financial basis of the measure was unsound, in order to obtain the required information the Bill had to be put off till 1871; but owing to the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury it did not then come on. This Session it was again introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and it was to that Bill he asked the House to give a second reading, although he could not say he assented to all its provisions. The fees received annually by Bishops in the shape of visitation fees amounted to £880; by their secretaries, to £10,648; by their chancellors, to £8,600; by their registrars, to £21,500; by their apparitors, to £1,166; by their surrogates, to £14,500; and by their proctors, in the shape of compensation, to £2,500. In the archdeaconries the fees amounted to £11,999, making, in all, £71,794 7s. 6d. Taking the 27 dioceses, that gave to every Bishop's secretary £400, every chancellor £300, every registrar £800, every apparitor £43, the surrogates £530, and every archdeacon's official £300 for doing diocesan work during the year; and it almost appeared as if these officers had been created for the express purpose of swallowing fees, and the fees were created for the express purpose of being swallowed. The amount of practical work to be done could be done better and very much cheaper, for there were fees paid to these officers when practically there was no duty attached to the work they were supposed to perform. He wanted to make the various officers more useful, and to pay them according to the work done. The actual work done by the officials of these Courts in 1868, in suits for dilapidations, sequestrations for debt, and the like, was very small, amounting only to 21 cases; in 1869, to 12; in 1870, to only 6. In 1868 there were 6 appeals entered before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and 1 only was heard. In 1869 5 were entered and 4 heard; in 1870 only 3 were entered, and 2 heard. The diocesan work, such as issuing faculties, &c., in 1868, related to 159 matters; in 1869 to 174; and in 1870 to 169. In fact, the whole of the business could be done by a much less expensive staff than

existed at present. The fees were drawn from various sources; from marriage licenses there were received nearly £40,000 per annum; from the institution and ordination of clergymen—a class of persons least able to pay fees—there was exacted £13,773; for visitations, and matters of that kind, £13,000; for consecration faculties, &c., £3,300; and for miscellaneous diocesan business, £1,800; and for contentious business, about £500 per annum. The fees were different in all the dioceses, instead of there being a uniform charge throughout the country. If, however, he intended to seriously press the second reading of the Bill, he should propose some alteration in it. Its main principle was that the local work should be done by local officials, but for everything of a contentious character requiring a legal decision there should be one supreme Judge appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with facilities for taking cases direct before that Judge, and thereby avoid the delay and expense of the inferior Courts. The second part of the Bill, to which he should strongly ask the House to assent, provided that rules and orders for regulating the procedure in the Ecclesiastical Courts should be revised, that the fees should be paid in stamps, and that the officials should be paid by salaries. He objected to all the registers being brought to London, considering the documents safer in different places than if brought together in one building in London. He objected to the appointment of a Judge for the two Provinces, to be paid a very large salary. His impression was, that the Judge had only six cases coming before him, and that being so, the longer he was on the Bench the worse Judge he would become. He thought it was a very good thing that the Judge should be mixed up with the Common Law Judges in some sort of way. What he had to suggest was this—the House might be surprised to hear that the Dean of Arches had only emoluments of somewhere about £30 a-year. [Mr. GLADSTONE: £10 only.] Well, no one would say that £10 was sufficient; but there was another ecclesiastical officer in Canterbury who was called Master of the Faculties. The present Judge was very old, and could not be supposed to be actively employed, but his salary amounted to £700 or to £800 a-year.

Mr. Asheton Cross

If, on the expiration of his holding the office, the Mastership of Faculties could only be joined to the office of Dean of the Arches, it would contribute something towards the salary of the Judge, and a Judge able and efficient in matters ecclesiastical could be obtained for the office. He thought the Dean of the Arches was also a Judge in the Admiralty Court; but whether he was a Judge in that or in any other Court, he ventured to suggest that by attaching a salary of somewhere about £800 a-year to his office, they would get a Judge who would do all the work required, and who would be also very usefully employed. With regard to diocesan work, what they practically wanted was a thoroughly good officer, call him whatever name they pleased, secretary or anything else, who would practically have to keep all the fees of the register, and discharge all the duties of the Bishop's secretary. His impression was, that they would find in town that some solicitor would be very willing to take all those different duties upon him for a moderate salary. In regard to contentious business, he would give all possible facilities, so as to save all the expenses attending upon the inferior Courts, for he was of opinion that in cases of doctrine especially, it was very unsatisfactory to have them decided by a local Court. Do not let them have the delay and expense of the inferior Courts, but give every facility to Bishops and suitors for having the case brought up before the Dean's Court and tried. The main principle of the Bill was right, but the details were not. He most earnestly pressed this matter upon the Government. No greater satisfaction would be given to the public than in cheapening the expenditure and proceedings of this Court, not for the purpose of making them too common, but for the purpose of doing away with the scandal arising from the delays and expense and from the fees. He also pressed the matter on the attention of the Government in order to do away with the waste of public money which was now extorted from the public. With regard to marriage fees, he was not in favour of their abolition, for he did not see why those who desired to be married by license should not pay for that luxury. He desired that really proper officers should be provided, to be paid according to the work they did, not by fees, but by

salary, and if the Government would do that they would confer a great blessing on the country.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Asheton Cross.*)

MR. GLADSTONE said, he gathered from the purport of the speech to which they had just listened, that the subject had been brought forward with the view of giving to other hon. Members an opportunity of stating their views to the House, and that the hon. Gentleman would probably end by withdrawing the Motion, and discharging the Order for the second reading of the Bill. They had now arrived at too late a period of the Session for carrying forward any such legislation. He must, however, tender his thanks to the hon. Member for his clear, comprehensive, and remarkably interesting statement, which showed his complete acquaintance with the subject, and must say that he was quite prepared to accept the proposition of the hon. Gentleman, that there was an urgent case for legislation in connection with this matter. As to the plan which the hon. Gentleman had sketched at the close of his speech, he had clearly shown that there were many portions of the Bill which there would be no disposition to press, and the general basis of his plan appeared to be a very sound one. The proposal to create an authority which would have the power of revising the present rules of procedure in the Ecclesiastical Courts appeared to be a very eligible method of proceeding, and with that view, it would be necessary to consider whether it would not be practicable to effect a union between the office of the Dean of Arches and those of the Master of Faculties and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Looking at the matter from a certain distance, and having regard to the necessity of making some improvement in the position of the Dean of Arches, it appeared a natural course to ascertain whether there could be united with the office any other provided with salary and not burdened with important duties. He, therefore, heartily approved, if it might be found practicable, with the assent and approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to effect an arrangement of that kind. He thought the hon. Gentleman had stated what was rational and fair with

respect to marriage fees, for it was not necessary to presume to set out with a fixed conclusion that a total abolition of such fees was requisite. There was, therefore, no reason why they should assume that there would be any difficulty in providing the sums which would be really necessary for the maintenance of a moderate staff of diocesan and ecclesiastical officers throughout the country. The hon. Gentleman went on to say that with regard to all contentious business, that he would give every possible facility for throwing it at once into the hands of the Dean of Arches. He (Mr. Gladstone), hoped it would not be presumptuous, if he reserved his opinion as to the desirability of adopting that view in its full breadth. As to the class of cases concerned with the doctrines and ritual of the Church, he could at once subscribe to the opinion of the hon. Gentleman, that there could be no advantage in dealing with questions of that kind in a local Court. He had, however, been told by those who had experience, that in regard to questions relating to the conduct of "criminous clerks," it was not to be assumed that they might not be heard with advantage sometimes in diocesan Courts. And if the principle was laid down that the Dean of Arches was to become a Judge of the First Instance, and not to possess the advantage of being a Court of Appeal, then they ran the risk of multiplying the cases which would be carried forward to the ecclesiastical branch of the Privy Council. With that reservation, he felt disposed to accept the hon. Gentleman's proposition. When it was said that there was a great deal of difficulty, delay, and cost attending the settlement of ecclesiastical matters, he thought, however sanguine they might be in their expectations, and however earnest in their desires to diminish them, they must bear in mind that a certain portion of that difficulty arose out of the nature of the subject-matter which was brought to trial. In regard to questions of doctrine and ritual that was obvious. The necessity arose when that class of cases came forward, for learned investigation into the history of the matter to which they referred, and he agreed very cordially with the hon. Gentleman's hope, that for the future the occasions might be very rare in which either the Church or the public mind was to be distracted

by cases of that kind. Although he trusted that a great deal might be done in reference to these and other cases, both to expedite and cheapen the course of justice, they should never cease to feel the effects of the very peculiar nature of the matters which were brought to trial. He had, however, to take exception to the hon. Gentleman's assumption that this was a question which could only be dealt with by Government, and also to his strong recommendation to the Government to take it up. It would be improper for the Government to hold out an expectation that it could deal with this question consistently with the other demands upon its time. He therefore hoped the hon. Gentleman would not think that he (Mr. Gladstone) was practising the old trick of retorting upon him, if he recommended him to bring forward a measure himself. He had to say, with the greatest sincerity, that there could be no one more competent to deal with the subject; and, if he would do so, the Government would be desirous to render him all the assistance in its power. The only recommendation he would offer was, that if the hon. Gentleman undertook to introduce a measure, he should do so early in the Session, so as to avoid competition not only with Government measures, but with those of independent Members, among whom, late in the Session, the competition became really formidable.

MR. GOLDNEY, in rising to move that the Bill be read a second time that day month, said, he objected to the enormous powers which were to be given under the Bill to the new jurisdiction, and to the total deprivation of the Common Law Courts of the jurisdiction they at present possessed. He hoped to see the time when the mere non-contentious business would be carried on by the registrars the same as in County Courts; and when all the contentious business should go before one of the ordinary Judges, assisted by a jury if necessary. He did not think that the Bishop's secretary was an officer who should be paid by fees at all; and his existing fees, which were principally derived from presentations to benefices, were very heavy, though most of that work done was merely mechanical. The multiplicity of fees payable to unnecessary officials for every step taken by the laity in connection with the Church — church

Mr. Gladstone

building, for instance—had the effect of impeding persons whose feelings and anxieties were for Church extension and increasing the facilities and accommodation of the Church, taking those steps which were necessary to carry out the benefits intended. The present Bill would make an entirely new government for the Church, to be carried on by ecclesiastics, and he should deeply regret to see a measure which would shut out the laity from all action in this matter pass. For that reason he should move the rejection of the Bill.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day month."—(*Mr. Goldney.*)

DR. BALL expressed his doubt of any private Member being able to pass a Bill of that kind without having assistance from the Government. The Irish Bill was, no doubt, brought forward by private Members, but then Lord Palmerston promised the Government support. He would suggest that a Bill upon the question should be brought in early next Session, and should be referred to a Select Committee composed chiefly of lawyers. After that the Government could see whether they would support it or not; for without that support it would be useless further to proceed with it. The Irish Bill contemplated proceeding by rules and orders prepared by the Church authorities, but only to have force when sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant in Council. That Bill cheapened, simplified, and expedited proceedings in the Courts, and a great reform was accomplished by it. He did not see how in England they could much cheapen proceedings, except in cases where there were disputed questions of fact; but in such cases, there might be great improvement effected. Therefore, he was decidedly in favour of that portion of the Bill relating to the reform of the procedure by means of a new set of rules and orders, though it did not go upon the same footing as in the Irish Bill. He did not see the use of the system which prevailed in England, but which had never been established in Ireland, of holding a preliminary inquiry. It served no useful purpose, while it entailed great and needless expense; and he might take this opportunity of expressing his dislike of a repetition of

evidence in all legal proceedings. He was entirely opposed to visitation fees, which were really a tax upon a clergy not at all well paid; neither could he agree with the recommendations of the Marriage Law Commission as to marriage fees, for he preferred a license to banns, on account of the greater security against clandestine marriages of minors given by the former, and he thought that if the reduced fee of 5*s.* customary in Ireland was adopted in this country, a revenue might be raised which, without oppression, would supply the revenue required for this scheme. As to the clause inserted on the Motion of Lord Romilly, providing that the records should be brought from the local registries and deposited in the Public Record Office in London, it was, in his judgment, very objectionable to remove the documents from the localities with which they were connected, and, indeed, it would be scarcely less absurd to propose that the famous Roman remains at Chester should be lodged in the British Museum. He would offer no opinion on the proposed constitution of a new tribunal by the appointment of a single Judge, except to suggest that the Judge should have something to do besides hearing ecclesiastical causes, because the mind of a Judge naturally expanded when he had to consider a variety of subjects; whereas if he had to deal solely with the cases contemplated by the Bill, he would run the risk of gradually ceasing to be a lawyer and growing into a theologian. In illustration of the advantage of the mind of a Judge having been expanded by consideration of a variety of subjects, he might be allowed to refer to the extraordinary moderation, learning, and accuracy of the judgments delivered in the Committee of Privy Council, because they were delivered by men of great intellect, who were trained to apply their minds to the impartial consideration of documents and evidence, and who would do so without feeling; for a thoroughly practised lawyer had no feeling at all, any more than a mathematician had about the problems he was working out. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that, whether the Vicars General were retained or one new Judge for all the dioceses appointed, the tribunal should be a real Court.

Mr. MONK said, he also hoped that a measure would be introduced next

Session embodying the procedure of the Irish Act. Notwithstanding the legislation of 1854, there was still great and unnecessary delay in the procedure of these Courts, and he agreed in the opinion that the work might be done more cheaply. But it was an error to suppose that there was a different set of fees in every diocese. There was a table of fees fixed by statute which alone could be legally taken throughout all the dioceses; but he admitted that some of them were too high, and that the table was open to revision. He strongly objected to the proposal to make the Archbishops and the Bishops the chief Judges in the diocesan Courts. By the proposed arrangement, there would be as many Judges in the Ecclesiastical Courts as there were under the present system, and he believed the number might be advantageously reduced to three. The Bill now before the House would require to be carefully sifted, and should therefore be submitted to a Committee. With regard to the financial part of the scheme, he thought that after the Report of the Marriage Law Commission, it was absurd to suppose that £40,000 would continue to be raised by marriage fees, and he was also of opinion that visitation fees ought not to be maintained. Instead of £70,000, therefore, the amount would probably be reduced to £30,000, which might be sufficient to pay three or four Judges, as he had suggested, and also to remunerate the registrars for performing, in addition to their present duties, those of the secretaries to the Bishop as they did until 20 years ago.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE: Sir, I must begin by most sincerely thanking my hon. Friend who has the charge of this Bill for the manner in which he has conducted it to-day. He might have followed the too common precedent of asking us to read the Bill a second time *pro forma*; and, if so, he would have done that which, however common, is fraught with considerable mischief. Every year that I sit in this House, I am more satisfied that nothing can be so mischievous as to ask the House out of mere laxity, or, perhaps, good nature, to read a Bill a second time, on the understanding that the step is to mean nothing. It always must mean something, and the flabby ambiguity of the contrary assumption

never fails to assert itself in some vexatious result. Either the House agrees with the principle of the Bill, or it does not. If it does not, then it condemns itself by the act of colourable agreement, for a second reading which means nothing is playing fast and loose with forms of this House. But a second reading *per incuriam* may be a reading which is intended to carry some significance, and then the manoeuvre is very like stealing a march in favour of a doubtful and unaccepted principle. But my hon. Friend has had the moral courage to bring this Bill fully before the House with the express statement that he dissents from many of its provisions. He therefore invites us to the consideration of a question which is unripe, indeed, for legislation, but which is quite ripe for the consideration of those who care for the interests of the Church. There is an aspect of it which has been touched upon by preceding speakers, but certainly not dwelt upon with the prominence which its importance demands. They have mainly treated of the formal bearings of the matter. I desire to look at it from the side of expediency, and to ask, what should be the policy as to its tribunals of such a body as the Church of England, which is both a Church—that is, a spiritual corporation, and, at the same time, an Establishment—that is, a member of the State? From this point of view, it seems to me that the ideal of a Church judiciary would be one which should be strict, anxious, and careful, but withal merciful in all questions touching the moral conduct of the clergy; but, on the other hand, tolerant in those matters upon which varieties of opinions are not only inevitable, but essential in a body constituted as we find the Church of England; and that it should be an organization calculated to appease and not to encourage litigation on points of doctrine or ritual where debate can never be stirred up without leaving behind it the roots of bitterness. Now, the fault of this Bill is that it tends to provoke, not to appease, litigation on questions of doctrine and of ceremonial. It creates a Judge at an enormous salary to try a class of suits which, as we have heard, do not amount, on an average, to more than six a-year. What will such a Judge, with a salary of £3,000 a-year, become but a chartered

privateer, cruising about the wide seas of men's opinions for rich prizes of intolerance and persecution? Besides—as has been pointed out by preceding speakers—it is a valid objection to the project that we in the Southern Province have already sent a Judge, as the Bill contemplates, in the Dean of Arches, who for the last few years has discharged his anxious duties on the moderate salary of £30 a-year. With this office used to be united the light labour and sufficient stipend of the Mastership of the Faculties. Then re-unite them. But we are told that would not be enough; we must have one Chief Judge for the two Provinces. Why need there be one Chief Judge for the two Provinces? Have the two Provinces been asked their opinion, or is it the crotchet of a theorist? When we recollect that ever since there has been a Church of England, now deep in its second thousand years, there have been two Provinces—united in one communion indeed, but distinct in their habits, and each the heir of an illustrious history—we may be convinced that this is a scheme which has not emanated from the Church itself, but has been elaborated in the closets of some philosophers. At the same time, there is nothing in the provincial constitution itself to militate against a personal union of the offices of Chief Judge without legislation. There is nothing to prevent the two Archbishops from respectively appointing the same person to the analogous office in the two Provinces. But look at this Bill. The two Archbishops are jointly to appoint one Judge. Well and good. But if they differ as to their man, who is to decide between them? Are they to toss up, or to draw lots? And then their appointment is to be confirmed by the Queen. Now, with the highest respect for monarchy, I cannot see why a novel Prerogative should be conferred upon the Crown. It has never before claimed the right of granting or withholding its sanction to the appointment of Ecclesiastical Judges, and these are not times to stretch the Prerogative in that direction. Does this sanction mean that if the two Archbishops differ the conflict is to be settled by the Prime Minister? If so, on what principle is he to carry out his decision? Is the discord to be compromised by a harmless nonentity being promoted, or by Church

Mr. Beresford Hope

differences being dragged into the political arena?

So much for the proposal of creating a new ecclesiastical jurisdiction in a Judge at a salary which, if he is a conscientious man, he can only earn by fomenting, not by appeasing, Church litigation. The Bill is, if possible, more objectionable in another detail. By it the Prelates are, in the first instance, to be their own Judges, and the highly paid lawyer only figures as assessor or substitute. He must be a bold man who can expect to carry the assent of this House to a proposition which runs so counter to the whole spirit of the age. In all other branches of the Judiciary the principle is to delegate decision to the juriconsult, and to invoke the expert to advise. In the Ecclesiastical Courts we are brought in face of controversies where judicial experience has to moderate between theological prepossessions; and yet the proposal of the Bill is to put the theologian and not the jurist on the Bench—to make the partizan-expert Judge, and the juriconsult adviser. A Bishop, in proportion as he is a good and earnest Bishop, must feel the difficulty of acting as an impartial Judge, because all his feelings and sympathies will be those of an advocate in favour of what he personally believes are the "higher law" interests of religion. Therefore, to put the Bishop or Archbishop upon the judicial bench is to place upon it the advocate, the administrator, the executant, the partizan, where the Judge is wanted. It may be argued that a check is provided in the provision of the one assessor Judge being common to both Primates. This is, however, wholly delusive. The respective Archbishops may have been appointed by two different Prime Ministers, and may be champions of two rival schools of theology; while the business of the learned gentleman, with £3,000 a-year, will be to say Amen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Amen to the Archbishop of York alternately, and that very possibly upon incongruous rulings of virtually similar questions. Another great deficiency of the present Bill is, that while it provides for the Bishops being what they had better not be—namely, Judges—it makes no provision for trying the Bishops themselves, if, unhappily, the opinions or the conduct of a Bishop should invite judicial in-

quiry. *Humanum est errare*, and it is no disrespect to the high office of a Bishop to face the contingency. It is, happily, a very rare one; but it has existed. Yet this Bill, which professes to reconstitute the whole system of ecclesiastical procedure, and which provides for the trial of criminous clerks, omits to make any provision for the trial of criminous Bishops, and thereby stands self-condemned.

I pass to another point. The Bill neither repeals nor re-affirms the Church Discipline Act; but it deals in the most vague and nebulous way with the whole system of appellate jurisdiction, and breaks down entirely when it comes to the chief point. The Court of Appeal in the Bill is the Court of Appeal at present existing—that is, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Well now, upon the whole, I am not prepared to propose any new Court of Appeal as a substitute for the present system. I have no thought of doing so; but I venture to make one suggestion of reform—a reform that has been steadily growing in favour from day to day with all who have calmly and impartially considered the question—that is, to strip the Judicial Committee, as a Court, of its illusory claims to be in any respect a spiritual body, founded on the presence in it of a minority of selected Prelates, and to leave it as a tribunal of lawyers constituted to judge the questions which come before them from a legal, and not from a sentimental, an expedient, or a doctrinal position. Let the Committee become a court of lawyers, to interpret documents according to their legal bearing, and you may leave it the highest resort of ecclesiastical controversy. But I find nothing at all of such a reform in this Bill. The same select number of Prelates will still be Members of the Committee. For these Prelates, officially and personally, I have the highest respect. But just because they are efficient as Prelates, they cannot be efficient as Judges. If they are hardly qualified—as I have argued—to sit in their own provincial or diocesan Courts, still less can they be qualified to form a part of the highest Court of Appeal. If the Judicial Committee are in want of experts to advise them upon any question of theology, they need not be limited to the two Archbishops and the holder of the See of London—they may have

a choice not merely of the whole Bench, but of the entire faculty of theology in the two Universities. Let the Committee be empowered to seek its information from experts such as these; but let it subside into the legitimate and logical attitude of a court of lawyers, dealing with facts as facts, and documents as documents. This is the first, the best, the most obvious reform that we need in our ecclesiastical procedure, and I hope that my hon. Friend, when he brings in that Bill of his own—which I trust he will do next February—will not forget it. As to Clause 50, which provides for the transference of all wills from the country to one gigantic receptacle in Fetter Lane, I say nothing—the feeling of the House has been clearly expressed against it. On the question of fees, too, I need say nothing. That has also been unmistakably condemned by the House. But I merely would point out that, while the right hon. and learned Member for the University of Dublin lays down 5s. as the reasonable charge for the great majority of marriage licenses, this Bill could only be worked by one in which a fee of 10s., at least, was the normal sum. That one fact is surely sufficient of itself to condemn the Bill. I am not sorry that this Bill should have been so fully debated, even on this late day, as it has raised a question which is worthy of being discussed. I believe there is a general impression that something must be done to reform our ecclesiastical judicature, and I think that we have, through the present discussion, reached the conclusion that that something is not contained in the Bill before us.

MR. WHITWELL said, he objected to the Bill, because it added to the power of the Bishops, while it interfered with the rights of the clergy themselves; and he hoped that when its provisions were more generally known, the latter would see that their rights were maintained.

MR. HENLEY said, he regretted that his hon. Friend had brought on the measure at that period of the Session, when both the House and the subject itself were placed in an unfair position. It would have been much better had the Bill been referred early in the Session to a Select Committee, when its various provisions might have been carefully considered, and the objections to it

stated, and possibly removed. The Bill did not attempt to alter or correct the system under which persons who were charitably inclined were put to great expense in distributing their charity for ecclesiastical purposes, and, supposing the Bill passed, cases in which questions arose would go, as heretofore, to the Supreme Court of Ecclesiastical Appeal for decision. In these Courts, the number and amount of the fees demanded and paid were something extraordinary. Twenty-five years ago he, in company with the late Sir James Graham, in the Fees Committee, looked carefully into the question, and came to the conclusion that as a matter of sport, there was nothing to equal the tracing out of the fees, except rat-hunting in a barn, which hon. Members would grant was first-rate sport. When in the course of his examination, he came to the details of the question, he found that it came pretty much to a case of many people helping one another to do nothing, and he feared that ill-natured people might be inclined to describe the present Bill as a kind of excuse for continuing a similar state of things. Under the existing arrangement the clerks now employed would have to be pensioned off after a certain length of service, and he would suggest the advisability of adopting a plan by means of which, on the termination of current engagements, the payment of these large and useless fees might be got rid of altogether.

MR. RAIKES said, they had a two-fold problem to solve—namely, what should be done in the way of reforming the Ecclesiastical Courts, whose procedure was dilatory and expensive; and what steps should be taken, if any, in regard to the fees that supported those Courts, and that were said to be excessive. As to the first point, it was generally admitted that the procedure was somewhat slow, and no doubt expensive as well; but the House should bear in mind, that all these ecclesiastical questions were difficult to solve, and that they involved careful and elaborate consideration; that the best legal ability was requisite to solve them, all which could not be done without great expense. With reference to the fees, the total amount received was £71,000 a-year, which represented the whole expense of keeping up the legal machinery of the Established Church of England.

Mr. Beresford Hope

Divided among 27 dioceses, that would be about £2,500 for each—an expenditure which admitted of a favourable comparison with the amount paid for legal charges by some of our great public companies, of which we were so proud, in the 19th century. Putting on one side the chancellors, registrars, and Bishops' secretaries, and on the other, the surrogates and archidiaconal officers, the expense in those 27 dioceses would amount to £47,000, being from fees received by chancellors, registrars, and secretaries. That was at the rate of £1,500 for each diocese. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Oxfordshire asked what these fees were paid for. They were paid for securing the legalization of some 15,000 marriages, for the legal title of every incumbent to his benefice, for the consecration of churches, for the consecration of cemeteries, for the careful custody of diocesan records, for the services of a competent legal adviser to the Bishop, and for other purposes. On the whole, therefore, he thought the money was well spent. The surrogates were the deputies of the registrars in granting marriage licenses; the necessity of every applicant being obliged to present himself personally at the registrar's office, being thus abolished. A very large sum of money was paid to them. The archidiaconal officers appeared to him to be a little out of the scope of the Bill. Possibly, their number might be reduced, or their services might be less highly paid than was the case at present. When so much was said about their services, it was well to bear in mind the Chinese system of paying physicians. They paid them nothing while they were ill; but as long as they were well the physicians received a salary. As to the appointment of a travelling Judge, if the Judge were the key of the arch, and he was taken out of the Bill, the rest of the fabric would fall to pieces. Cases of doctrine and ceremonial should be separated from cases criminal, and it was desirable that, at all events, these latter cases should be heard in the neighbourhood where the cases were alleged to have taken place. He objected to the local records of the country being removed from their ancient sites, such as York and Carlisle, for if we deprived them of their muni-ments, we should deprive them of that of which they were exceedingly proud.

He was very glad that his hon. Friend was not going to press his Motion to a division.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that, substantially, all that the Government had to say had been already said; and it would, therefore, be undesirable for him to make more than a few observations. Having taken a deep interest in these matters, he could honestly say that the subject was one which he had very much at heart; and that anything he could do—any suggestion he could make—was heartily at the service of his hon. Friend opposite. Agreeing in the main objects of the proposition, he asked to be allowed to point out two or three things which he hoped his hon. Friend would not undertake in his new Bill. He thought it would be hopeless for his hon. Friend to attempt to undertake the creation of a great and highly-paid ecclesiastical officer. There was no call for such an appointment, and, moreover, there were several grounds upon which that proposal was open to objection, not the least cogent of which was the fact that by confining a Judge to one particular and narrow branch of law his judicial faculties were limited, and the chances of obtaining the greatest men as Judges were decreased. There were instances to the contrary, as in the cases of Sir Cresswell Cresswell and Lord Penzance, but hon. Members must admit the truth of the general principle he had laid down. If it were necessary to increase the judicial force in matters ecclesiastical, that could be done, without much difficulty, by an arrangement which should comprehend the Judges of the Probate and Admiralty Courts. In every case in which of late years similar projects to that of his hon. Friend had been brought forward they had been almost immediately suppressed. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for the University of Dublin had said that no dealing with the ecclesiastical part of the subject would at all affect or grapple with the question of the Church Discipline Act. In questions of doctrine it would be of no kind of use to go into an inquiry. He was not at all disposed to give up the preliminary proceedings against clergymen in cases of alleged misconduct. In four instances which had come under his own knowledge, to the satisfaction of every human being who had heard the pre-

liminary inquiry, the charges broke down entirely. But he thought that the proceedings should be retained where the charges were of a personal nature; and he should hesitate before agreeing to their suppression. As to fees, many of them might well be abolished; there were other cases in which it appeared necessary that they should be retained. But, in point of fact, in many cases the fees had already gone. It was a great mistake to allow fees to be paid to officials for work which they did not do; but in many cases fees were paid for doing nothing. That would require a good deal of consideration, and it was a fair question for the consideration of that or any other House of Commons. As to the plan suggested for removing the records to the Record Office, he did not think it could possibly be effected. Everybody was aware of the very great debt which this country was under to Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, for the able discharge of that portion of his duties which related to the preservation of the public documents. No language could be too strong in commendation of him for his discharge of those duties. The public documents were far more accessible than formerly; and from time to time copies and extracts from valuable portions of them were published. We sometimes heard of the loss of certain public documents, and he, therefore, did not wonder at a wish being expressed by some provincial authorities that their documents should be transmitted to the new Record Office in London. He did not, however, concur in that desire. Some provision must be made for a reform of the Courts by which the ecclesiastical business of the country was transacted, and on that point he concurred with his hon. Friend. Although a recent judgment of the Judicial Committee in an ecclesiastical appeal had reflected great credit on the institution, a desire had been expressed to eliminate the ecclesiastical element from the purely judicial, but there also appeared a suggestion to add Bishops and Archbishops to that portion of the Court which should deal with the religious questions. To that he thought there was considerable objection.

MR. HINDE PALMER, with reference to the prospect of their having a similar Bill in the next Session, thought it desirable that the House should adapt

it a little more to what he conceived to be a Rule of the House affecting all ecclesiastical measures. The Bill had been drawn with a full regard to the ecclesiastical members of the Church, and a smaller regard to its lay members. When the former Act came before the other House, the Bishop of Peterborough, considering that Clause 33 gave too much consideration and regard to the lay members of the Church, gave Notice that Clause 33 be rejected by the House of Lords. Lord Shaftesbury, who introduced the Bill, seeing the powerful opposition, withdrew the clause. One of the most important propositions ever made in the House of Lords was that clause, which gave to the laity of a parish power to take the initiative in complaining against any of the numerous alterations which were then being made in the mode of performing the Church service. Well, the next year's Bill must contain a similar clause to that which was struck out of the Bill of Lord Shaftesbury. The Lord Chancellor said, he thought the laity had been lately aggrieved by alterations being made in the mode of conducting the service, and that without any notice being given that such a course was about to be taken. A clergyman, he said, had driven away his own parishioners, but he obtained a congregation from the adjoining parishes. The Bill now before the House did not go to anything like the length of putting a stop to that mischief. The people who felt aggrieved ought to be able to apply for the redress of those grievances; otherwise there would be no chance of carrying the Bill.

MR. COLLINS said, the course thus commended would have the effect of setting every parish in the kingdom by the ears. The last speaker had sought to revive the "aggrieved parishioner" who, he believed, had been dead and buried these three or four years, and thought it would be wise to give power to three or four old women in the Channel Islands to lay their Church grievances before the Court which he proposed to establish, and demand in any diocese a rigid adherence to the law. He (Mr. Collins) had been an attendant at Divine worship from the time that he was four or five years old, and on no occasion had he heard any Archbishop, Bishop, priest, or deacon perform the service in the manner provided for

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by the Act of Uniformity. Strong as the Church of England was in the affection of the people, such a power as that vested in three parisioners, would be more prejudicial to it than any of the Bills of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Bradford, or the hon. Gentleman the Member for Birmingham. The Bill would confer great power on the Archbishops and Bishops. Now, he had great respect for the judgment of the Bishops, when acting in their ecclesiastical office; but when they were acting under an Act of Parliament, he did not know that there was anything of ecclesiastical law, or gospel, or anything else which would lead him to suppose that there was any special virtue in their judgments. Indeed, the Bill was tainted with some of the worst faults that could mark a measure coming from the hands of the Bishops. Instead of protecting the laity, it would give more power to the Bishops. It would enable the Archbishops sitting in their own Court, to decide the cases on their own views, independently of their chancellors. That would be a despotism such as the laity never would submit to, and never ought to. He rejoiced to know that the Attorney General had emphatically pronounced against the principle of the Bill, and had admitted that it was desirable to get rid of the ecclesiastical element from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whenever that body should be re-constituted. Whatever might be the result, he thought that the afternoon's discussions would not have been wasted, because it would teach the Episcopal Bench—if it could be taught anything—that they were not to send down to the Commons Bills of that sort, magnifying their own office, and that the laity of the Church of England would never consent, even in small matters, to be governed by Bishop-made laws.

Mr. ASSHETON CROSS, in reply, said, he had never intended or desired to carry the Bill to a second reading, and since he had addressed the House, he had spoken to the hon. Member for Chippenham on the subject, and they had agreed that the best course would be to negative both the Motion for the second reading and the Amendment.

Question, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question," put, and agreed to.

Main Question put, and *negatived*.

HOSIERY MANUFACTURE (WAGES)

BILL—[BILL 16.]

(*Mr. Pell, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Joshua Fielden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Charles Forster.*)

SECOND READING. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [27th May], "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Question again proposed.

Debate resumed.

MR. PELL said, he regretted he had lost the opportunity for an exhaustive debate, and for a division, if one was called, on the second reading of the Bill, in consequence of the day on which it was originally set down for second reading falling within the Whitsun holidays. The Government had this year taken the week before instead of the week after Whit Sunday for the Vacation, which was unusual, and unfortunate for the progress of the measure which he had at heart. However, the promise and introduction of a Government Truck Bill this Session had been to a certain extent consoling, and he had been, after serving for some weeks on the Select Committee to which that Bill was referred, encouraged to hope for the best, seeing that he was enabled to introduce clauses into the amended Government Bill, which he believed dealt very fairly with the question now before the House. He could not venture to take up the expiring time of the Session now by going into detail. The Report of the Truck Act Commission of 1870 was in the hands of hon. Members and the country, and he was content to rest his case on the evidence so recently taken before that Commission, and to plead the reported opinion of the Commissioners as sufficient reason and justification for the introduction of the Bill. A Select Committee of that House had sat on the very question, and reported thereon in 1854. That Report was reprinted in the Appendix to the Report of the Truck Act Commissioners, who endorsed every word of it, and condemned the practices brought under their notice. The Truck system of 1854 was going on, it might be in a less degree, but still going on unchecked in 1872. It was a grievance of many years standing, and it was nothing less, he believed, than his positive duty to

attempt to give effect to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and abate such an injustice. In explaining the character of the measure, he would state that it was intended to put an end to certain forms of the old Truck system which still existed in the hosiery trade, under which rent was paid by the workman to the master for the use of the frame at which he worked, certain deductions were made from his wages as a percentage to the middleman who collected the work and was responsible for the yarn given out, and a kind of toll was levied upon a man working in a workshop as a rent for the space occupied by the machine at which he worked. It had been held by the Courts of Law that these deductions from the workman's wages did not come within the provisions of the Truck Act; and therefore it had become necessary for the protection of the workmen that Parliament should interfere in order to put an end to these oppressive exactions. The operatives in the hosiery trade were entitled to great praise for not having sought to compel the masters to abolish these forms of Truck by striking, and for having waited patiently until Parliament should think fit to interfere in their behalf. One of the evils that arose from this state of things was that work which might well be done at three frames was spread over five or six, in order to receive the rent for them. Very inferior machinery was often used, and the rent charged was such as, in some instances, to amount, in the course of a year, to about the value of a frame. It had been argued that there were technical reasons in this manufacture for the continuance of these rents and charges, and that it was impossible to abolish them without great inconvenience to men and masters, if, indeed, it could be well done at all. But his reply to that argument was, that in practice several if not many of the best houses engaged in this manufacture had arranged net payments to their hands, and ceased to take frame-rents. At Hawick and throughout Scotland, such charges had entirely ceased to be imposed on the framework-knitters. The principle of charging for the frames was, however, he believed, extending itself to other branches of work done by machinery, such as the shoe-making and the slop-making. All that the opera-

Mr. Pell

tives asked was, that their wages should be paid without deduction, on a scale which would allow a fair compensation to the employer for the value of the frames. Although it might be too late in the Session to hope that this measure might become law this year, still he trusted that the question would be taken up by the Government at an early period next Session. He should be glad to obtain an assurance from the Government that next year they would deal with this question of Truck themselves, and bring their measure forward at such a period of the Session as would give some reasonable hope that it might become law.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT said, he should withdraw the Amendment he had placed upon the Paper, and propose to negative the second reading. Parliamentary interference was most mischievous, and should always encounter his most strenuous opposition. When either the Government or private Members dangled before the eyes of the men Bills which destroyed their feeling of self-reliance, it would only prolong that state of things which the House desired to put an end to, and leave the *employés* more defenceless than ever. He felt that the tendency of this species of legislation was to unman the workpeople. If the House were going to take charge and cognizance of such industrial questions, then trade organizations were a mere pretence. Legislative enactments of that kind not only had the effect of deadening public feeling, but also of blunting individual conscience. The great struggle of late between capital and labour had inculcated one lesson of high importance on working men—namely to make them more moderate, reasonable, and firm in their demands. There was a certain shortsightedness when such questions came up for consideration, by the natural impatience of hon. Members with the best of intentions to correct admitted evils. But he thought these Gentlemen should take a wider survey, and with all respect to the House, he must be excused for remarking that they were only a mass of very average men. He did not wish to use any grander expression about the complexion of the House, whose Members talked and voted much while sleeping little, and were already so overburdened with work that they could not get through the necessary business. Therefore, when he looked upon that average

mass of men, and when he looked upon the varied industries and interests of the nation at large, he could not but ask whether it was not rash and presumptuous on their part to attempt to control those forces which had shaken other nations and might shake this.

MR. C. SEELY (*Nottingham*) said, it was extremely popular for hon. Members to come to that House when there was any grievance to redress in their particular localities; but what he wanted to know was where such action was to stop? If this practice were generally followed the House would have to sit 12 instead of six months.

And it being a quarter of an hour before Six of the clock, the Debate stood adjourned till *To-morrow*.

FACTORIES (HOURS OF LABOUR) BILL.

(*Mr. Mundella, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Morley, Mr. Philips, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Carter, Mr. Richard Shaw, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Armitstead.*)

[BILL 118.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. ANDERSON, in moving "That the Order of the Day for the Second Reading of the Bill be now discharged," had to say that with regard to a Petition from 35,000 persons in its favour, every precaution had been taken to prevent, any fraudulent signatures.

MR. MUNDELLA intimated his intention of re-introducing the Bill on the first day of next Session, and hoped that in the interval some investigation would be made into the matter.

MR. BRUCE assured his hon. Friend that the inquiry would not only be full, but impartial.

Motion agreed to.

Order discharged; Bill withdrawn.

CATTLE PLAGUE.—QUESTION.

MR. PELL asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether, since answering the Question put to him in the early part of the day by the hon. Member for South Norfolk (Mr. C. S. Read), he had obtained any further information relating to the spread of rinderpest among German cattle?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that since he answered the Question his noble Friend (the Marquess of Ripon) and himself had gone into all the information they could obtain, and found out that of the three cargoes which came

from Hamburg with cattle plague, the last two contained German cattle, among which cattle plague existed; and that, as far as they could ascertain, there were no Russian cattle in the same ships. That was a different fact from what he had gathered that morning, and the result was that they were obliged to conclude that cattle plague existed at Hamburg. They had, therefore to consider whether they could permit the Order to remain in force by which Schleswig-Holstein cattle were allowed to come into this country free, without being slaughtered at the port of landing. With cattle plague existing at Hamburg, they felt that the cattle trade with Schleswig-Holstein could not be deemed safe, and, therefore, the Privy Council found themselves reluctantly compelled to cancel that Order. They were also obliged to schedule sheep coming from Germany; that was to say, to require them to be slaughtered at the port of landing. The position of Schleswig-Holstein cattle, therefore, would be what it was a month or two ago; and all German cattle and sheep would have to be slaughtered at the port of landing. He was very sorry for the inconvenience that would thus be occasioned to the trade, but it was, he thought, impossible to adopt any other course than that which he had described, with the cattle plague existing at the chief German port. Hitherto, they had prohibited all import from countries where cattle plague prevailed. But he hoped that the German Government would take speedy and effectual steps to stamp out the plague completely, by which means that serious inconvenience to the trade might be obviated. But whatever inconvenience to the trade might arise from a partial prohibition, it would not affect the price of meat so much as the spread of the cattle plague would do.

ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS ACT (1860) AMENDMENT BILL.

On Motion of Mr. GORDON, Bill to amend the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1860, by extending to members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland the privileges conferred therein on Writers to the Signet, Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, and Procurators before the Sheriff Courts, ordered to be brought in by Mr. GORDON, Mr. GREGORY, and Sir DAVID WEDDERBURN.

Bill presented, and read the first time. [Bill 282.]

House adjourned at five minutes before Six o'clock.

then it went on to deal with an Act of George IV. Such a measure should have been examined by those of their Lordships who were learned in the law. He did not pretend to say what this Bill did or did not contain, but one thing which characterized this anomalous legislation was the manner in which it interfered with the right of free trade between the pawnbroker and those who went to him. He, however, had never heard of anybody standing up for the rights of the customers. It was said the pawnbrokers were in favour of the Bill, and no wonder, for it would enable them to charge 25 per cent interest in certain cases, the highest rate which they could now charge being 20 per cent. It would also enable them to charge a small sum for the ticket, an arrangement which in the case of small advances for short periods would increase the actual amount of interest from 25 to 50 per cent. These small loans of two and three shillings formed an enormous proportion of the whole. He confessed he disliked such a subject being handled by any other than a responsible Minister of the Crown, and he should, therefore, not object to let the matter sleep for two or three years, till the Government could take it up. Besides, it was certain that, sooner or later, we should have to carry out our free trade policy by extending it to transactions between pawnbrokers and their customers. He would move that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.

THE EARL OF MORLEY said, he was quite aware that the arguments of the noble Marquess had considerable force, particularly as the Bill had only been printed that morning; but, so far from it being a measure that had not been considered by the House of Commons and Her Majesty's Government, the subject had been considered two years ago by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and the Bill itself had been sent to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and had been carefully examined by the Home Office. It had been agreed on by both sides, and only one hon. Member had opposed the progress of the Bill. He, therefore, hoped the noble Marquess would not oppose the second reading, as their Lordships would have an opportunity of considering all the provisions of the Bill next week.

The Marquess of Salisbury

THE EARL OF HARROWBY said, he wished to explain that in all transactions above 10s. between pawnbrokers and their customers there would be free trade. It was only in small sums under that amount the pawnbroker was to be forbidden to charge a higher rate of interest. In these cases, the principles of free trade had been interfered with by the existing law; but for higher sums the pawnbroker and his customer would be allowed to make their own bargain. The Bill had met with the approbation of city missionaries and other friends of the poor, and, under all the circumstances, he hoped it approximated sufficiently to free trade to satisfy the noble Marquess.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, he would not press his Amendment.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on *Tuesday* next.

ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION—THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS—ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS—THE PROMOTIONS.—ADDRESS FOR RETURNS.

LORD STRATHNAIRN, who had given Notice to move for Returns showing the effects of the promotions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers and the officers of the other Corps, said: My Lords, no one is more opposed than myself to Parliamentary interference in military affairs, but interference becomes a duty, when errors, inherent in a civil government of the Army, and uninfluenced by the opinions of its military head, compromise at times its best interests. Late Sessions afford striking examples of the unfavourable effects of the supreme military authority being vested in the hands of a Minister who, great as may be his eloquence and his ability, has during the whole of his life been unacquainted with a profession which, more than any other, requires experience at the helm. I shall have the honour to submit to your Lordships one example of this great anomaly, because it has strong analogy with the question of supersession, and is appropriate, showing that the inexperience of the head of the War Department led him to adopt a policy fatal to a great Army interest—the soldier's pension, which the experience of the Commander-in-Chief obliged him to oppose; and the

example is the more opportune, because the interference of the House of Lords saved the Army from a dilemma. Discussions, my Lords, in and out of Parliament, without end, and the best military opinions, have decided that the policy which gives the greatest expansion in a right direction to the soldier's powers of thought and reflection is the safest guarantee of his moral welfare and his discipline. And it follows, by simple logic, that this desideratum is obtained by pension, which is only given to good soldiers, and which causes a man to reflect for 21 years that good conduct ensures him a happy home and independence; while the contrary, misconduct, entails on him the unenvied existence, the isolation from belongings, and the dependence of the workhouse. Unfortunately, the Secretary of State for War, under the influence of Prussian successes, has become an ardent admirer and advocate of the Prussian system of short service without pension; so much so, that he said in "another place" that it lay at the root of all Army reform; and he was the more enamoured of the system, because it had been calculated that the discontinuance of the pension, and the lump sum of money in hand in lieu of it, at the end of the short service, would enable the right hon. Gentleman to make great savings, which would pay off the heavy cost of retirements hitherto borne by the purchase system. But the knowledge of the illustrious Duke of British and foreign Armies had taught him that a system which was practicable and successful under the Prussian compulsory, involuntary, would be impracticable with its contrast, the English voluntary service. And the Commander-in-Chief also knew that the loss of pension would diminish good recruiting, strike a blow at the discipline and well-being of British troops, and that the lump sum of money given on discharge to soldiers of the peculiar material which composes the British Army—excellent when under proper influences, but not so reliable when freed from them—would close a career, deprived of a great incentive to good pension, with scenes of excesses, destitution, and dependence, discreditable to the service and to the country. His Royal Highness, therefore, far from associating himself with the unqualified enthusiastic praise of short service without pension, invariably

characterized it as a "tentative measure;" and afterwards recorded his opposition to it in a compact made in debate in your Lordships' House with Lord Northbrook, in July, 1870, in which he stated that he would vote for the second reading of the Short Service Act on the understanding that it was to run *pari passu*—co-exist—with the Long Service Act and pension. For the sake of the conciliation and good understanding which it is so desirable should exist between Parliament and Her Majesty's Government, I shall not follow further the course of this affair, and shall only say—what it is indispensable should be said, that afterwards an official Order, not emanating from the illustrious Duke, discontinued enlistment under the Long Service Act and pension. With my impression as to the ruinous consequences to the Army of the loss of pension, I made frequent appeals to the representatives of the War Department in your Lordships' House, supported efficaciously by noble Lords, but most especially so by the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Salisbury), and finally, as the Session was drawing to a close, solicited a conversation with Lord Northbrook in the Library, in which I made another effort for the restoration of the pension. To my great satisfaction, the noble Lord then informed me that a General Order would shortly be issued, restoring the Long Service Act with pension. I am glad to have this opportunity of recording my sense of the courtesy and frankness with which the noble Lord, whose ability we have so often admired in debate, conducted his relations with me in and out of this House. This brief history of the pension, my Lords, is an appropriate preface to, and throws a light on the question of supersession now before the House. Both questions evince misconception of military interests and feeling. The one of pension—the sure and best guarantee of the soldier's discipline, and a reward of his long and good service; the other an equal disregard of the rights of promotion and feelings of the officers. The attitude of the Commander-in-Chief has points of analogy in both cases. His Royal Highness's objections were decided as to the discontinuance of the pension. In the case of supersession, His Royal Highness preferred retirement to the measure of the Government. And how, my Lords, could the Com-

mander-in-Chief approve a supersession which blighted the *esprit de corps*, which His Royal Highness has so often told your Lordships is the corner-stone of the Army's devotion and success?—a supersession which, at the moment I speak, has discouraged the *esprit de corps* of some 600 captains of the Guards, Line, and Royal Marines, all of tried qualifications; 27 of whom have passed the Staff College examination; many wounded or mentioned in despatches for good and gallant service before the enemy; half-a-dozen with Victoria Crosses, and numerous others with medals for campaigns—such as Captain O'Connor, V.C., of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who has 18 years' service, was severely wounded at the Alma when carrying the Queen's colour, which he planted on the redoubt after being wounded, and was thanked by General Sir George Brown and General—now Sir William—Codrington on the field. Captain O'Connor was also dangerously wounded at the Redan, he was present throughout the Indian Mutiny War, and wears the Victoria Cross, Crimean medal and two clasps, Sardinian and Turkish medals, the Medjidie and the Indian Mutiny War medal with two clasps. Captain Farquharson, V.C., of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, has 17 years' service and served in the Crimea with his regiment, also throughout the Indian Mutiny War; received the Victoria Cross at Lucknow for storming a bastion, and mounting two guns, which he spiked, and where he was severely wounded. He wears the Victoria Cross, Crimean medal with clasp, Turkish medal, and Indian Mutiny War medal with clasp. Captain Butler, V.C., of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, who has 18 years' service, served throughout the Indian Mutiny War; was present at the storm and capture of Delhi, where he was slightly wounded, and at the storm and capture of Lucknow; here he swam the Goomtee under a heavy fire, and inspected the entrenchments, for which he received the Victoria Cross; also, during the subsequent operations in Oude. He also served in the Indian North-Western Frontier War, and at Umbeila. He wears the Victoria Cross, the Indian Mutiny War medal with two clasps, and the Indian War medal with two clasps. Captain Horne, 25th Regiment, who has 21 years' service and passed the Staff College, was present as

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adjutant of the 48th Regiment in the Crimea, where he was wounded at Sebastopol; wears the Crimean medal with clasp, the Turkish medal, and Medjidie. Captain Law, of the 103rd Regiment, who has served 26 years, served in the Punjab campaign, at the storming of Mooltan, where he was wounded; present at the Battle of Goojerat and pursuit of the Affghans to the Khyber, and in the Indian Mutiny War; wears Punjab medal, with two clasps, and Indian Mutiny War medal. Captain Kinsman, of the Royal Marines, who has served 27 years, and is Instructor of Gunnery, was present with the Baltic Expedition in 1854, and in the China Expedition in 1857-9; wears Baltic medal and China medal, with clasp. Captain Kelly, of the 60th Rifles, promoted from the ranks, who has served 18 years, was present with his regiment as adjutant when the 60th so greatly distinguished itself during the siege of Delhi, and throughout the operations in the Indian Mutiny War, and subsequently as brigade major to a movable column in Oude; wears Indian Mutiny War medal and clasp. I can say from personal knowledge that he is a most efficient and valuable officer, and well worthy of a higher rank. The more military the feeling of an officer, the greater his honourable ambition for distinction at any sacrifice of health and life; the better his qualifications and his field services, the more acutely does he feel the mortification of a vast promotion given over his head to juniors, who, ardently as they wished it, never had the opportunity of seeing active service. Supersession hurts the material interests as well as the feelings of officers. Their juniors obtain the increased pay and better employment consequent on higher rank. It frequently occurs that in consequence of the varied and fitful currents of promotion, a step, especially from captain to major, often enables an officer to attain the higher grade, and consequent better employment, years before those of the same standing. Striking instances of this occurred on my own general and personal Staff. One, a captain, by receiving a brevet majority for good service in the field, became a general officer with a very high staff appointment 10 years before his contemporaries. The other, also a captain, and having received a brevet majority for service in the field in 1865,

will now, in 1872, shortly become, in the ordinary course of promotion, a lieutenant-colonel; whereas, if he had not been promoted to a brevet majority, he would at this moment have been a captain in his regiment. Officers of one regiment do not object to the regular promotion of another regiment, however rapid and superseding incidental circumstances may make it, such as promotion for field service, casualties in action, deaths from bad climates. But they do view with regret and mistrust supersession *en masse* by the War Office, to which the Commander-in-Chief cannot give his adhesion because he prefers another scheme. When I say this, I most readily state that officers of the Ordnance Corps have in individual cases of exceptional promotion been superseded by officers very much their juniors. But to place the whole blame of this grievance on the Guards and Line is one of those cases of injustice and mystification which mask this question, and of which I shall lift the veil immediately. I shall not now enter into the complicated question to what extent this disadvantage has been compensated by the higher pay of Ordnance officers, no outlay for purchase or sacrifice of purchase-money hereafter, and finally by the retiring allowance of £600 a-year, given annually to a certain number of colonels, which is nearly double the full-pay retirement to the rest of the Army. To the Royal Engineers another advantageous career is opened—the Board of Works, which runs *pari passu* with their Engineer duties. This part, this aspect of the question of supersession—I mean the grievances suffered by the Ordnance Corps from supersession by the Guards and Line, and the omission to notice or to remedy other and principal causes of those grievances—brings prominently to light serious responsibilities incurred by Her Majesty's Government. It is perfectly well-known in the service that these causes are defects in the organization of the Ordnance Corps, one of which, good authorities think, one cause is the vast length of line, the concentration of the immense body of officers in one regiment, along which promotion must travel; and all are agreed that the other cause is the result of organic defect—stagnation—which has aggravated, if it has not altogether given rise to those grievances of which the War Office has,

very unjustly, placed the whole blame on the purchase system of the Guards and Line. While these grievances were proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets, and re-echoed by nearly the whole of the Press with military precision throughout the country, not a word was said as to the real, but unavowed, culprits, the organic defects; and so complete was the mystification, that a well-timed Motion of my noble and gallant Friend (Lord Abinger), which would have brought to light the organic defects, was met with that curt refusal which is so often given to just but unpalatable inquiry. The Press, however, is in no way whatever to blame for these one-sided impressions. They, like the public, were kept in the dark. The House of Commons' Select Committee of 1867, admirably composed of Members of all parties, after a sitting of two months, recommended a well-devised retirement as the best remedy for removal of stagnation and increase of efficiency of officers of the Ordnance Corps and Royal Marines. And the illustrious Duke, in the debate of the 18th of June, stated his preference of retirement to the scheme of the Government. It is as clear that retirement relieves stagnation as that the removal of a dam sets free the current of a stream, and I say this on the authority of every Royal Commission and every Artillery officer who has given evidence since 1825. But the Government, in disregard of the opinions of the Commander-in-Chief, adopted the course exactly opposed to these opinions, and, instead of holding out inducements to officers to retire, hold out the strongest inducements in the way of increased rank and pay to stand fast, of which the natural consequence, and one universally predicted, is that the remedial measure of the Government will increase the evil of stagnation. Therefore, as the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Lansdowne) stated in his speech that the present supersession was the remedy for stagnation, we have before us the agreeable prospect a few years hence of another supersession for another stagnation. I have always been in favour of the commander of a battery holding the rank of a field-officer; but the last of my thoughts was, that this promotion should be effected by a vast selection disfigured by a vast supersession, in dereliction of the Secretary of State's formal promise

on the abolition of purchase and privileges of promotion that for the future promotion in the Army was to be conducted on a principle of perfect equality. But is it not, my Lords, a mockery to call promotion an equality which places A, who has never seen service and was junior to and under the orders of B in one month, over B in the next month, who has been wounded, honourably mentioned, and decorated for devoted and distinguished service in the field? In the cloud which, under these circumstances, darkens the future of officers, it is a source of lively satisfaction to see the appearance of a silver lining in the generous sentiments recently expressed to me by three distinguished officers of the Ordnance Corps. The gist of what they said is that, as the new promotion of the Army is to be conducted on a principle of even-handed justice, they would wish that an equivalent to their promotion should be given to the other branches. I sincerely hope that opinions, which, I am well assured, prevail among such a high-spirited body as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, may be shared by Her Majesty's Government. The financial sacrifice of giving brevet majorities to the superseded officers would be small; the assertion of the rights of equality of promotion and of the interests of officers would be invaluable. In reply to a question from the Royal Commission on Military Education, before whom I had been called to give evidence, I stated that the best guarantee of just selection of officers as a reward for merit would be honourable mention in despatches, or any reliable evidence of good conduct in the field or efficiency, and finally, the repeated recommendation at half-yearly inspections by the inspecting general, the commanding officer, and the General Commanding-in-Chief. I asked for all these Reports; but it was objected that one category was confidential, which I do not consider a valid objection, as the heading "confidential" only covers unfavourable, not favourable Reports. I now hear that exception is to be taken to the production of the other category. I shall, therefore, leave on the Government the responsibility of withholding Reports from your Lordships which would have proved how many superseded officers had come up to the standard which I had proposed for selection, and how un-

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merited were the comparisons drawn by the noble Marquess between branches of the service. For, my Lords, without entering into the meshes of legal niceties, the plain and unmistakable meaning of the noble Marquess's language was a comparison between the officers of the Ordnance Corps and the Guards and Line, unfavourable to the latter; and he also produced statistics to show that the opinions of the Members of your Lordships' House, in and connected with the Army, who had voted for a Royal Commission of Inquiry, were influenced by bias. If the noble Marquess had thought of the emblems on the colours of British regiments, given for successes by an almost matchless leader, so military and so impartial that he never granted a badge but for a real victory, successes which decided the greatest events, perhaps, in the world's history, won by the three arms, hand-in-hand, in inseparable union, he would not have thrown down an apple of discord, nor have depreciated by comparisons and regrettable statistics services which live under the imperishable recollections of their union and success. Comparisons are not to be thought of; each arm, in its turn, has its scenes and hour of danger and distinction; and that Engineer and Artillery have their full share of both is well known to every military Member of your Lordships' House. To show how utterly impossible it is that myself or any noble Lord of military experience can be influenced by unfavourable bias to the Ordnance Corps, I can only say that I owe the coveted, the distinguished honour of a seat in your Lordships' House equally to my whole Force, and to none more am I indebted than to Artillery and Engineers. How great these obligations are will be shown by extracts from my despatches, which evidence the warmest expressions of my feeling for them and of my approval—

"Captain Neville, of the Royal Engineers, who volunteered to act as my aide-de-camp the night he arrived in my camp, was killed by a shell bursting on his head the next day, while reporting to me the delivery of an order at the action of Baroda, in which I had to engage to prevent the enemy from cutting me off from Saugor, which I was ordered to relieve. Lieutenants Dick and Micklejohn, of the Bombay Engineers, were killed at the top of the scaling ladders—not the bottom, my lords—up which they were leading the storming parties at Jhansi. Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, Bombay Artillery, was killed by musketry fire from the roofs of the houses in the

streets of Jhansi, where he had gone to choose a position for his battery to batter the Palace and part of the town not taken. Lieutenant Prendergast, Madras Engineers, was dangerously wounded in the action of the Betwa, when the enemy wished to leave Jhansi. He obtained the Victoria Cross. Then there is honourable mention of the Eagle Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, for invariable gallant conduct, but particularly when a division of guns was ordered to enfilade the enemy's left. One gun of the division was knocked over by a round shot, and the other, by its excellent enfilading fire, so shook the enemy that the turning movement against me was prevented, and I was able to turn the whole line."

Again, my despatches contain—

"Special mention of the 21st Company, Royal Engineers, whom at Calpee I was obliged, on account of the reduced state of my Force, to use as a company in the first line, and of whom I said in my despatches that 'they fought as well in the field as they worked in the trenches, and were worthy of their distinguished corps.'"

Traits of feeling which mark the best of friendships—the friendship of the field, show how great was the esteem which existed between these officers and myself. Lieutenant Dick, as he mounted the scaling ladders, said—"I will now show Sir Hugh Rose my gratitude;" Colonel Turnbull, just before he died, expressed as his last wish a desire to "shake hands" with me; and Captain Neville, with a presentiment of his death, expressed a wish that "his sword should be delivered to his family." I carried this sword through all the difficulties of the campaign, till on my return march to Bombay it was stolen from under my head, when I was asleep, by the professional thieves so numerous in India. My Lords, I think these instances will show that I can have no unfavourable bias towards the Ordnance Corps. The Motion of which I have given Notice is, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Returns—

"Firstly, Of all lieutenants and captains of the Foot Guards, captains of Cavalry, Infantry, and Royal Marines (Light Infantry), and captains and second captains of Royal Marines (Artillery), who will be superseded by the promotion of captains of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the rank of major; showing the length of service, and in what rank, of the officers thus superseded:

Secondly, Of the names of all officers thus superseded who have been wounded, mentioned in despatches, reports, or letters to superior authority for good service in the field, who are in possession of a medal or medals, or other decoration, and for what service, or who have been reported on favourably, or recommended as adjutants, or in any appointment on the staff, or brought to notice for good conduct when giving aid to the

civil power, or on any other occasion, or for sending in useful plans of country or reconnaissance reports, or who have passed the staff college examination, or gone through the prescribed course of instruction at one of the schools of musketry, or have qualified in telegraphy, &c. &c."

I shall, however, not press the latter portion of the Motion, for I believe the Government are not disposed to grant this information, and I do not think it right to trouble your Lordships to divide. The noble and gallant Lord then moved the Address in accordance with his Notice.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE said, he must decline to follow the noble and gallant Lord in those passages of his speech in which he dealt with the respective merits of long and short service. The subject was one on which the noble and gallant Lord spoke with great authority, but it was scarcely relevant to the Motion on the Paper. He must enter his protest, however, against the repeated introduction by the noble and gallant Lord of the name of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as an advocate of the views which the noble and gallant Lord had expressed. The Motion had stood for some time on the Paper, and he could not help regretting that the noble and gallant Lord should not have brought it forward before the departure of His Royal Highness from this country; but those who listened to the judicial summing-up of the illustrious Duke, delivered from the cross benches, would agree that nothing could be less one-sided than his remarks on that occasion. As to the Motion, he was glad the noble and gallant Lord had withdrawn the latter part of it, which asked for voluminous Returns touching on confidential matters not usually included in Returns made to Parliament. With regard to the earlier part of the Motion, however, the Government would be glad to supply the information asked for, and no one was more entitled to demand that information than the noble and gallant Lord. Widely divergent statements had been made as to the amount and extent of the supersession, and he should be glad to supply the noble and gallant Lord with information which would show him that his estimate a little exceeded the mark; for in calculating the extent of the supersession, two factors must be borne in mind—the number of officers

superseded, and the number of officers by whom they were superseded. He proposed, therefore, to add to the Return another column supplying this information. He proposed, also, to add a Return showing the converse case—the extent to which the Ordnance Corps had been superseded by the Guards and the Line; because, with all deference to the experience of the noble and gallant Lord, he could not agree with him in thinking that in this case the grievance was entirely one-sided. The noble and gallant Lord had quoted several instances of supersession on his side, but plenty of instances might be quoted on the other side. For example, there was the case of a captain of over 27 years' service, who went through the whole of the Punjab Campaign and the Indian Mutiny, when he was wounded; yet who, until this change was made, still remained a captain. There were three other instances—an officer of 22 years' service, and two others of 20 years' service, who served, with distinction, throughout the Crimean Campaign, and still remained captains. He did not deny that there was supersession; but he believed that if all the circumstances were considered, it was not of a nature or an extent to create any real hardship to the officers concerned. As for the information which the noble and gallant Lord desired, it would be given by the Government with perfect confidence that it would not be detrimental to their case.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE, while he acknowledged that supersession was a necessity of the new system, contended that there was no reason why officers of the same standing and length of service should have been superseded in the manner of which his noble and gallant Friend complained. It would cost very little to have done all that justice required, and thus to have avoided creating that disagreeable feeling which the promotions of the officers of the Scientific Corps had engendered in the breasts of those who saw themselves superseded. The late Lord Herbert had established what was called a Reserve Fund, which came out of the pockets of the officers of the purchase corps; but, instead of that fund being appropriated to the benefit of those who had contributed to it, it went to provide retirement for the officers of the Artillery and Engineers. No Return with respect to the fund had

ever been made. Seeing that the country had derived so much benefit from the Reserve Fund, great dissatisfaction had been created in consequence of those officers not having obtained rank according to their length of service, and he thought that fund might be equitably used to provide justice in the cases complained of.

Motion, as amended, *agreed to*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for,

Returns, firstly, of all lieutenants and captains of the Foot Guards, captains of Cavalry, Infantry, and Royal Marines (Light Infantry), and captains and second captains of Royal Marines (Artillery), who will be superseded by the promotion of captains of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the rank of major; showing the length of service, and in what rank, of the officers thus superseded; and showing also the number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, junior to them, by whom they will be superseded: Also,

Return showing the number of officers of Cavalry, Guards, and Line holding Army Rank as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel respectively, who are of shorter total service than the senior captain of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers of each year who will be made a major under the recent warrants.—(*The Lord Strathnairn*.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) ACT (1870).

OBSERVATIONS. QUESTION.

THE EARL OF LEITRIM: I feel some difficulty in undertaking the task which I have imposed on myself in bringing so vast a subject under the notice of the House, and asking your Lordships to consider not only the Report of the Committee, but also the working of the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1870. A discussion took place in this House on the 3rd of June, in which I took no part, and the result of that debate was that a Committee of your Lordships' House was appointed to inquire into the working of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870. I have a copy of the Report of that Committee, which was ordered to be printed on the 18th of July. I understand that the Appendix is not yet printed, and I regret that I have not an opportunity of referring to the evidence before your Lordships' Committee. No doubt, there may have been some very valuable testimony collected with reference to this Act, as it appears that members of the Judicial Bench and Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions were examined; but whatever were the labours

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of your Lordships' Committee, I believe that all will agree that the offspring is the very smallest that any mountain in its labour ever produced after so many weeks trial and sorrow. I observe that amongst other information they obtained Returns from the Clerks of the Peace, and if they prove to be worth the expense of printing, I shall be very much surprised. I cannot conceive that they will show anything more than a schedule of the cases brought to the Quarter Sessions, and an index to the cases of all kinds tried under the Act of 1870. The Committee state that they confined their inquiry solely to the working of the Act, not to its defects. I apprehend that they must have had some difficulty in avoiding the defects, if they properly examined into the working of such an imperfect machine. They must be a very peculiar body who could examine the working of an engine without observing the faults and imperfections in its construction, and finding it to be their duty to make them known, and report its improper construction, its want of connection between its several parts, and the destruction to property that it was calculated to create in the progress of its work. The Committee, however, admit that they found it impossible to close their eyes to the obscurities of the Act, and that their vigilance detected some few defects, some two or three of which they approach with the timidity of the youngest and gentlest of the softer sex. Their first objection is the primary Tribunal for hearing land cases, and they are of opinion that the Court of the Chairmen of Counties is unsatisfactory. They were no doubt right in entertaining that opinion; but the Committee came to the peculiar conclusion that although it is not satisfactory they do not think it expedient to make any change in the construction of the Tribunal. They subsequently, however, put a postscript to their Report, and recommended that the Chairman should be empowered to reserve a case on a point of law directly for the Court of Land Cases Reserved. This modest recommendation is some little change in the Tribunal of First Instance; but I cannot understand why the matter of fact should not be sent to the Court above as well as the matter of law; and as the matter of law may depend very much upon the matter of fact, it would appear a more

just course to allow the whole case to come to a new hearing in the superior Court, and I do not think that the owners of property in Ireland should be satisfied with less. Hitherto, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions was limited in his jurisdiction to sums not exceeding £40; any matter which involved a question of title, no matter how small, was entirely outside his jurisdiction, and he could not entertain it. The Act of 1870 places the Chairman in quite a new position—as new as that of the owner of an estate and his tenant. The Chairman is now entrusted to adjudicate on matters of title of the most peculiar and novel character, and required to define title the most difficult and subtle that can be well imagined. They are empowered at their will to confiscate the estate of the landlord, and to hand over to the tenant more than the value of the lands. Under these circumstances, it behoves your Lordships to examine into the nature of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the character of that Tribunal. The Chairmen are appointed by the Government, at salaries varying from £700 to £1,100—thus there are 8 at £700 a-year; 10 at £900 a-year; 15 at £1,100 a-year; total 33, at £31,000. These 33 gentlemen preside over 151 Courts of Quarter Sessions in various parts of Ireland, and in some of these towns there is not accommodation for the litigants, who must in consequence travel considerable distances every day of the sessions. The Chairman is rarely assisted by any other than local attorneys, and consequently it frequently happens that he is obliged to postpone a case at trial, until he returns to Dublin to consult the authorities. It is to a Court of this character that the Legislature has entrusted the disposal of the land in Ireland, and to decide if it is to belong to the landlord or to the tenant. It becomes necessary, therefore, to inquire what the Act of 1870 has directed shall be done in respect to this primary Tribunal? The 22nd section directs—"That for the purposes of this part of this Act the Court shall mean—the Civil Bill Court, &c." The 23rd section gives the Chairman authority to administer an oath, &c.; the 24th section provides for an appeal; the 31st section empowers the Judges to make rules for the proceedings—1st, in the Civil Bill Courts; 2ndly, for proceedings in appeal; 3rdly, for proceed-

ings in land cases reserved; and 4thly, as to any other matter or thing, whether similar or not to those above-mentioned. These rules, when made, have all the force of an Act of Parliament. The Judges have made rules, and they have ruled—

“That all applications and disputes under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870, in the division of the county where the land, or some part thereof, is situated.”

This rule I think highly inconvenient not only to litigants, but also to the administration of justice, in consequence of the very great number of Courts of Quarter Sessions and the peculiar and varying arrangement of the districts; so that in many instances the Court is held in one town, and at another period in another town of the same district, and occasionally adjourned from one town to another. In considering this matter, I must observe—and I wish Her Majesty’s Government to take notice—that the 62nd section of the Act has not been brought into operation. By that section, it was enacted—

“For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, the Judges of the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland shall, in addition to the Civil Bill Courts now by law directed, hold such Courts, in such places, within their respective jurisdictions as may be prescribed by the Privy Council in Ireland.”

That provision has been altogether neglected, and the Judges have, by their rules, most imperfectly provided for this serious and flagrant omission by their 2nd rule, directing that—

“At each ordinary Sessions, now held in each year, there shall be for each division of the county in one town in such division a separate part of such Sessions for the disposal of business under this Act to be termed the Land Session.”

This arrangement is most objectionable, and how far the Judges are justified in making this rule, in the absence of the action of the Privy Council, it is for your Lordships to consider. But I think that it would be highly desirable that the Privy Council should be put in motion, and that the Court for hearing and determining land cases under this Act should be held in the county town apart from all other business, or of an ordinary Civil Bill Court, and that every opportunity should be afforded for the attendance of the members of the Bar, to assist the Chairman and to protect the interests of the litigants. It is a matter for consideration, if ejectments on title

should not be heard at such Land Sessions, and if such an arrangement would not save expense. I now come to the second appeal objection taken into consideration by the Committee of your Lordships’ House—namely, the appeal to the Judge of Assize, and in this I regard the Act as exceedingly defective, inasmuch as the 24th section gives to the county of Dublin an appeal to two Judges of the Superior Courts of Law. To the other counties of Ireland it gives the appeal to the Judges of Assize; then the Act further states that such appeal may be heard by one of said Judges; but in case any question of law shall arise upon such appeal, the Judge before whom such question arises may, if he thinks fit, require that the same shall be heard and determined by both the said Judges, and thereupon such question shall be heard and determined by both the said Judges, who shall, for such purpose, sit together. This section proceeds to provide for a further appeal to the Court of Land Cases Reserved thus—“the Judges to whom any such appeal may be made, may, where they deem it expedient, reserve any matter or question arising upon such appeal by way of case stated for consideration of the Court of Land Cases Reserved in Dublin.” Thus, your Lordships will observe that, in matters of appeal from one Judge at Assize, the Judge may, “if he thinks fit,” require that the same be heard before both Judges, and the two Judges “may, when they deem it expedient, reserve any matter or question arising upon such appeal by way of case stated for the consideration of the Court for Land Cases Reserved at Dublin.” It is clearly intended by the Legislature that this should be a very effective Court of Appeal; that in all difficult cases the two Judges should sit together; and that if any peculiarity in the case should appear, that the Judges should “reserve such matter or question” for the consideration of the Court for Land Cases Reserved at Dublin. It appears from a Return that has been made to the House of Lords, upon an Order bearing date the 10th of May, 1872, that there have been two instances only in which the Judge of Assize has refused to allow of the case being sent to the Court of Land Cases Reserved—one, that of William Fleck, claimant; The Baron O’Neill, respondent. It appears, in that case, that the Chairman awarded

to the claimant £100, and that, on appeal, the Judge increased the award to £125 7s. 2d.; but on what grounds it is not shown, or why the appeal to the Court of Land Cases Reserved was refused. With respect to the second case we are better informed. It is that, now notorious case, of Hugh Friel, claimant; The Earl of Leitrim, respondent. As this case is now a matter of history, the law has taken its course, and the decree satisfied—the land surrendered, and the cabins on it levelled to the ground. I apprehend that I have just as good a right to refer to this case as any other matter of history, or as to any other case in which any other persons might have been concerned, or as if the case had occurred 50 or 100 years ago. At the same time, I wish it to be clearly understood that I wish to speak with the greatest respect of Mr. Justice Lawson; and, although I object to his views, his Judgment, and his acts, I shall argue the matter—or endeavour, to the best of my skill, to do so—without imputing any improper motive to the Judge; but, on the contrary, presuming that he would come to the same conclusions. Supposing the case were that of any noble Lord who now hears me—and it is because I think that Mr. Justice Lawson's acts are dangerous and subversive of the rights of property that I ask your Lordships' attention to his own explanation, given in a letter to a noble and learned Lord not now present (Lord Romilly), and published in *The Times* newspaper of the 4th of June. He first states that the award was £235. That is an error. It was £250, and is so stated in the Return to your Lordships' House. He states—

"That the claimant proved that he paid £180 to his brother Patrick for the tenant-right of part of this farm, and that this payment was made with the sanction and approval of Mr. Wray, who was the agent over the estate at the time. This evidence was wholly uncontradicted."

The claimant did not produce Mr. Wray to corroborate this statement, though Mr. Wray was summoned by him to the Land Sessions; and it was proved that neither the claimant or his brother Patrick were tenants at the time that this payment was stated to have taken place, neither could the claimant show how the money was paid. Mr. Justice Lawson proceeds to state—

"The claimant was served with notice to quit because he had given shelter to his brother after he was evicted."

This statement is inaccurate. I stated in my evidence that several attempts had been made to murder my servants, and that it was in consideration of these outrages that I caused a notice to quit to be served on the claimant, and it was on account of my desire to protect my servants' lives from such murderous attacks—when the police and the laws of the country had failed—that I wished to remove this family, who have been now rewarded under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1870. I was indignant at an act taken by me for the protection of my servants having been thus misrepresented, and I wish to point out that similar cases are likely to occur, and to take the liberty of challenging the mode of procedure in regard to the provisions of the Act of Parliament. Only a few days since the same Judge tried a criminal case in the same county. A Presbyterian clergyman wishing to sell his holding, the permission to do so was withheld, and thereupon came a man, who came from America, with a revolver, and avowed his intention to shoot somebody; but whom he wanted to shoot did not appear to be known. Two policemen who were on duty arrested a man who was intoxicated in the town of Milford. The man who came from America interfered, together with two of his brothers. He fired at the policemen, missing one, and mortally wounding the other in the back. An attempt to rescue the murderer from the police was made by his two brothers, and it was only by the interference of a gentleman, who had witnessed the latter part of the transaction, that he was secured. But there was no conviction for murder, for the man was merely found guilty of manslaughter, and the aiders and abettors of the crime only received 12 months' imprisonment. Of course, if that kind of government were to continue in Ireland, murder would increase to such an extent that people in the upper classes of society in that country would have to take to shooting those inclined to attack them, and perhaps nothing but the shooting of one or two persons in that way would put an end to this very Liberal system of Government. Mr. Justice Lawson states that a respectable surveyor swore that

the profit rent of the claimant's farm was worth £19 7s. 6d., and that the tenant-right would sell for £278; and it appears by Mr. Justice Lawson's letter to Lord Romilly, and used in debate in your Lordships' House, that it was on this fictitious value given in evidence that the learned Judge thought proper to take from me my estate, and compel me to pay to an objectionable tenant more than double its value for a holding on the top of a rocky mountain, unfit for tillage, incapable of any important improvement, consisting of 32 statute acres, let at the rate of 3s. 9d. per acre for the yearly rent of £6 to the claimant as a tenant from year to year so recently as the year 1860, when the claimant became a tenant for the first time on the estate without the payment of any fine or reward to any person whatsoever. It is desirable to bear in mind that this Judgment carries with it the two-fold evil, of an encouragement to the fabrication of a fictitious value, and a strong inducement to great exaggeration; and, secondly, a great discouragement to the owner of lands to let land at a moderate rent, as in the event of his giving it at a low valuation, or in any other way improving the value of the holding to the occupier, he must himself become a loser if he should wish at any future time to resume the possession of the lands thus underlet. Mr. Justice Lawson is good enough in his letter to the noble and learned Lord to express very small consideration for my evidence in this case; nevertheless, I produced the lease of the lands of the date of 1767, which did not expire until the year 1830, or thereabouts. The settlement of the estate dated 1800. It was proved that the lease expired during the lifetime of the tenant for life, and that I, his heir, succeeded to the estate in the year 1854; that the Mr. Wray who he refers to acted as my agent for only two years after my succession to the estate; and that I was not in possession of the estate at the time of the transaction which Mr. Justice Lawson refers to. The accounts of the estate were produced, and it was shown that the widow Grace Friel was the tenant of the holding up to 1860; that she being under a notice to quit surrendered the holding, and a new letting was made in 1860, the holding being divided; part was let to Grace Friel, part to John Friel, and part to Hugh Friel, the

claimant; that Grace and John were evicted before the passing of the Act of 1870, and that Hugh Friel never was a tenant until the year 1860. It was upon an observation from Mr. Justice Lawson that my counsel—who, though a junior, is a most able and learned lawyer and an honour to his profession—reminded the Judge that the claimant did get notice that no tenant-right was allowed on the estate by the eviction of his brother John, who got no compensation on eviction; and it was proved that for 16 years or thereabouts prior to the passing of the Act of 1870 no tenant-right had been allowed or claimed, and that it was not the custom prevalent on the estate at the time of the passing of the Act. Mr. Justice Lawson entertained such confidence in his own judgment in this difficult case that he did not think fit to require that it should be heard before both Judges of Assize as provided for under the 24th section; neither did he deem it expedient to reserve any matter or question for the consideration of the Court of Land Cases Reserved at Dublin; although it appeared that there were several points of law not as yet decided—for instance, 1st, Does a period of 16 years prior to the passing of the Act of 1870 constitute a sufficient period by which the usages prevalent on the estate according to the 1st section of the Act should be governed, or does it not? 2ndly, Does a change of tenancy created before the passing of the Act of 1870 destroy a right which an individual may have enjoyed prior to that change, on different lands, and under different circumstances, or does it not? 3rdly, If the acts or omissions of a tenant-for-life under settlements made prior to the passing of the Act of 1870, the estate having passed to the next heir prior to the year 1870, bind the heir as regards the usages prevalent in the province of Ulster, or otherwise? These important points of law Mr. Justice Lawson deemed it to be inexpedient to reserve for the consideration of the Court for Land Cases Reserved at Dublin, and he expected me to prove a negative to an assertion by the claimant that he had paid a sum of money to his brother, at a time when neither claimant or his brother were tenants on the estate, and before I was in possession of the estate, or able to exercise any control over it. Mr. Justice Lawson states that the Ulster custom of

tenant-right had always existed on the estate, and on all the estates in the district, notwithstanding that it was proved and admitted that it had not existed for 16 years or thereabouts prior to the year 1870; and although it was proved that the estate was held in Rundale up to the year 1848, when the lands were divided without any compensation being made to the tenants. I have found it necessary to state this case thus fully to your Lordships as a most important matter for your attention and consideration as regards other estates in Ulster, and in Ireland generally. If the property and the estates of the landlords of Ulster are to be confiscated in this way, the sooner they are informed of the fact the better. The Act has already made over to the tenant all the improvements on the holding, which the landlord is unable to prove were made by himself; and as the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions are given the power to legislate and dictate how far the estate shall belong to the tenant, and not to the lessor, the only safeguard that the landlord can have is that of appeal from the arbitrary decision of the Inferior Court to a higher. If that right of appeal is in any way interfered with either by the will of a Judge or by any other cause, it is very much to be feared that the property in an estate will be of little value to the person who was regarded as the owner up to the year 1870. The difficulty which exists in defining what was or was not the usages prevalent in Ulster at the time of the passing of the Act are so great, and the opinions so various, that nothing but further legislation can suffice to prevent the most disastrous consequences and endless litigation and ruin. The longer that the Government delay taking action in this matter in order to remove these doubts as to the intention of the Act, the greater will the difficulties become. I do not see how this difficulty can be properly settled by the Irish Bench, or why the Judges should be called upon to undertake a task which it is the duty of the Legislature to perform; and if the Legislature abdicates its authority in this instance, why should not their determination be made known, and some other form of Government provided other than that of constituting the same persons the makers and the administrators of the laws as regards the rights of pro-

perty? It may be prudent to appoint a Royal Commission to consider and report upon the extent to which the Ulster tenant-right should be admitted; what should be the maximum award that should be paid to a tenant on his quitting his holding by the act of his landlord; to what extent the usages should apply; whether the custom should apply to an estate, to a particular holding, to a town land, to a barony, or a county. These several areas have been a matter of dispute as to which constitute that which should be the subject of the Ulster custom. The 2nd section would rather tend to the view that it should be the particular holding. That alone should be the subject of contention in the Land Court by a claimant. As that section contemplates, the landlord either may acquire or purchase from the tenant the benefit of the Ulster usage, and that thenceforth such holding shall cease to be subject to such usage. But if the Legislature intended that a particular holding should be excluded from, and cease to be subject to, the usage in one case, the landlord having acquired the right by possession in that case, how can it be properly held that any district can be subject to the usage when there may be numerous instances within that district where the reverse is the fact, and which do not come before the Judge, and ought not to be taken into account when trying the claims of an individual tenant? I believe the object of the Act is to throw the land into large farms. Such a result will be objectionable in the highest degree; for a very considerable portion of the lands of Ireland, hitherto under cultivation by spade labour, are quite unfit to be thrown into large farms, or to be tilled by the plough. Nevertheless, it appears that the only mode by which the landlords can extricate themselves from the difficulties and dangers by which they are surrounded, by the various traps which have been set for them by this Act, is to let no land unless the holding can be formed so that the rateable value shall not be less than £50 a-year. That is a deplorable state for a country to be thrown into. The result must be that a great extent will be thrown out of cultivation, and the population will be considerably decreased. It was truly said that the tenant ought to have security for his outlay on his holding, and it is just that he should

command, to a greater freedom in carrying out their responsible and important duties, as well as to a substantive recognition of their rank on board ship?

MR. GOSCHEN, in reply, said, he was not prepared at the present moment to state what alterations the Admiralty proposed to make in the system under which Her Majesty's ships were navigated. In reply to the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Raikes), he would say that he was most unwilling to raise hopes in any case which it might not be in his power to fulfil. Of course, he was always ready to take into consideration the grievances of any class of officers in the service; but he was bound to state that there was no plan under the consideration of the Admiralty for dealing with the future of the navigating officers, except that an Order in Council had been prepared for the retirement of navigating sub-lieutenants.

FEES AT THE MANSION HOUSE AND GUILDHALL.—QUESTION.

MR. GILPIN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If the learned gentlemen who advise the magistrates at the Mansion House and Guildhall have any pecuniary interest in the committal of accused persons for trial? In putting the Question, he wished it to be understood that it had no reference whatever to the character of the gentlemen who acted as legal advisers in the City. They were both men of high and irreproachable character, and the Question must be taken to mean what it said, and nothing more.

MR. BRUCE assumed that the Question had reference solely to the power given by statute, commonly called Jervis's Act, to charge for depositions. By that Act the clerks were required to give to the prisoner copies of the depositions on which he might be committed or bailed, on the payment of a fee not exceeding 1½*d.* for each folio of 90 words. The clerks to the magistrates of the City of London received payment for copies of depositions supplied to both parties; but that was also the case with the clerks of police-courts and magistrates throughout the country. In lengthy and important cases called Companies' Cases, when the inquiry extended over several days, the practice was for the legal advisers of both parties indifferently to

Mr. Raikes

apply to be supplied with the copies of evidence taken during each day, so that payment was made quite irrespective of the fact of committal. The clerks could, therefore, have no object in recommending the committal of prisoners, with a view to obtain remuneration from those charges. He had never heard any complaint on the subject; but the question of the remuneration by fees to clerks of justices must no doubt come under the consideration of Parliament next Session.

POST OFFICE—GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH POST OFFICES.—QUESTION.

MR. MILLER asked the Postmaster General, Whether he has any objection to lay upon the Table of the House, a Copy of all Correspondence within the last three years between the Postal Authorities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, relating to any complaints as to the administration of the Glasgow Post Office, and of the General Post Office, Edinburgh; and, whether he will state what the objections are?

MR. MONSELL, in reply, said, there was no correspondence within the last three years between the postal authorities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London relating to complaints as to the administration of the Glasgow Post Office and the General Post Office, Edinburgh. If there was, it would be of a confidential character, and could not be produced. He thought it right to add that the secretary of the Glasgow Post Office was a gentleman in whom he had entire confidence, and he had never heard any complaint against him from any quarter.

ARMY—REGIMENTAL AND CONTROL PAYMASTERS.—QUESTION.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he contemplates improving the retirement of Regimental Paymasters, by placing them on an equality in that respect with Control Paymasters, who, after thirty years' service, can retire on £1 per diem, whereas Regimental Paymasters can only retire on 15*s.*; and, if not, on what principle the distinction is to be justified?

MR. CARDWELL: The duties of the regimental paymaster and those of the Control paymaster are not the same, but very different. The whole question of

paymasters is under consideration, and I have suspended new appointments in all cases in which I could do so without inconvenience to the service. I am not prepared to hold out to existing paymasters the prospect of an increase in their retiring allowance.

ARMY—SALE OF OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.—QUESTION.

LORD GARLIES asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he is prepared to permit the Purchase Commissioners to treat officers who have been placed compulsorily upon half-pay, upon the same principles of equity which have been applied to other officers upon application for retirement from the Service by the sale of their Commissions?

MR. CARDWELL, in reply, said, the Act of last Session gave every officer an indemnity in respect of the sale of the commission he held at the time of the passing of the Act, and made the Purchase Commissioners the sole judges in every case. He was not prepared to say that he should ask Parliament for any power to give over-regulation prices in any case in which such power was not given by the Act of last Session.

THE ROYAL MINT—SILVER COINAGE. QUESTION.

MR. MUNDELLA stated that since giving Notice of the Question he had now to ask he had received a communication from one of the principal bankers in Sheffield, to the effect that after applying in vain to about 30 towns in the Kingdom, he found that silver could only be procured in places in the North of Ireland. He wished to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, What steps he is taking to diminish the great inconvenience which is at present experienced from the scarcity of silver coinage?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, notwithstanding that they had in the course of the present year coined £600,000 worth of silver, which was double the average issue, there was still such a demand for silver that they had found it necessary to take further measures. The machinery at the Mint, he regretted to state, was not equal to the work which was at present demanded of it, and they were bound to go on coining gold when it was required, while they had also copper coinage on

hand. Under these circumstances, they had felt it their duty to enter into a contract with a private firm—Messrs. Heaton and Sons of Birmingham—to perform for them the preliminary process of the coinage of silver—namely, to provide blanks to be finished at the Mint. He hoped under those arrangements to commence about the middle of August next issuing £50,000 worth of silver per week, and to continue it as long as silver should be required. At the same time, he must warn hon. Gentlemen that they were laying the foundation of what would probably become before long a glut of silver, and they must not expect him to take measures for reducing it.

MERCHANT SHIPPING—GALLEY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE.—QUESTION.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING asked the President of the Board of Trade, The cause of the delay that has occurred in commencing the works for the erection of a lighthouse on Galley Head; and, whether he can state when it is probable the work may be completed?

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, in reply, said, the Irish Lights Commissioners had submitted to the Board of Trade estimates for the erection of a lighthouse on Galley Head, and they were being examined at the Trinity House. He had no doubt that an estimate amply sufficient for the purpose would be sanctioned within a very short time, and it would then remain for the Irish Lights Commissioners to begin the work.

RUMOURED ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

QUESTION.

LORD ELCHO: I beg to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether there is any truth in the report current in the House that certain evil-disposed persons have, within the last few hours, nearly succeeded in blowing up Her Majesty's Treasury?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: There is no truth, Sir, in the report.

CATTLE IMPORTATION.—QUESTION.

MR. MACFIE: I beg to ask the Vice President of the Privy Council a Question of which I have given him private

hands by degrees." He smiled when he heard that statement; but when he smiled he did not think there could ever be a Minister base enough to propose it, or a Parliament base enough to accept it. They could see the effects of centralization in France, where, whether the Government was an Empire, a Monarchy, a Conservative Republic, or a Democratic Republic, the rural communities were merely slaves and were loudly crying out for decentralization. It was, therefore, wonderful to find the most Democratic Parliament since the Long Parliament willing to throw away our liberties, and to put the people of this country, step by step, little Bill by little Bill, under the control of a set of men as ignorant upon those matters as it was possible to conceive. He was not fond of addressing the House. He never did so if he could avoid it, and he never did so unless there was something which he felt ought to be said and there was no one willing to say it. He believed that when the Commission first sat there was a difference of opinion, but the centralizers got the day. He thought he could distinguish the interposition of Mr. E. Chadwick in the appearance of this measure. In 1835 letters were sent to all the counties inquiring into the state of the rural population, and the result was to show that they were "better housed, better clothed, and better fed" than in any other part of Europe, except Norway. Since that time the whole of the country had considerably ameliorated. Seven hundred towns had voluntarily undertaken the work of draining themselves, and whereas in 1835 no one ever heard of a nuisance because no one ever devoted any attention to the subject, now no nuisance was ever detected without an outcry against it being raised at once. He hoped Parliament would concur with him in letting the Bill stand till next Session. He did not see any great necessity for it, as he believed that this country was the best drained and best cleansed of any. What still remained to be done would be done without the great social revolution which the Bill intended to bring about. Sanitary reform was at the present time in a tentative condition, and he counselled Parliament not to force upon the nation untried systems. Some engineer would come forward somewhere with plans,

Mr. Knight

which would be taken up in other places, and ultimately tried all over the country at monstrous expense. They would remember when the telescopic back drainage was tried how all the mains broke up, and there was produced such a fever in Croydon as had never been heard of in England, and all that was the doing of an old Board of Health. The old Board had compelled the towns to empty their cesspools into the rivers; but residents on the banks of those rivers complained of the nuisance, and applied to the Court of Chancery. The Court, refusing the plea that the Department required it, ordered the practice to be discontinued. Birmingham had turned its sewage into a river which ran through the property of the President of the Royal Commission which considered the subject (Sir Charles Adderley), and the right hon. Gentleman sued the town authorities in Chancery in consequence. It would be much better if Parliament let the right hon. Gentleman fight the matter out in Chancery rather than precipitate a decision. He held that this Parliament had no right to pass this Bill after voting for the Motion of the hon. Baronet the Member for South Devon (Sir Massey Lopes). The people of England had consented to pay large charges which in other countries were paid by the Government, on condition of their being allowed to manage the expenditure themselves. If Parliament took the management from them and put it in the hands of a general Board, they were bound, out of the general resources of the country, to find these charges, and not inflict them on that small portion of the community which was already too much overburdened. They all remembered the failure of the old Board of Health, which was broken up amidst a howl of disapprobation. That Board was followed by an exceedingly good Bill—the Local Government Bill—the object of which was to help and not to force towns to drain themselves. Under the operation of that Bill a great many towns came every year. If the present measure were passed, it would be received with a general cry of disapprobation throughout the whole country. An engineer had stated that £70,000,000 would be wanted during the first 10 years, and as that was to be borrowed or raised by taxation, he could not conceive what the ratepayers

would say to it. He opposed the Bill because he refused to bear the brunt of being called one of a Parliament which had allowed it to pass without a word being said against it, or without a division being taken upon it. He therefore moved that it be taken into consideration this day month.

MR. GREGORY expressed his regret that the Government pressed forward the Bill. The House had before it a Licensing Bill—a measure of great importance, and one which was received with more general acceptance. Yet that measure was set aside, and precedence was given to the present Bill, which referred to Acts of Parliament containing, he believed, not fewer than 500 clauses; and the local bodies which were to be constituted under that Bill were to take cognizance of all these 500 clauses. The result of this would be a mass of confused interpretation. All the local bodies could do would be to refer to the central authority for advice, and if they did that the law which was to be administered would not be the law of Parliament, but that of the Central Board. The Bill began at the wrong end, as it was the duty of Government, before constituting these Boards, to give them a code of laws which they could properly administer. The Bill, if passed, would be utterly unworkable. He begged to second the Motion.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “now,” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day month.”—(*Mr. Knight.*)

MR. CORRANCE, in supporting the Motion, said, he had not hitherto shown himself as an opponent of the Bill, but he regretted to be obliged now to appear in that character. He had looked forward to this Bill with the most sanguine expectations when it was introduced in March last. It had, however, been stripped of 42 or 43 clauses. In its first shape, though the Bill was certainly stiff, formal, and pedantic, its dry bones would have been clothed with life; but nothing could be made of it as it now stood. As far as the ratepayers were concerned it would involve almost unparalleled sacrifices. The Education Act with a tax of 1s. in the pound was a bagatelle to it. Under proper conditions, however, he would be the last

man to refuse to make these sacrifices. One of the conditions was that the burden should be made a national burden. The power of borrowing money conferred by the Bill raised very grave questions, for if the borrowing area was too small its credit would be small also, and the rate of interest would be high; but in addition to that, the borrowing of money from Government would make the small area utterly subservient. Another condition on which he insisted was entire independence of administration. Small areas were incapable of independence, and it would just come to this—that the money would be raised by the small areas and spent by Her Majesty's Government. The great reason for advocating the erection of a central administration was the patronage it would have to bestow. Was this the policy of the Liberal party? He had been trained as a Member of the Liberal party, and could say that it was not the policy that once prevailed in it. Such central administration it had utterly and always repudiated. The Liberal party seemed to be like Saturn, and were in the act now—adapts of devouring their own children. He had made propositions to them which they would find in their own bureau, but these had been rejected, and were all down their own throats. He could not help observing that the right hon. Gentleman who had charge of this Bill described it as provisional; and it seemed to him (*Mr. Corrance*) that it was very objectionable to have any provisional arrangement, because one part of the Bill clearly was not provisional, and that was that which gave power to the central administration. The appointment of officers was to be provisional—that was, for not more than five years; but would any efficient officer accept such a provisional appointment? The areas were also to be provisional, and next year they were promised an amalgamation which would make the areas larger. What the Government now wanted to hurry through Parliament at the blundering end of the Session was a provisional measure, whilst the power given to the central authority would not be provisional. He, however, would scarcely recommend his hon. Friend to divide the House, because he could not hope for a large amount of support at this period of the Session, and the numbers upon the division might be misconstrued out-of-doors.

Mr. HURST said, he would support the Amendment because the Bill would take from the guardians almost entirely the power of managing their own affairs, and would stir up perpetual disaffection between the governed and the governing.

Mr. NEWDEGATE: Sir, I remember the time when the Radical party, whose successors sit below the Ministerial gangway, considered the protection and defence of local self-government as a sacred part of their functions. But their successors of the present day seem to have totally abandoned that function. And it is remarkable, so intent has this House of Commons been upon carrying revolutionary measures affecting its own constitution, that it has not spared itself time to consider measures of the kind now before us, which, going beyond political revolution, bids fair to become the commencement of a social revolution in this country. These are wide considerations, which hon. Members seem to think should devolve upon Her Majesty's Government and certain right hon. Members of the House, but with which they themselves have no concern. On both sides of the House hon. Members seem content to come down when they are sent for, and to vote as they are told. I never knew a House in which there was less evidence of intellectual individuality. We are asked to pass this Bill, proposed as it is by Her Majesty's Government, and supported by the Leader of the Opposition. Without this aid I do not believe that this Bill could pass. This House finds itself compromised by an official coalition for the purpose of breaking up the whole local administration of the country as established for sanitary purposes. I, nevertheless, will not consent to let this Bill pass without opposition. Now, what has been the history of those matters? I remember, and can attest the truth of all that has been stated by the hon. Member for East Worcestershire (Mr. Knight) with respect to the action of the late Board of Health. I may mention that which need now be no secret, that the late Lord Derby asked me to accept the Presidency of that Board, and I refused, because I was convinced that that Department could not be continued without entailing the necessity for the centralizing action which is manifest in this Bill. I have, therefore, some

right to speak upon this subject. Let the House consider what is the character of this Bill? The right hon. Gentleman the Member for North Staffordshire (Sir Charles Adderley) introduced an elaborate measure on this subject, and it had this merit—that it attempted to establish local government by law, but it was so complicated that, under the circumstances of this Session, there was no chance of its passing. The right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board then took up the question; and what does his Bill contain? It contains provisions for breaking up all local administration, and settles nothing to replace the existing system, but the establishment of an indefinite power in the hands of the Local Government Board. Literally, it settles nothing else. Upon that Board, however, this Bill would confer power to break up every local sanitary administration in the country, and to change the limits of jurisdiction, and to alter the personal administration. It gives an unlimited power of borrowing to the authorities it would create within the areas which the central authority may establish, and corresponding with that unlimited power of borrowing for the multifarious purposes recited in the last clause of the Bill, it gives an unlimited power of taxation. In truth, the principle of this measure is to convert taxation by rating—that is, local taxation into public taxation—ignoring this difference—that whereas local rating is levied by an authority responsible to the inhabitants of the locality for the amount it levies, this rating under this Bill will practically be assessed by a central authority, which is in no way responsible to the inhabitants of the locality upon which this taxation will hereafter be imposed. I say, therefore, that this Bill, in this respect, is unconstitutional in principle. Then, Sir, look at the other provisions of this Bill. This House is asked to delegate an unknown amount of legislative power to a Central Board. In one clause of the Bill—the clause which repeals—there is power to repeal all local Acts, and inasmuch as there is no provision in the Bill for compelling the central authority to appeal again to Parliament for authority in repealing those Acts, this Bill is thoroughly unconstitutional. I would further observe with regard to the matter of ex-

pense, there is power in this Bill to provide for the displacement of any number of the officers who are employed under the present local authorities. There is power, also — and that an unlimited power — to grant compensation to the officers so displaced. Sir, I must say that after considering the provisions of this Bill, it appears to me one of the most surprising measures that I ever knew submitted to the House of Commons; and yet, Sir, so over-borne by the length of its labours is this House of Commons, that the Bill is likely to pass without discussion. Her Majesty's Government are prudent in remaining silent on this subject. No explanation they could be expected willingly to give would, if it were to convey a true description of this Bill, commend it to the country. But the Government know that they are supported by the Leader of the Opposition, who is supposed to be the Leader of a great number of county Members. Thus they are confident, although it has been avowed that the chief weight of this additional taxation is to fall upon the rural districts. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli), being aware of that, is prudently silent. Reference has been made to the Resolution which the House adopted at the instance of the hon. Baronet the Member for South Devon (Sir Massey Lopes). Sir, I voted for that Resolution, though I did so with some misgivings. I should not have voted if it had not been specified that by virtue of that Resolution only certain local charges were to be relieved by funds provided out of the general taxation of the country; because I knew that relief would certainly be followed by measures transferring the jurisdiction over all these local objects of administration to which public revenue is applied to the central government. Had I known the consequence of passing that Resolution—had I understood the kind of revenge which was to be taken in retaliation for the passing of that Resolution would be the passing of such a measure as this—I would have voted against that Resolution. The result of that Resolution, as embodied in this Bill, shows that supporting that Resolution was a most imprudent step on the part of the county Members in this House; for the consequence which it has entailed upon them is that the Government,

aided by the Leader of the Opposition, brings in a measure which will break up all the local administration connected with the various purposes which may be termed "sanitary." These form so large a part of local administration that it may be said without exaggeration that this Bill will break up the system of local government, and substitute for it a system of centralization, of which we may hereafter have great difficulty in getting rid. But get rid, sooner or later, I trust we shall. Inasmuch, however, as I see nothing to ensue from this Bill but future contentions—such as were entailed by the operations of the late Board of Health—I shall vote against the Bill as a measure unworthy of the House of Commons. No doubt there are inducements which have operated upon the Government, in the prospect of increased patronage and relief from the labour of framing a more complete measure. The Government complain that they are overtaxed by business. I must confess that I am ashamed that Members of this House are perpetually urging the Government to take up measure after measure, which they might themselves introduce and ought to be able to carry. I cannot help feeling that hon. Members who do this are virtually abandoning their own functions. As I have said, I hear the complaint that the Government are overtaxed with work. I do not doubt that they are overtaxed; but the permanent officials are not overtaxed with work, and it is a mistake to suppose that the labour entailed by the system of centralized administration, which this Bill would establish, will fall upon the responsible Ministers of the Crown. The real framers, the real administrators of this centralized system, will be the permanent officials—men who are totally irresponsible to this House; and if it be said that these officials are represented in this House by some Minister, like the President of the Local Government Board, as it is called, it must be remembered that the functions of the right hon. Gentleman are so multifarious that, if complaint is made against him in some particular, or even in a number of particulars, he immediately pleads his services in a thousand different capacities, and his responsibility virtually goes for nothing. The view, therefore, that I take of this measure is, that it is objectionable, because I can

terest to arrangements being made which might have the effect of inducing them to take a greater part than they had hitherto taken in local government.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause 16 (Expenses of urban sanitary authority).

COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE moved in page 8, line 4, after "shall," to insert the following words—"be in every respect defrayed in the same manner as." He said that in the case of a borough in which he was interested, the occupiers of some 2,000 acres of land expressed extreme dissatisfaction at having to pay the whole rate, while another parish would have to pay only one-fourth of the rate. It might be asked why not put the Local Government Act in force in the borough, and then they would have to pay only one-fourth of the rate? The answer was that the landowners being in a minority were not able to do it. Petitions had been presented to the House, and he had formed one of a deputation to the Local Government Board on the subject, but without effect. It might be said that in large towns it would not do to make an exemption of land. In small boroughs, however, where land was held entirely for agricultural purposes, it would be only reasonable that there should be an exemption such as he sought for. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would give an assurance that the case of these boroughs would be considered. If such an assurance were not given, he proposed to divide the House on his Amendment.

Amendment proposed, in page 8, line 4, after the word "shall," to insert the words "be in every respect defrayed in the same manner as."—(*Colonel Brise*.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

MR. STANSFELD regretted to say he could not agree to the Amendment proposed by the hon. and gallant Member. The principle on which this Bill had been drawn was that with respect to rating it should do nothing that would alter the present incidence of rating. Wherever the Local Government Acts were in force in a district the rating would be under those Acts; where they were not in force the charges devolved upon the Town Council of the borough, as sanitary authority, and were pay-

Mr. Stansfeld

able out of the borough fund or rate; wherever there were Improvement Commissioners the expenses would be paid out of the Commissioners' rate, and wherever any other sanitary authority had power to levy any rate for sanitary purposes that power would be continued. This Bill was not a rating Bill, nor was it meant to provide for special grievances which a minority of inhabitants in a district felt, which was the object of the Amendment.

MR. PELL understood the object of the Amendment to be to allow certain districts or classes of property to receive the benefit of certain exemptions from taxation which had been granted them under existing Acts, and which, if the Bill passed, they would no longer have. [Mr. STANSFELD: No, no.] Notwithstanding that cry of "No, no," he understood that the clause would deprive the landowners of certain exemptions they at present enjoyed under the existing Acts.

MR. HIBBERT said, the Amendment would give an exemption to all boroughs, whether they adopted the Local Government Act or not.

MR. F. S. POWELL asked, if in future districts exemptions would be in accordance with the Local Government Act?

MR. STANSFELD: Yes.

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 23; Noes 63: Majority 40.

Clause 18 (Mode of raising contributions in rural sanitary districts).

MR. STANSFELD moved in page 10, line 36, after parish, insert—

"And such increase of rate shall be raised in such contributory place or part of a contributory place by an addition to the poor rate, or by a separate rate to be assessed, made, allowed, published, collected, and levied, in the same manner as a poor rate. The officers ordinarily employed in the collection of the poor rate shall, if required by the overseers, collect any separate rate made under this section, and receive such remuneration for the additional duty as the overseers with the consent of the vestry may determine."

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 28 (Governing body of united district).

MR. STANSFELD moved in page 16, line 10, after "it" to insert—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt any member of a joint board from liability to be surcharged with the amount of any payment which may be disallowed by the auditor in the

accounts of such joint board, and which such member authorised or joined in authorising."

Amendment agreed to.

Repeal of Acts.

Clause 33 (Repeal of Local Acts).

MR. STANSFELD moved in page 18, line 13, after "Acts," to insert "other than Acts for the conservancy of rivers."

MR. DIMSDALE objected to the Amendment. The Bill as originally framed would have qualified the stringency of the Lea Conservancy Acts—first, by fixing a standard of purity; and, secondly, by enabling the Local Government Board to alter or set aside those Acts. The former proposal, however, had been withdrawn, in deference, he presumed, to threatened opposition from residents in northern towns, and the Amendment would deprive the Lea district of the advantage they had anticipated from the latter. He preferred the Bill as it stood to the Amendment.

MR. COWPER also regretted that the right hon. Gentleman had thought it necessary to propose this Amendment.

MR. STANSFELD explained that the Amendment was introduced in order to remedy an inconvenience that would result from the clause as it stood at present.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause 35 (Transfer of powers and duties under Alkali Act, 1863, and Metropolis Water Acts, to Local Government Board).

MR. STANSFELD said, that the clause transferred from the Board of Trade to the Local Government Board the powers created by the Alkali Acts and by the Metropolis Water Acts of 1852 and 1871; but it would tend to the mutual convenience of the Boards that the transfer should not at once take place. He therefore proposed to amend the clause by saying that the transfer of these powers might be effected by Order in Council at any time prior to the 1st January, 1873; and in the event of there being no such transfer that the transfer of the powers should take place on that date.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH did not agree in the propriety of effecting the transfer by an Order in Council.

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE thought that this would be the most convenient way of doing it; and it was desirable that some delay should take place, because the Board of Trade was now en-

gaged in a very important inquiry in reference to obtaining for London a constant water supply. He quite approved of the transfer of the powers in question to the Local Government Board, and he might add that a process was going on by which the powers of the various Boards should be placed upon a more logical foundation than that which they had heretofore occupied. He warned his right hon. Friend (Mr. Stansfeld), however, that a great deal more would be expected of him than he would have power to effect under the existing powers in reference to the water supply. He hoped that one day the supply of water would cease to be solely in the hands of the trading companies, whose principal object was to make a profit for their shareholders, and that it would be placed under some local authority.

MR. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH thanked the right hon. Gentleman for his concluding remarks, and said that the Local Government Board would soon find that it was quite necessary that within a short time the existing Acts in reference to the supply of water to London should be replaced by new legislation, because the powers conferred by them were quite insufficient. He feared, however, lest the Amendment now proposed should practically tie up the hands of the Government, and prevent them from introducing any adequate measure during the whole of next Session. The Bill of 1871 was a Hybrid Bill, and notices had to be given in October, 1870. This course would have to be repeated for any future Bill dealing with the Water Companies' property. He hoped that the transfer of the powers from the Board of Trade to the Local Government Board would take place before October next.

MR. F. S. POWELL regretted that the powers conferred by the Alkali Acts were not to be transferred at once.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK said, he hoped the attention of the Government would be directed at the earliest possible moment next Session to the subject of the water supply of London. He had been under the impression that the Act of last year was an operative one, and that he might obtain a constant supply; but after he had gone to considerable expense with this view, his agent was laughed at by the water company when asking for a constant supply.

fore them involving the expenditure of £3,500,000 they were not so particular, for a clause of exemption from stamps were to be inserted. Now that they had got rid of Clause 42, he appealed to his right hon. Friend to let the Bill remain as it was, and not ask the House to re-commit the Bill.

MR. STANSFELD said, he hoped the House would not be deceived by the lawyer-like arguments of his hon. and learned Friend who had urged that because the Army Localization Bill contained an exemption, a similar clause ought also to be introduced into the present measure. It required, however, no knowledge of the law, but only common sense to detect the fallacy of such an argument, because the exemption in the latter case was merely an enactment that the Imperial Government should not pay stamp duty to itself. With regard to the present Bill, the Government proposed not to continue an exemption which was partial and unjust. Under the law which it was now proposed to modify, Town Councils were not exempted from the payment of stamp duties, but only local Boards, and this was in itself an injustice to those urban districts whose interests his hon. and learned Friend seemed so anxious to promote. If his hon. and learned Friend's proposal were adopted, every local Board in the country would be exempted from the payment of stamp duties on documents, and all individuals who were also parties to the deeds would enjoy the same exemptions, whereas Boards of Guardians would have to pay for a stamp on every document.

Bill re-committed in respect of a Clause (Repeal of section 151 of Public Health Act 1848); considered in Committee, and reported; as amended, considered; to be read the third time To-morrow, at Two of the clock.

SUPPLY.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

PARLIAMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—OBSERVATIONS.

MR. GLADSTONE appealed to the hon. Member for Lincoln (Mr. Seely), who had on the Paper a Notice of Mo-

Mr. Vernon Harcourt

tion for to-morrow (Friday) evening relating to the Admiralty, to consent to postpone it on consideration of the state of the Business of the House, and at the same time expressed a hope that other hon. Members would not be unwilling to make a similar concession.

MR. SEELY (*Lincoln*) consented to waive his right to precedence, although he confessed that he did so with considerable reluctance. He gave Notice that he would bring forward the Motion early in the next Session.

LORD ELCHO said, that, in order to facilitate the conduct of Public Business, he would not bring on his Motion respecting the case of Lieutenant Tribe; but he trusted the Government would put down Supply some other night in order that he might submit the matter to the consideration of the House.

METROPOLIS—ROAD BETWEEN MARLBOROUGH HOUSE AND STOREY'S GATE.—OBSERVATIONS. QUESTION.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK said, he had a Notice which had stood on the Paper a very long time, and as it related to a great public improvement in the metropolis, he proposed to mention it briefly to the House. The Session ought not, in his opinion, to be allowed to close without the House being informed what action the Government proposed to take in regard to granting permission for private and public carriages to use the new road between Marlborough House and Storey's Gate. His right hon. Friend the Chief Commissioner of Works stated a long time ago that public carriages would be allowed to pass between those points, subject to the same regulations as were in force with reference to the road between Marlborough House and Buckingham Gate. The privilege to which he referred was limited to Members of Parliament only during the Session. But it was absolutely necessary for the convenience of the public that the privilege should be further extended, owing to the crowded state of the traffic in Parliament Street, which was likely to become aggravated in consequence of the indecision of the Government. Any person passing through Parliament Street would perceive that it was quite impossible that reasonable facilities could be given for the traffic which passed through it. Under these circumstances, he wished

to ask his right hon. Friend—for the Motion which stood in his name he would defer to a more convenient time—whether he could give any information to the House as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on this subject? He would simply point out that without any additional, or, at all events, at a very slight additional expense, a great benefit might be conferred on the inhabitants of London, and not only upon them, but upon all their constituents who visited the metropolis. He trusted Her Majesty's Government would sanction this great improvement, especially as they did not intend to open a new roadway over the ornamental water.

MR. AYRTON begged to remind his hon. Friend that the road in question was opened in consequence of a Motion of the noble Lord the Member for Cambridgeshire (Viscount Royston), who proposed that—

"An humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that She will be graciously pleased to direct that the road by the East end of Saint James's Park may be opened for carriage traffic from Marlborough House Gate to Storey's Gate."

He had pointed out to the noble Lord that it would not meet the convenience of Members of this House nor serve the object he had in view, and consequently the Motion was withdrawn. He promised, however, that he should be prepared to make a road for the use of Members of both Houses of Parliament during the construction of the public offices; but his hon. Friend wished now to alter that arrangement, and to throw the road open for the use of all the world. The object, however, for which the road was made would be defeated if that were done. He stated at the time that in consequence of the great throng of traffic in Parliament Street during the Session of Parliament, Members were obstructed in coming to the House; that the ordinary traffic also was obstructed, and that the true way to meet the difficulty would be to allow Members to pass as rapidly as they could across the Park. But if the road were thrown open to the public, Members would experience, as they did before, considerable difficulty in getting to the House. He had not discovered any persons who found the least inconvenience from the present arrangement. On the contrary, the public had derived great benefit from it;

because, instead of Parliament Street being impassable, as it used to be, at certain hours of the day, it was now as free at one time as at another. ["Oh!"] Any person who saw Parliament Street during the Recess knew well that there was no obstruction whatever in that street, and there could therefore be no claim for the general public to go through the Park, who were not compelled, like Members of Parliament, to discharge a great public duty, and to whom time, even a minute or two, was a great and important object. There were certain gentlemen, having offices in George Street, who thought they ought to be put on the same footing as Members of Parliament. But there was this difference—that those gentlemen went there for their own profit, and a large profit they often made. He did not think, therefore, that any change ought to be made in the present arrangement, nor had he any authority to make it.

MR. W. H. SMITH regretted that the right hon. Gentleman should have thought fit to refuse the small boon asked for at his hands by his hon. Friend the Member for Whitehaven. King Street had been closed without any compensation to the people of the metropolis, and the road wanted was very much needed for the traffic from the North to the South. He could not help thinking that it would be very much to the advantage of the metropolis, and not by any means inconsistent with the position which the right hon. Gentleman occupied as Chief Commissioner of Works, if he took into consideration the rightful claim of the public to the use of this road.

MR. BOUVERIE thought it very wrong that Members of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords should have any privileges outside the walls of Parliament. As Members of Parliament they had privileges to enable them to discharge their duty to their constituents in the House, such as freedom from arrest; but it was not right that outside Parliament the Members of either House should have some special advantage conferred upon them by the right hon. Gentleman who, one would have supposed, would be the very last person to confer it. He (Mr. Bouverie) could not understand why the public had not taken up this matter much more strongly than they had done, and insisted that the road should be open to all traffic,

The evidence showed that such education was very insufficient.] He admitted that some of it was not what could be desired, but parts of it were of a high character. They afterwards wished to know something of the latest inventions in gunnery, mechanics, and shipbuilding, and Portsmouth was most convenient, as there were no fleets at Greenwich, so that the education imparted there would be entirely theoretical. He should vote against the appropriation of this money till they knew how much in all it was intended to expend upon Greenwich.

Mr. GOSCHEN said, he had been informed on competent authority that, after careful estimates, £10,000 would cover the whole transformation of Greenwich, including portions of the furniture. No part of the practical information already given at Portsmouth would be withdrawn.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 64; Noes 99: Majority 35.

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE asked the Government when they were going to lay the scheme before Parliament, and whether the House thought it constitutional for the Government to spend money on a public work before it was voted by Parliament? One part of the scheme was to manœuvre in the Thames. He wanted to know how the ships were to get out of the way of the penny boats?

Mr. GOSCHEN said, that he could not lay the scheme before Parliament before he obtained the Vote. No money had been spent, except such as was necessary to procure a correct estimate.

Mr. MAGUIRE said, he could not avoid referring to one subject, lest he should seem to be acquiescing in what he strongly condemned. In the year 1864 an important Report, dealing with the question of the Imperial defences, was presented to Parliament, in which there was this simple but comprehensive recommendation as to Cork Harbour—

"Your Committee feel the full force of the advantage to the fleet of a first-class dock in so western a port as Cork; and they advise the immediate construction of a first-class dock in some convenient site in that harbour."

In the year following an estimate was proposed for the work, which, it was distinctly stated, was to be constructed in or about a period of five years. As-

Sir John Hay

suming that the amount now set forth as sufficient to do the work was really enough—which it was not—it would require some 11 years, at the present rate of expenditure, before it was exhausted. The gross estimate was £333,000; and of this sum £122,000 had been voted, and £108,000 expended. The Vote proposed last year was only £20,000, and the same sum was asked for this year. If only £20,000 were thus annually expended, the work would be completed in nearly 20 years, instead of the five originally calculated upon. Now, was this undertaking useful for the public service, or was it not? If it was useful, why not go on with it and finish it without delay, and with such expedition as was consistent with economy? Delay was no economy—starving a work down to the lowest point was extravagance, not economy. The necessity for docks in this western harbour was as great now—greater now by far—than when the Committee reported in favour of the undertaking. Had these works been completed, the *Megara* would have been properly examined before being sent to sea, and a disaster avoided which, but for the mercy of Providence, might have been as serious and awful as that in the case of the *Captain*. There was no reason why these docks should not be pushed on at twice their present rate; for not only was the House willing to vote £50,000 in place of £20,000, but there was in Cork and the surrounding district any amount of skilled labour that could be required. He knew how Departments were anxious to clip and pare their Estimates in certain directions; but he said this was not a direction in which the Admiralty ought to clip and pare and starve. They must not imagine that an emergency might not arise when docks in this western part of the United Kingdom would be of the very last importance to the Navy. We enjoyed profound peace at this moment, and he hoped we might long do so; but in the present state of Europe no man knew what a single year might bring either to this or other nations; and it was the duty of statesmen to look a-head, and not to be found without preparation or protection when the time of peril arose. If the First Lord would consult the highest authorities on such matters upon this subject, he was perfectly assured

they would recommend the vigorous prosecution of the work; and he would even venture to say that the eminent officer who commanded in the harbour was of that opinion. He had said so much unwillingly, knowing how valuable time was at this moment; and would only call on the right hon. Gentleman to give some assurance that he would redeem his own promise, and provide sufficient means for completing these docks in a reasonable time.

MR. CAWLEY pointed out the evils resulting from the slow progress of the new works at Chatham, consequent upon their being executed to so large an extent by convict labour.

MR. GOSCHEN said, progress was being made with the works at Chatham; but explained that the Factory had not been proceeded with, because the style of shipbuilding had so greatly altered since the plans for the Factory were made three or four years ago. In answer to the Question of the hon. Member for Cork (Mr. Maguire), he begged to say that Parliament had from year to year voted large sums of money for the work in question, and all possible progress was made and would continue to be made. The rate of progress must necessarily depend upon the progress made at Portsmouth and Chatham. Year by year the dock accommodation was being increased.

MR. MAGUIRE did not think the answer was satisfactory. It was promised that the works at Cork should be completed in five years, but according to the present rate of progress they could not be completed in less than 20 years. He complained of a breach of faith towards himself, and he should take an opportunity of showing his resentment when, on some future occasion, the Government got into a cleft stick.

SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE agreed that the hon. Member for Cork had ground for complaint of the conduct of the Admiralty.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN complained that the statements made on behalf of the Government were not of the clear and straightforward character that the public had a right to expect.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON was somewhat surprised that the hon. Member for Cork should at this advanced period have a just ground to make the complaint which had fallen from him.

MR. MAGUIRE, in reply, said, he had brought forward this question on public grounds, and not solely as the representative of Cork.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(3.) £70,800, Medicines, Medical Stores, &c.

(4.) £818,626, Half - Pay, &c. to Officers of Navy and Marines.

SIR JOHN HAY called the attention of the Committee to the case of Commander John P. Cheyne, R.N. In spite of the gallant officer's appointment for life at the Plymouth Hospital by the Duke of Somerset, he was some few years afterwards retired in accordance with new regulations on half-pay, and without receiving that compensation to which he was fully and fairly entitled. The appointment was given to Commander Cheyne as a compensation to some extent for the severity of a wound received in active service, and the hardship inflicted upon him by such a reduction of pay ought, in his opinion, to receive the favourable consideration of the Admiralty.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, the question had already been before the House. The whole point was this—that the office held by Commander Cheyne was really never conferred on him for life, but only until the time he was retired.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH thought that injustice had undoubtedly been done to Commander Cheyne.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON thought the honour of the country required more liberal treatment of Commander Cheyne under the circumstances.

MR. CHILDERS observed that, when in office, he did his best to obtain liberal compensation from the Treasury, and he thought he succeeded, the result being that instead of £182, Commander Cheyne received £275 a-year on his retirement.

Vote agreed to.

(5.) £151,703, Greenwich Hospital and School.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow*, at Two of the clock;

Committee to sit again *To-morrow*.

GALWAY ELECTION PETITION—JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. M'CARTHY DOWNING moved, that the debate be adjourned till Thursday next, and said he hoped the Prime Minister would assent.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON put it to the hon. and learned Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt), whether it could be desirable to discuss such a question on the eve of the Prorogation?

MR. MAGUIRE said, he thought Irish Members should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

MR. GLADSTONE said, the question of resuming would not depend on the will of the Government when the remaining Government Business had been disposed of, as it soon would be; but after the first night of the debate it appeared to him undesirable that the debate should be resumed. It was impossible to dissociate the pending public prosecutions from the adjourned debate; and the people of Ireland could hardly think it desirable that the question should be discussed in a thin House. Every purpose that could be gained by discussion had been gained already, and nothing but evil would result from further debate.

Motion agreed to.

Debate further adjourned till Thursday next.

House adjourned at Four o'clock in the Morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 2nd August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Military Forces Localisation (Expenses)* (278); Public Health* (279); Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment* (281).

Second Reading—General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental (253); Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1859 (Repayment of Moneys)* (276); Royal Military Canal Act Amendment* (263); Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) (264).

Committee—Parish Constables Abolition* (260-280).

Third Reading—Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2) (249); Wild Birds Protection* (248); Statute Law Revision (Ireland)* (218); Countess of Mayo's Annuity* (258); Military Manœuvres* (277), and passed.

EXTRADITION TREATIES—PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.—QUESTION.

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY inquired, What progress had been made with respect to the Extradition Treaties with various countries with which communications on the subject had been entered into by the Government?

EARL GRANVILLE said, that as a statement of mere facts was not likely to give rise to any discussion, he had no hesitation in stating the position of matters with reference to Extradition Treaties. The Treaty with Germany had already been laid before Parliament, and had been put in force by an Order in Council, and he expected that the Treaty with Belgium would be signed on Monday, it having been already ratified. The Treaty with Denmark would also, he believed, be signed almost immediately, a communication from Sir Charles Wyke to that effect having been received quite lately; while communications with Holland had been going on for more than a year past, and a counter proposal from the Netherlands was now under consideration. As regarded Austria, our last proposal was at present being considered at Vienna; and Her Majesty's Government were likewise waiting for an answer from the United States to a proposal which had been sent to Washington. From Italy, Her Majesty's Government had received a draft Treaty, which was now under consideration; and negotiations were going on with Spain, but not much progress had been made.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION—REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

QUESTION.

THE MARQUESS OF CLANRICARDE asked the Lord President, When the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament upon Railway Amalgamation may be expected; and, whether the Government intends to propose to Parliament any action upon the subject in this Session?

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON said, the matter to which the Question of his noble Friend referred was one of great importance and great difficulty, with regard to which the Joint Committee had made a long and careful inquiry, and heard a large number of witnesses. The Report of the Joint Committee was now

prepared, and he should have the honour of laying it on the Table that evening; but it could not be printed for some days, because necessarily it was long, going, as it did, into a history of the question, and making a variety of recommendations for their Lordships and the other House of Parliament. Obviously, it would be improper of him to make any observations as to the contents of the Report; but it must receive the careful consideration of the Government during the Recess. He had the concurrence of his right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade in saying, what must indeed be evident to his noble Friend and the House, that it would be impossible for a Government to submit any proposition to Parliament during the present Session with reference to a question of such magnitude.

PUBLIC BUSINESS—SESSIONAL ORDERS
—GENERAL POLICE AND IMPROVEMENT (SCOTLAND) SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

(*The Earl of Morley.*)

(NO. 253.) SECOND READING.

THE EARL OF MORLEY said, that in order to be in a position to take the second reading of the Bill, he should move that the Standing Order of the 22nd April be dispensed with.

Moved, "That the Order of the 22nd of April last be dispensed with in respect of the said Bill."—(*The Earl of Morley.*)

LORD REDESDALE said, that every year he moved certain Sessional Orders prescribing the time within which measures could be pushed forward in that House, and the Order which was now sought to be set aside was one of these. He therefore protested against a Bill being proceeded with at such a late period of the Session, and more particularly on account of the peculiar manner of its introduction. This Bill ought to have been read a second time in June last. There was nothing to prevent it, and he could not understand why it should be introduced at this part of the Session. That an attempt should be made to press it now surprised him much. He believed that this was all through the negligence on the part of the public officials, and through the negligence of the promoters of the Bill. This Bill had been a week in the House.

and no Notice had been given of the second reading till last night. He was therefore much surprised when he took up the Minutes that morning to see the Notice of the second reading without as much as a single notice to him of the fact. He also found another Notice, by a Member of the Government, respecting a Bill which had been three weeks before the House, and which he thought had been allowed to drop through. No intimation had been given to him of this either. He was quite ready to continue to serve their Lordships as Chairman of Committees; but he should certainly not submit to treatment like this, if he were to continue to hold that office. The fact was, that if one day more had been allowed to elapse in regard to the Bill now before the House, the noble Earl (the Earl of Morley) could not have moved in the matter. This was really no way to conduct Public Business.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL said, he felt bound to give their Lordships some explanation about this Bill, although he knew nothing himself about the promotion of it, yet he understood it was one of considerable importance to Dumbarton. There was no opposition to it, and it proposed to effect a very great improvement, for its object was to vest the roads in the Town Council instead of in the Road Trustees, who had no funds to maintain them; and if it did not pass, Dumbarton would be left without new roads for another year. Persons who were acquainted with the facts had waited upon him and assured him that the delay in having the Bill forwarded in their Lordships' House was owing to a technical cause—namely, circumstances which had had to pass between the Sheriff and the magistrates. He promised the persons who came to him that he would communicate with his noble Friend the Chairman of Committees, with a view to the suspension of the Order of the 22nd of April, but it had entirely escaped his memory. He regretted this, and begged pardon of his noble Friend the Chairman of Committees, assuring him at the same time that he meant him no disrespect, and that the fault of not having informed him that the second reading was to be put down for this evening was his, and his alone. In no way whatever was it the fault of his noble Friend on his right (the Earl of Morley), in whose name the Motion

stood ; and he thought it would be hard on the burgh of Dumbarton, which possessed a growing trade, by refusing the requisite facilities, that they should have a difficulty thrown in the way of the maintenance of their statute - labour roads.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY was sure their Lordships generally would agree with him that the loss of his noble Friend the Chairman of Committees would be a greater one than that of any private Bill. He knew nothing of the merits of the proceedings in respect of this Bill, but he thought that the Sessional Order, which was valuable in itself, would suffer if it were maintained to this degree—that even when there was no opposition to a Bill their Lordships would still refuse to set the legislative machinery of the House in motion because a certain date had been passed. In the case of an opposed Bill, or of a Bill to which there was a reasonable objection on the merits, the rigid maintenance of the rule would be another thing ; but he put it to his noble Friend whether he would not be endangering the existence of his own valuable Rule, if he pressed it in such a case as that now before their Lordships.

LORD REDESDALE said, he had never pressed this Rule, except when it was necessary to keep up the Order of their Lordships' House. It was all very well to say that this Bill was not opposed, and therefore that the Order should be relaxed ; but could their Lordships say that the reason it was not opposed was, that persons had refrained from opposing it in the belief that it had no chance of being read a second time ? It was reasonable to suppose that the people outside acted on the belief that their Lordships would act on their own Rules. Several Bills had been stopped under the Sessional Order because they were behind time ; and, however useful this and other measures might be, they should be brought forward in proper time.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX said, he wished to explain that he had undertaken to move the suspension of the Sessional Order referred to in the case of the Provisional Certificate Confirmation Bill, because he had been assured that the delay had arisen from technical reasons. If the Bill had been three weeks in their Lordships' House, he knew no-

thing about it. He concurred with his noble Friend opposite (the Marquess of Salisbury), that where there was no opposition whatever to a Bill, it was neither necessary nor desirable to insist on the maintenance of a Sessional Order in its utmost rigour ; but, at the same time, he would be the last man in that House to take any course which would seem wanting in respect to his noble Friend the Chairman of Committees, and therefore he should not take the course to which he alluded.

LORD REDESDALE said, he could assure his noble Friend that the Bill had been three weeks in the House, and one day longer it would have died out of the Standing Orders. If they were to be treated in that sort of way, there was no use for them.

THE EARL OF MORLEY said, the objects of the Bill before their Lordships was exactly what had been stated by his noble Friend the Secretary for India. He begged to assure the noble Lord the Chairman of Committees that he meant nothing disrespectful to him in moving the suspension of the Sessional Order. He did so, because he thought the circumstances warranted such a Motion, and if the noble Lord looked to the Minutes, he would find that Notice of this Motion was given on the 30th ult.

On Question, That the said Order be dispensed with ?

EARL GRANVILLE rose and said, that, though his own opinion was that this was a case in which the Sessional Order might well be suspended, and though he regretted the noble Lord the Chairman of Committees had not yielded to the appeal of the noble Marquess, yet he, for one, would not vote after the protest of the noble Lord.

LORD REDESDALE said, that after the statement just made by the noble Earl, he would withdraw his opposition to the suspension of the Standing Order. The noble Earl said more than had been said before. His objection was not to that particular Bill. The difficulty he felt was that if they suspended the Rule in one case it was scarcely fair to refuse suspension in favour of other Bills.

Motion agreed to : Bill read 2^a accordingly, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The Duke of Argyll

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS' AMENDMENTS.

Commons' Amendments to Lords' Amendments, Commons' Reasons for disagreeing to some of the Amendments made by the Lords, and Commons' consequential Amendments *considered* (according to Order).

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, in introducing the Commons' Amendments to the Lords' Amendments in this Bill, said he did not think any of the changes made in the Bill by the other House since it had left their Lordships' House would provoke any opposition, because they were only modifications. The first alteration made in their Lordships' Amendments by the other House was one which was moved by the noble Duke who was not now in the House (the Duke of Richmond). Before the noble Duke left town, he (the Duke of Argyll) submitted the change made to him. It met with the noble Duke's assent. Their Lordships would remember that the noble Duke proposed a certain declaration in the Preamble respecting religious teaching. The other House had assented to this in a modified form. It now stood as follows :—

"And whereas it has been the custom in the public schools of Scotland to give instruction in religion to children whose parents did not object to the instruction so given, but with liberty to parents, without forfeiting any of the other advantages of the schools, to elect that their children should not receive such instruction, and it is expedient that the managers of public schools shall be at liberty to continue the said custom."

That agreed with the general intention of the Bill. Another matter of importance was with regard to the Board. The principle of a Scotch Board had been accepted, and also that it should have power to provide a Code subject to the approval of the Privy Council. It was proposed that the Board should last two years, and continue in existence three years longer if deemed advisable. The Amendments looked more formidable than they really were; but the fact was, the changes made rendered a re-cast and re-modelling of some of the clauses necessary. This was the reason why they looked so extensive. Some alterations had also been made in their Amendments to Clauses 9 and 10. To these the noble Duke (the Duke of Richmond) had given his adhesion. He did not expect their Lordships would place any

obstruction in the way of agreeing to the changes made in the Bill since it was before them. He would accordingly move that their Lordships do not persist in the Amendments which the Commons had altered, and that they assent to the alterations made by the Commons.

LORD COLONSAY said, he was not disposed to raise any objection with regard to the Preamble of the Bill. He was satisfied with it, so far as it went; but it was very important that the principle it upheld should not be disturbed. With regard to the other alterations, he could not agree with the views of the noble Duke who had just spoken. He thought that in some respects many would think that the Bill was less to be liked now than when it first came before their Lordships. One point of importance was, that there should be a Board having the supervision of education, and all the control of education, located in Scotland. In the second place, it was of importance that that Board should continue in existence for a longer period than the time proposed. The people of Scotland wanted something in the shape of a permanent Board. Petitions signed by 250,000 of the people had been presented in favour of a permanent Board. He believed that to elect the Board only for two years would work most unsatisfactorily. There had been a strongly expressed opinion in the other House on this subject, and some of those who were habitual supporters of the Government made strong protests against it. Singular to say, however, those who had thus spoken strongly in protest were found in the same lobby with the Government, although one of them in his agony exclaimed that the action of the Government in this matter was "most despotie." In spite of that, however, it seemed that the terrors of discipline were too great; and, as he had said, those who had fought against this change voted for it. There were several other points which he should like to see amended; but, looking at the state of the House, he did not think it would avail much to press the matter upon them. He thought it necessary, however, to enter his protest against the Amendment which had made the Board of only two years' duration, and should like to know if there was any objection to making it permanent for five years? With regard to the removal of schoolmasters, he wished to call the

attention of the House to page 13, where they would find it provided that—

"Any teacher of a public school appointed previously to the passing of this Act may be removed from his office in manner following; that is to say— (1.) It shall be lawful to the school board of any parish or burgh to make a complaint to the sheriff of the county, charging any such teacher with immoral conduct or cruel or improper treatment of the scholars under his charge, and specifying in such complaint the particular acts in respect of which the complaint is made; and a copy of such complaint shall be served upon the teacher, who shall be required on an inducive of eight days to appear before the sheriff to answer to the said complaint; and the teacher shall, if he deny the charge, and if he think fit, answer the particulars of the complaint in writing, or may plead generally that he is Not Guilty; and the sheriff shall thereafter proceed to the trial of the complaint, and take the evidence in the manner observed in the Sheriff Court in taking proofs in civil causes; and if he shall find such complaint or any material and relevant part thereof, to be proved, he shall give judgment accordingly, and pronounce sentence of deprivation, which sentence shall be final, and not subject to review. (2.) If the school board of any parish or burgh shall consider that any such teacher is incompetent, unfit, or inefficient, they may require a special report regarding the school and the teacher from Her Majesty's inspector charged with the duty of inspecting such school; and on receiving such report the school board may if they see cause remove such teacher from office; provided that before proceeding to give judgment on the matter they shall furnish to the teacher a copy of such report; and that a judgment removing a teacher shall not have effect until confirmed by the Board of Education: Provided also, that in the case of teachers of parish schools appointed previously to the passing of this Act who may be so removed, the school board shall have the same powers of granting retiring allowances, and the teacher shall have the same rights to retiring allowances, as were vested in heritors and ministers and in parish schoolmasters respectively, by sections nineteen and twenty of the Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters (Scotland) Act, 1861, in the case of parish schoolmasters permitted or required to resign or dismissed or removed from office as therein provided."

Now, these were persons appointed under certain conditions, and the matter was one of no small difficulty, and should be dealt with in a more circumspect way. But he failed to see that the schoolmaster had any power to defend himself against the local board. The local board might give him the report; they might form their judgment; but before pronouncing it, and after forming it, they were to communicate with the Secretary of State. What was the use of the copy of the report? There was no power to refuse their own conditions. When they had pronounced their judgment, it went to the Board of Education, and the

Lord Colonsay

Board of Education might approve of it or not; but it would have no effect if they did not approve of it. He thought a body more independent than the local board should be the judge. Schoolmasters under the Bill would be put too much under the members of the local board whose children they were to teach. The child was the mother, the mother was the father, and the father, in this case, was to be in this board over the schoolmaster. What was the position of the schoolmaster then? Schoolmasters should be as independent as was consistent with being a good schoolmaster; but the Bill deprived schoolmasters of their present position, and put them in a much worse condition. He considered that they were most unjustly treated.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL said, if there was a strong feeling in Scotland for five years there would be no difficulty in granting it; what, however, was proposed was two years, and at the end of that time it was pretty certain to be prolonged. The most important function of this Board was, that it should suggest what should be the principles of the new Code in Scotland. That was an important concession to Scotch feeling, more especially as the Scotch Board would suggest it in a public document which could be moved for in Parliament. It was of great importance that, as it had been called, "Scotch minds" should be brought to bear on this question. That however, was a work which could not only be done in two years, but in one year. One word about the masters. The noble and learned Lord said the Amendment gave no power to the schoolmaster to take steps in his own defence. In the first cases—that was in the case of schoolmasters charged with any criminality, the case would go for trial before the Sheriff. Then, as to the incompetent master, he did not know what an incompetent schoolmaster would say for himself, except that he was competent. But every precaution was taken. The Inspector must be satisfied, the Board in Edinburgh must be satisfied, and then the decision must be confirmed. They had three independent tribunals. He apprehended that Parliament did not require to give them any more power. The schoolmasters were furnished with a copy of the report. The noble Lord said there was no use giving the report to the master if he could not answer. Of course

he could answer. That was a matter of course.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, the Bill as it was originally brought in fixed three years, and they were punished for their impertinence in raising it to five by having the period further reduced by the Commons to two. He wished to point out that by the Amendments of the Commons it was provided that, if towards the expiration of the two years during which the Order was to be permanent, it should be considered desirable to prolong its existence, the Order in Council must be laid on the Tables of both Houses for 40 days before it could take effect. But supposing that there should be a dissolution of Parliament in May, 1874, it might happen that, contrary to the wishes of the Government, the Board might be killed beyond all possibility of revival, because Parliament would not be in existence, and the Notice could not, therefore, be laid on the Table. In regard to the duration of the Board, he also thought that if it were for five years certain, they might expect to attract to it some of the best men in Scotland; but that would not be the case if they knew that their services were liable to be dispensed with after two years. He was disposed therefore to move, as an Amendment, that the word "five" should be substituted for the word "two."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL consented to substitute three years for two, and to strike out the provision with respect to the Order in Council extending the term lying for 40 days on the Table of the House of Commons. There was no doubt there were two sides to this question. There were distinguished Scotchmen who would join the Board if the period was short, who would not join it if they were to be tied to it after the ordinary work had commenced. He would also, in deference to the noble and learned Lord (Lord Colonsay), make the clause of which he complained permissive, instead of compulsory.

Motion agreed to.

Commons' Amendments, as amended, *agreed to.*

On Question, That the other Amendments of the Commons be *agreed to?*
Resolved in the Affirmative.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH complained of the inconvenience which was occasioned by discussing Amendments with which many of their Lordships were not acquainted until they came down to the House. He protested against its being supposed that the House had assented to all the remaining Amendments made by the House of Commons in the Bill. Many noble Lords were away, and it was highly inconvenient that so short a notice should have been given.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, the question had been formally put and decided.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY thought the forms of the House ought not to be too strictly adhered to. The Business of the House was conducted in a very slovenly manner, and the forms of the House must not be treated like a mousetrap, in which you must always go forward and never go back. It was decidedly wrong to put forward these Amendments in the lump, as it prevented any opportunity for proper discussion.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE complained that the business had been so conducted, that he was not aware what the precise question was that was being brought under the notice of their Lordships.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR repeated that the last question put was that all the other Amendments be agreed to.

Commons' Amendments to Lords' Amendments *agreed to*; Commons' consequential Amendments *agreed to*; and Bill returned to the Commons.

IRISH CHURCH ACT AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL—(No. 249.)

(*The Marquess of Lansdowne.*)

THIRD READING.

Order of the Day for the Third Reading, read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^d."
—(*The Marquess of Lansdowne.*)

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, he had to protest against the grievance of which the curates of the Irish Church had to complain. They asserted that the promises which had been held out to them by the Prime Minister had not been fulfilled. He had presented a Petition on the subject that evening, and he trusted their Lordships would redress the grievance. If there had been an opportunity of obtaining a fair and full

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 2nd August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—SELECT COMMITTEE—*Report*—
Railway Companies Amalgamation [No. 364].

SUPPLY—considered in Committee—Committee

—R.P.

Resolutions [August 1] reported—NAVY ESTI-
MATES.PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Union Officers
(Ireland) Superannuation * [166].

Committee—Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) [198]

—R.P.

Committee—*Report*—Revising Barristers * [262];
Elementary Education (Elections) (No. 2) *
[281]; Income Tax Collection, Public Depart-
ments (No. 2) * [280]; Pensions Commutation
Act (1871) Extension * [275]; Attorneys and
Solicitors Act (1860) Amendment * [282].Considered as amended—Turnpike Acts Continu-
ance, &c. * [245]; Appointment of Commis-
sioners for taking Affidavits * [277].Third Reading—Public Health * [261]; Military
Forces Localisation (Expenses) * [222]; Mer-
chant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amend-
ment * [258]; Public Schools Act (1868)
Amendment * [271], and passed.

Withdrawn—Petroleum * [278].

The House met at Two of the clock.

INDIAN—INDIAN MILITARY FUNDS.

QUESTION.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN asked the Under Secretary of State for India, Whether it is the case that payments made by officers residing in England on account of donations and subscriptions to Indian Military Funds are charged at rates exceeding by twelve and a half per cent similar payments made by officers residing in India; and, whether the benefits accruing to subscribers in both cases are the same; and, if so, what is the cause for so great an inequality of payments?

MR. GRANT DUFF: Sir, the variations in the rules, subscriptions, and benefits of the several Indian military funds are so great that it is impossible to give an answer to a Question so general in its nature; but if the hon. Member will communicate with me about any particular fund, I can obtain for him all the information he can desire.

EDUCATION ESTIMATES (IRELAND
AND SCOTLAND).—QUESTION.

MR. M'LAREN asked the Vice President of the Privy Council, with reference to the Education Estimates for Ireland

and Scotland for the present year, now upon the Table of the House for consideration in the Committee of Supply, Whether, seeing that the original Estimates for Ireland amounting to £430,390, have been increased (by a Supplementary Estimate of £85,691,) to £516,081; the original Estimates for Scotland, amounting to £114,520, are, in like manner, to be increased by a Supplementary Estimate; and, if so, when it will be laid upon the Table of the House?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, his hon. Friend was somewhat mistaken in regard to the position of the Education Vote. The Estimates for Scotland were no longer under consideration, as they were voted a week or two ago, and it was not the intention of the Government to bring up a Supplementary Estimate for Scotland. They had asked the House for all the money that was necessary for Scotland, the House had granted that amount, and the Government would not be justified in asking for more than was necessary.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT—
SCHOOL BOARDS.—QUESTION.

MR. H. B. SHERIDAN asked the Vice President of the Council, Why no order has yet been issued to form a School Board in the populous parish of Cradley Heath, near Dudley?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he had only observed the Question an hour ago; but on inquiry he could not discover any parish of Cradley Heath. There was a parish of Cradley, with a population of 4,700, near Dudley, and the reason why no order had been issued for a school board in that parish was that there was a sufficiency of school accommodation for public elementary schools there.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE—
EXPORT DUTY ON COAL.

QUESTION.

MR. W. ORMSBY GORE asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether, looking to the excessive price of coals and the change in our commercial relations with France, he will take into his consideration, during the Recess, the advisability of placing a duty on the export of coals to foreign countries?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: No duty can be imposed so long as the French Treaty exists.

MR. W. E. FORSTER explained that the French Treaty prevented the imposition of such a duty.

MR. W. ORMSBY GORE: That Treaty will expire in March.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: But it has not expired yet.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (LICENSING)

BILL (*Lords*)—[BILL 198.]

(*Mr. Secretary Bruce.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 27th July.*]

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Closing of Premises.

Clause 24 (Times of closing).

MR. BRUCE stated that there were several Amendments on the Paper with reference to the hours of closing. The Government had considered the question, and were prepared to modify the sub-section by substituting half-past 12 for opening on Sundays in stead of 1, and closing at half-past 2 instead of 3 in the afternoon. He hoped that hon. Members who had Motions on the Paper would permit him to move the alteration at once, so as to avoid a useless discussion on the sub-section as it now stood. With that view, he should move the omission of sub-section 2 from the clause, for the purpose of inserting the Amendment to which he had referred.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON asked if it was not necessary to give a discretionary power to the licensing authorities, who were the best judges of the wants of the district? He had received numerous communications suggesting that 1 o'clock was the best hour for opening.

MR. BRUCE said, he had no objection, having also received very many communications in favour of the hour of 1; but the discretion of the justices in that matter would, he believed, be rarely questioned.

MR. HOLT said, he had an Amendment on the Paper with respect to the hours of opening and closing, which he did not wish to move if the feeling of the Committee was against it. There were two points in which his proposal differed from that of the right hon. Gen-

tleman. On the one hand, he thought the county licensing committees should recommend the hour of closing rather than the licensing justices; and on the other, he proposed that the margin as to hours of closing allowed to the authorities should be larger than that suggested by the Home Secretary. But while he would not press it at that moment, he would reserve the right to move it as an Amendment to the new sub-section which was to be moved by the right hon. Gentleman, if he should see fit.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON thought if 12.30 were not fixed instead of 1 o'clock, the effect would be to alter the whole law in the country districts. He preferred leaving the law in that respect as it was.

MR. BRUCE said, he had no objection to make half-past 12 the normal hour. He was anxious to give the hon. Member for North-east Lancashire (Mr. Holt) every facility for putting forward his views; but he thought it would be found useless to occupy time in trying to induce the Committee to accept for the purposes of this clause the county licensing committees, instead of the licensing justices.

MR. COLLINS thought that the quarter sessions was a better body than the licensing magistrates, to whom the discretionary powers as to the hours of opening and closing should be entrusted. They were better judges of what was wanted in each locality, and less likely to be influenced by mere passing or superficial feeling.

MR. ASSHETON said, his objection to the proposal of the right hon. Gentleman was, that he classed the population of towns and the hours of closing together. It appeared to him that the two things had no necessary connection with each other. In large towns he saw no reason for keeping public-houses open after 10 o'clock at night; but in small towns it might be desirable to keep open later than in large towns, where nearly all the inhabitants were occupied generally in the same way. He considered the proposal of the hon. Member for North-east Lancashire more free from difficulties than that of the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary.

MR. CANDLISH thought the time had come when hon. Members who had

special views on this licensing question should give them up as much as possible, in order that, without any further unnecessary delay, the Bill might be got through. He strongly favoured the opinion, in common, he believed, with the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that the elected council in any borough, or the governing body in any local government district, should be the licensing authority for the purposes of opening and closing. He did not like the proposal to vest that authority in the licensing justices; but, as the House had shown such a preference for the latter, he was willing to forego his views in order to procure the Bill, which he considered a great improvement on the existing licensing laws, being passed in a reasonable time. The Amendment he had on the Paper giving the elected governing body in any local government district power to define, from time to time, by special resolution, the hours of opening and closing on Sundays, Christmas Days, and Good Fridays, he should withdraw.

MR. CAWLEY considered, before they came to any decision on the Amendment before the Committee, they ought to have a clearer definition of the term "licensing justices" and "licensing committee." He thought the licensing committee should be regularly constituted by the licensing justices, and not consist merely of those licensing justices who might happen to attend at sessions. ["Order!"]

MR. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH rose to Order, suggesting that the most business-like way for the Committee to proceed would be to strike out the whole of the 2nd sub-section of the clause, and then take into consideration the new sub-section contemplated by the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary, and any Amendments which it might be deemed desirable to move on it.

MR. BRUCE said, that if the sub-section were left out the Amendment of the hon. Member for North-east Lancashire could be introduced at a subsequent clause.

MR. HOLT said, he was willing to withdraw his Amendment at this stage of the Bill, reserving to himself the right of moving it on some subsequent clause.

MR. DODSON agreed that the more convenient course for the Committee and their proceedings would be to omit, by common consent, sub-section 2, leaving the ground clear for the right hon. Gentleman to move his new sub-section, and on that hon. Gentlemen could propose what Amendments they pleased.

Amendment *agreed to*; sub-section 2 *struck out* accordingly.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM then proposed the following sub-section as a substitute for that which had just been expunged:—

"If situated beyond the City of London and the liberties thereof, and the parishes mentioned in Schedules A and B of 'The Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855,' and in a town containing not less than two thousand five hundred inhabitants on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday during the whole day before the hour of one (or, if the licensing justices direct, half-past twelve) in the afternoon, and between the hours of three (or if half-past twelve be the hour of opening, then half-past two) and six in the afternoon, and after the hour of ten (or, if the licensing justices direct, any hour not earlier than nine and not later than eleven) at night, and on all other days before the hour of six (or, if the licensing justices direct, any hour not earlier than five and not later than seven) in the morning, and after the hour of eleven (or, if the licensing justices direct, any hour not earlier than ten and not later than twelve) at night."

MR. BRISTOWE said, he was anxious, if possible, to see a uniformity established between the towns and the country. He should therefore move to omit the words "two thousand five hundred" in the proposed Amendment. Country justices would, he was afraid, find the Amendment as it stood impracticable, because if it were said that the hours of closing should be between 10 and 12 in towns not containing more than 2,500 inhabitants, it would be drawing a hard-and-fast line, which might prove a very serious inconvenience. It must be remembered that there were in this country—and more particularly in the Midland Counties, with which he was best acquainted—large towns surrounded with hamlets and villages, all containing more than 2,500 inhabitants; whereas in an adjoining parish the number might not be so great, and then arose the inconvenience of having public-houses opened in one locality and closed in another at the same hour. How could magistrates defend the existence of a rule so unequal in its operation, or satisfactorily work

such a system, there being to the naked eye no difference observable between the two places. He should also move the omission of sub-section 3, as a consequence arising from his Amendment.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON was of opinion the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department ought to accept the Amendment. The Bill seemed to him to be very unobjectionable, and his wish, therefore, was to make it a really working measure. He could mention a case within his own knowledge where, a town being composed of three districts, two having more than the stipulated number of inhabitants and one less, the public-houses in different quarters of the same town would, under the clause as it stood, be closing at different hours.

MR. H. B. SHERIDAN said, he also knew a case where public-houses on one side of the street would fall under the strict 10 o'clock rule, while those on the other side of the same street might remain open till 11.

MR. BRUCE said, that the distinction between places with a population above, and places with a population below 2,500 had been adopted with careful regard to the habits of the rural population. Under the present law, the evil was, that in country districts public-houses might continue open all night, whereas in adjoining boroughs they must be closed at a particular hour. He thought, however, the Amendment proposed by the hon. Member would not do any harm to the Bill, and had therefore no objection to its adoption by the Committee.

MR. MUNTZ thought the Amendment a very good one, and was glad the Government accepted it.

Amendment *agreed to*; words and sub-section *struck out* accordingly.

MR. F. S. POWELL regretted to find that the right hon. Gentleman, while he (Mr. Powell) had been absent from the House, had altered the hour of opening public-houses on Sunday from 1 o'clock to half-past 12. Having regard to the period at which persons were ordinarily returning from church, that seemed a very undesirable change.

MR. COLLINS suggested to the hon. Gentleman that one way of getting over the difficulty would be to alter the hours

of the services, and begin these at a more rational hour of the morning.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON remarked that there was a difference in the time of church service. In the North of England the hours of service were generally earlier than in many other parts of the country.

MR. CAWLEY said, he wished here to call attention to the system proposed by the Bill with respect to licensing justices. According to that, their duty appeared to be the granting and confirming of licenses; but he should prefer a system of appointing licensing committees for particular districts, whose decisions and proceedings should be subject to the supervision of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

MR. GREGORY believed, as far as he could judge, that the scope of the Bill was to sanction the appointment of licensing committees.

MR. HOLT said, that with a view to test the feeling of the Committee upon the subject, he would move to amend the Amendment by leaving out "licensing justices," in line 6, and inserting "licensing committee."

MR. NEWDEGATE said, that the choice of the authority for exercising the discretion with regard to the hours of opening was most important. He should himself have preferred Parliament to fix the hours, as it would have relieved the justices from considerable responsibility; at the same time, however, he was so satisfied that the justices were the proper parties to exercise the authority, that he at once yielded. In giving that discretionary power, it became still more important to know by what justices it should be exercised, and every security should be taken that the body should be thoroughly independent. It appeared to him that the licensing committee of county justices, and the licensing committee of borough justices were the proper parties to exercise the power. They had it already as to who should have licenses, and that raised a strong presumption that they were the proper persons to say within what hours those licenses should be used. Parliament had cast upon the persons who would have to decide that question a task that would expose them to much pressure; and, inasmuch as he thought the licensing committee should be more independent than the justices in the

petty sessional divisions, and that imputations had been cast on the justices sitting in the petty sessional divisions—imputations which were very often most unjust—in the matter of granting licenses, he was sure that imputations would be cast upon them in the exercise of this discretion. With a view, therefore, of strengthening the hands of the authority to whom Parliament should grant that discretion, he hoped that the body upon which it would be conferred would be the licensing committee of counties and the licensing committee of boroughs. He was certain that no more important question connected with this subject could arise in counties and in boroughs; but in such counties as his own, containing populous districts and many large towns of 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants, and numerous villages of even 3,000, knowing the pressure that would be exercised, he did hope the Committee would choose the licensing committee of the county and the licensing committee of the borough, in preference to the magistrates in petty sessions.

MR. BRUCE said, there were strong reasons for limiting the number of persons to whom the power of granting licenses should be given; but when they came to deal with the question of hours it must be perceived that there would be a decided advantage in having a larger number. For his own part, he thought there would be a very general disposition not to alter the hours fixed in the Bill. The whole of the beerhouse keepers would desire to have the hours of the public-house keepers identical with their own; and he believed that the majority of the public-house keepers would be most glad to accept the hours fixed by the Bill. He believed, too, that the large majority of those houses were already closed at 11, and that many of those which kept open to a later hour were so kept open only for purposes of tipping. Still, it was desirable that, as far as possible, the various conditions to which the population of the several districts were subject should be considered, and to that end he had proposed that the power of deciding as to the hours of opening and closing should be conferred on the town councils, and he still preferred the whole body of justices to the licensing committee as the authority to decide on the hours of closing.

MR. HENLEY remarked that it was hardly becoming on the part of the Committee, when it found itself in the presence of a serious difficulty, to throw it upon other people. They were making a very important change, and he did not see any machinery by which it was to be carried out. In the first place, at what time of year was the licensing authority to fix the hours? The Bill did not deal with that at all. And next, for what period was it to fix them—for he presumed their arrangements were not to be permanent—and under what circumstances and with what notice were the new regulations to be prescribed? [MR. BRUCE said, that all those points were provided for in the Bill a little farther on.] Yes, with regard to the matters in the Bill, but not with regard to what was quite new. He did not find in the Bill anything with regard to the notice, but there might be in the Amendments. He hoped at any rate that the matter would be very carefully considered, so that there might be no surprise in fixing the hours in the first instance and in changing them afterwards; because, when he observed the kind of agitation that was prevailing in the country on this subject, anything like the possibility of a surprise ought to be strictly avoided.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM observed that the point had not been lost sight of. The notice would be the same as that to be given under the Act of George IV.

MR. COLLINS thought the body to be entrusted with the discretionary power should be the licensing justices and not the county committee, as in a large county it would be impossible for that committee to know the wants of districts perhaps 40 or 50 miles distant.

COLONEL GILPIN thought the argument of the hon. and learned Member for Boston was unanswerable.

Amendment to amended Amendment *negatived*.

On Question, That the amended Amendment stand part of the Clause,

LORD JOHN MANNERS said, that if he should receive any encouragement from the Committee, he would move in the last line but one, and press for a division, an Amendment allowing of a little more elasticity as to hours in country places on Sunday afternoon, whereby

the justices should have a discretion to substitute the hours from 5 to 8 for those from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

MR. CANDLISH said, the Amendment would apply to all places except London. He trusted the noble Lord would not think it expedient to press it.

MR. BRUCE thought the Amendment would too much enlarge the discretion of the justices, for it would enable them to close the public-houses from half-past 2 to 8 o'clock.

Amendment negatived.

MR. DICKINSON remarked that the effect of the Amendment as it stood would be that public-houses could not be closed until 10 o'clock at night. They were now seeking to amend the present state of things, and one step in that direction was by closing the houses at an earlier hour. He would accordingly move the omission of "10" and the insertion of "9."

Amendment negatived.

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to*, and *ordered* to stand part of the Clause.

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, the words "or keeps," after "sale," were omitted in line 17, page 10; and after "section," in line 19, the following was inserted, "or during such time as aforesaid allows any intoxicating liquors to be consumed on such premises."

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN moved the omission in page 10, line 27, of the words "to bonâ fide travellers or." He held that this Amendment should be agreed to by the Committee, or else that there should be some definition of the word "traveller." Would a man going from London to Gravesend be a traveller, or one going six miles from home and back?

MR. LOCKE remarked that his Amendment came before that of the hon. Baronet, and he therefore moved to add, in line 24, "if the convicting justice shall so order." He urged that if a man kept his house open accidentally, through the variation of his watch or clock, for five minutes after the prescribed time, that was a minor offence and should be so classed; and that the justices should not be compelled to endorse that conviction on the license.

MR. BRUCE observed that the justices constantly dealt with such cases, and they only took cognizance of them when

the houses were clearly and wilfully left open longer than they should be. If they were wilfully kept open after the time, that was a serious offence.

MR. LOCKE: Unless these words were inserted, the magistrates would have no discretion in the matter.

MR. BRUCE: They would have discretion as to whether they would or would not convict.

MR. LOCKE thought the right hon. Gentleman did not understand what he (Mr. Locke) was talking about. The magistrate had certainly the power to convict or to abstain from convicting. But if the offence were a slight one and he did convict, he would have no option but to endorse that conviction upon the license; and it was to be remembered that the third conviction so endorsed resulted in the license being taken away. The magistrate might think that he must convict in a particular case, but that a small fine would be adequate. If, however, he did so convict, although he might not desire to endorse the conviction, as the clause now stood he would be compelled to do so; and if that were the third endorsement, the deprivation of the publican of his license would necessarily be added to the punishment. This was clearly a case in which the magistrate ought to have the option of endorsing or not endorsing the license.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that from the first he had always urged on the right hon. Gentleman to make a distinction between serious offences and those of a minor description. His experience of convictions under the licensing laws had led him to the conclusion that the offence of being open for a short time after the hours of closing should be classed among the minor offences. He thought they had the other day accepted the proposal that the licensing justices should have a discretion in the matter. At all events, he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would reconsider his decision, and he (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson) would like to point out to him that if the justices were to exercise their discretion in not convicting, then they would not be doing strict justice if they were to say—"This man has certainly committed an offence; but if we convict him the law will oblige us to go further, and endorse it on his license, and as that will be a fatal record against him, we will, rather than sub-

ject him to that severe penalty, allow him to go away." They would not be doing their duty to the public.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LAWRENCE was in favour of the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member for Southwark (Mr. Locke), as there was the danger that the justices' clerks, until the fees in such cases were abolished, might be eager to secure convictions against the publicans on the smallest offence.

COLONEL GILPIN warmly denied that the justices' clerks, a highly respectable body of men, would be guilty of such a practice.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER would appeal to his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if it would not be a waste of the time of the House to discuss the question further. It had been once decided for the Government and once against them, and his right hon. Friend knew that on every occasion he had voted in the same lobby with him. They were all anxious to carry the Bill, and the words proposed by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Southwark (Mr. Locke) did not preclude the justices from endorsing the sentence if they thought fit. It merely gave them an option of making the record if they felt bound to convict. His right hon. Friend said they would have a discretion in respect to the conviction, and that they might exercise it in order to avoid inflicting this penalty.

MR. BRUCE observed that what he had said was, that they would be at liberty not to convict.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER: Surely his right hon. Friend would admit that it would not be a satisfactory arrangement to make the punishment so severe that the justices would hesitate to convict.

MR. BRUCE said, that on the whole, as time was precious, he thought it would be better to assent to the Amendment.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT protested against the right hon. Gentleman giving way in this manner. Many of those who were anxious to see this Bill passed refrained from speaking on it, so as to avoid delay, and then the right hon. Gentleman imagined there was no opinion in the House but that which he heard expressed. If he went on relaxing those penalties, he (Mr. Auberon

Herbert) would divide the Committee upon it.

Amendment agreed to; words inserted accordingly.

Amendment (Sir Dominic Corrigan) negatived.

MR. DICKINSON then proposed, in line 31, to add to the clause the following words:—

"a licensed person shall not be bound to keep the licensed premises open, nor to admit or allow persons to remain therein, nor to sell liquor to any person, but may lawfully close and keep closed the same, and refuse to sell liquor therein, whether closed or unclosed during the hours during which the same may be lawfully open, or any part of such hours."

He would ask the Committee to consider that what they were doing was asserting the principle that a publican should not be at liberty to close his house when he liked. The Committee should not force on him the necessity of keeping it open contrary to his own wish, and it was to meet that case that he proposed the Amendment.

Amendment proposed,

In page 10, line 31, after the word "railroad," to insert the words "a licensed person shall not be bound to keep the licensed premises open, nor to admit or allow persons to remain therein, nor to sell liquor to any person, but may lawfully close and keep closed the same, and refuse to sell liquor therein, whether closed or unclosed during the hours during which the same may be lawfully open, or any part of such hours."—(Mr. Dickinson.)

MR. BRUCE reminded the hon. Gentleman that the public had a right to have refreshments supplied to them within certain hours. A weary wayfarer might absolutely require refreshment within the hours allowed by the Bill, and a publican should not have the power to refuse to provide it.

MR. DICKINSON wished to protest against the doctrine just enunciated by the Home Secretary, that it was the duty of Parliament to provide the public with beer. That was a matter that should be left to supply and demand. It was not a question of security or monopoly, and in every district there would be plenty of publicans always ready to give the public beer.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LAWRENCE said, that public-houses were not only for the sale of beer, but they were for the purpose of providing refreshment also. As the competition was limited

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they were placed under restrictions. Suppose a number of publicans should strike in a certain district not to supply travellers who came there for some reason or other. ["Oh, oh!"] It might appear ridiculous; but it illustrated what might happen if they were to do away with the right of the public to be supplied with refreshments within the limited hours.

MR. T. E. SMITH said, if the hon. Gentleman went to a division he would support his Amendment, but suggested to him that he ought after the words "any person" to insert the words "not being a bona fide traveller."

MR. DICKINSON said, he had no objection to the insertion of the words mentioned by the hon. Member.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The Committee divided:—Ayes 85; Noes 124; Majority 39.

MR. W. H. SMITH said, that he wished to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the three last lines in this clause—

"Nothing in this section contained shall preclude the sale at any time, at a railway station, of intoxicating liquors to persons arriving at or departing from such stations by railroad."

The effect of these words would be to authorize the sale of liquor at railway stations at any hour of the day or night, without any restriction whatever; whereas the person who sold the liquor might not be able to ascertain whether the person to whom it was sold had either arrived or was going to depart by the railway. It was known that at the present time it was the custom to have refreshment buffets at railway stations. There were such places at many of the stations of the Metropolitan Railway, and he did not know whether it was intended to authorize the sale of liquor at these stations at hours when they could not be sold at public-houses. It appeared to him that this provision would establish a dangerous precedent.

MR. BRUCE said, that the question was practically answered by the hours at which the Metropolitan District Railway trains ran. There would be inconvenience in not allowing liquor to be supplied at railway stations at the time when travellers desired it; but in London, on the Metropolitan Railway, there was no night travelling after a certain

hour—[An hon. MEMBER: Sunday]—and he thought it would be convenient that the clause should remain as it stood.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY pointed out that the provision included the hours on Sunday when all the public-houses were closed.

COLONEL JERVIS did not think that any person who had travelled much could object to the clause as it stood. People constantly came up to town in the morning for a short time, and there was no place where they could conveniently get refreshments except at these stations. The police at the stations could generally tell very fairly whether a person was a traveller or not.

MR. BRUCE said, that the question was undoubtedly one of some difficulty. His hon. Friend the Member for Westminster would see that his objection applied entirely to the Metropolitan Railway; but how could they distinguish between these railway stations and the larger stations in London? If his hon. Friend would consider the subject, he perhaps might be able to suggest some Amendment on the Report.

MR. W. H. SMITH said, that he was informed by the managers of the great railway companies that they were quite satisfied with the hours in the Bill proposed for public-houses in London. They thought that the convenience of the public would be quite answered by liberty to keep open for the sale of liquors between the hours of 5 and 6 in the morning and 12 o'clock at night, and on Sunday between the hours specified in the Bill. That applied to the great lines running out of London—such as the London and North-Western and the Great Western.

MR. GREGORY could not understand how the person selling was to know whether the person whom he served was or was not a railway traveller.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM proposed at the end of the clause to add these words—

"An order for an alteration in the closing hours in pursuance of sub-section 2 of this section may be made by the licensing justices at any general annual licensing meeting, or any adjournment thereof, or any special sessions held in pursuance of the ninth year of George the Fourth, chapter sixty-one; Provided, That twenty-one days at the least before any such meeting, adjournment, or special sessions, notice be given in the same manner as is prescribed by the last mentioned Act for the holding of such meeting, adjournment, or special sessions, that the alteration of the closing hours will then be considered."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON was apprehensive that under such a provision as this there would be incessant agitation going on to induce the magistrates to change the hours to which licensed houses might be kept open; because it was provided that a change might be directed not only at the general annual licensing meeting, but also at any of the special sessions held during the year. There were eight such sessions in the year, at each of which, as the proposal stood, the question might be raised. He thought that at least the exercise of the power should be confined to the general annual meeting and the adjournments thereof. He also thought that 21 days' notice was hardly sufficient to all those who might be affected.

VISCOUNT SANDON hoped that the suggestion would be acquiesced in, on the principle that they should reduce to a minimum the annoyance that might arise to the victuallers, and also to the public, from there being frequent applications for a change in the hours of closing.

MR. CANDLISH thought that the closing hours should be fixed for at least a-year.

MR. CAWLEY proposed to amend the Amendment by omitting the words "or any adjournment thereof, or any special sessions."

MR. BRUCE said, he had no objection to omit the words "or any special sessions."

MR. HENLEY observed that the effect of this would be that applications for a change of the hours of closing would only be made once a-year; but he would ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider whether the notice required was sufficient. He (Mr. Henley) thought that the notice should state what alteration in the hours it was proposed to apply for, and whether it was proposed to shorten or extend the time.

MR. CANDLISH did not think that such notice would be necessary.

MR. BRUCE thought that the notice provided for would be quite sufficient, because, practically, it would be perfectly well known what change was asked for. The matter had been well considered.

MR. HENLEY: If the notice stated whether the application would be to shorten or lengthen the hours, the

parties interested would know with what they had to deal; but if there were no such statement, then every magistrates' meeting would be blocked up by the adherents of both parties.

MR. BRUCE did not think that they were bound to anticipate every possible inconvenience; and he could answer that in Glasgow, where the magistrates had the power to change the hour of closing from 11 to 9, no inconvenience had arisen.

Amendment agreed to; words struck out accordingly.

Amendment, as amended, agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the clause.

Amendment proposed,

At the end of the last Amendment, to add the words, "Provided, That no order allowing licensed premises to remain open after the hour of ten at night on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, or after the hour of eleven at night on other days, shall as to such allowance apply to premises in respect of which a certificate is in force under the Wine and Beerhouse Acts, 1869 and 1870."—*(Mr. Winterbotham.)*

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, the right hon. Gentleman had always laid great stress upon the amount of drunkenness which took place in houses which were kept open at late hours; but if this clause, in its amended shape, was agreed to, he believed it would lead to much hardship as regarded licensed victuallers and evil to the public. It was, in most cases, impossible for the keepers of public-houses to judge exactly whether the customers who asked for refreshments were in such a state that they ought at once to be refused. If the beerhouses were closed an hour or two earlier than the public-houses in country districts, a person who had been drinking at a beerhouse, and who had been turned out at the earlier hour of closing, might go to the nearest open public-house, get a glass of gin upon the beer he had previously drunk, and in a few minutes after find himself in the hands of the police. As a consequence, the license of the publican might be forfeited, though really the person taken up by the police had not got drunk in his house. He thought the publicans ought to be protected against the injustice that would be inflicted on them by the Proviso, which was, in his judgment, so objectionable that he should certainly take the sense of the Committee upon it.

MR. BRUCE would remind the hon. Baronet that at present beerhouses, as a rule, closed an hour earlier at least than public-houses; and his objection would apply quite as much to the present system as to that proposed. The cases in which the exceptions would be granted by the licensing authorities would be very rare, for in most cases the hours for closing in districts having a small population would be left by the licensing authorities at the hour which would be the same for beerhouses and for public-houses—namely, 11 o'clock. It was only in very exceptional cases that houses would be allowed to remain open till 12, and it was to meet such exceptional cases that the Proviso had been moved by his hon. Friend.

MR. COLLINS hoped the Committee would not allow beerhouses to be kept open as late as 12 o'clock. If the magistrates were, in country districts, to order all public-houses to be closed at 11, it would be an evil to have other places open an hour later. The better plan would be to make the hours for closing uniform.

MR. BAINES said, the proposal to give power to extend the hours for keeping beerhouses open would, he believed, cause great alarm throughout the whole country. For his own part, he disagreed with striking out the minimum amount of population which had been fixed upon in the Bill, and would have preferred 5,000 to 2,500. If the hours for beerhouses were extended from 10 to 12, the change would be greatly for the worse, and most mischievous in all respects.

MR. WATNEY said, any change upon the present system of regulating the hours for the closing of public-houses and beershops would lead to a great deal of jealousy, and would do no good.

MR. HENLEY thought it was clear that the public interest required that all houses where liquor was sold should be closed at the same time. They could arrive at but one conclusion—that if parties who had got three-parts drunk at a house which had to be closed at an earlier hour than another house close by, they would be sure to go to the one that was left open and take what was termed “a fresh start,” and in such cases it was easy to see that convictions under the Act might be indefinitely, and in some cases unjustly, multiplied; on

the other hand, if they closed all houses at the same time, men would then go home and go to bed. There was another point to which he wished to call attention. If the publican, who was responsible for turning intoxicated people out of his house, failed to do so, and was convicted, how was that conviction to be recorded? If the case was heard at petty sessions there would be no record kept, and yet when a publican applied for the renewal of his license, the first thing that would be asked for in support of any opposition would be the record of any conviction for the infraction of the terms of his license. He thought the record ought to be filed at the quarter sessions.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER said, that no doubt it was desirable, if practicable, to close public-houses at the same hour as beershops, but they all knew that it was impracticable. Public habits and feeling were against those who wished to do so. The present difference in the hours of closing of the two classes of houses had long existed, was acquiesced in, and he should deprecate any change which would have the effect of extending the hours for keeping open beerhouses to a later time than they now were.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON repeated his strong conviction that the clause did not secure the uniformity which was desirable, and felt that it would be his duty to divide the Committee upon it.

MR. BRUCE said, if the views of the hon. Baronet were agreed to by the Committee, there would be in fact a great increase of the evils which the Bill itself aimed at preventing, or at all events diminishing. For instance, in Manchester there were 1,885 beershops, while the number of licensed public-houses was only 460. He would leave to the Committee to consider what would be the effect of giving an additional hour at night to each of these 1,885 beershops.

Question put, “That those words be there added.”

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 181; Noes 43: Majority 138.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM said, that he had a further Amendment to propose consequent on the omission from the Bill of the 3rd sub-section of the clause. It was in these words—

ances at any of the low theatres in the large towns.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT protested against the question being decided by the experience of Leeds, and said he should take the sense of the Committee upon the question. It might be the habit at Leeds to finish business at 10 o'clock; but in his place they did not begin business till past 10 o'clock. Were they by Act of Parliament to force habits upon people to which they were unaccustomed, and which they had no desire to acquire? The hon. Member for Leeds said they must teach those people what was for their good; they must teach them to go to bed early, and, in fact, they must make all England behave as Leeds did. England might then be a paradise, perhaps; but for the present England did not desire it. He had heard that an indictment could not be drawn against a whole nation, and no more could they make a whole nation go to bed early. If they could, why had not the House of Commons been long ago the first to set the example by enacting a Bill providing that the House should go to bed at 10 o'clock? Had such a Bill been brought in he should have voted with its promoters; but to force all people to go to bed at 10 o'clock because some thought it wise to do so was, in his opinion, very unfair. The fact was, that a great part of the social life of the country was spent in taverns, and they had no right whatever to put an end to it. People met there to chat, refresh, and amuse themselves, and also to discuss the political questions of the day; and he believed that as much of the history of England had been brought about in public-houses as in the House of Commons.

MR. SAMUELSON observed that the effect of agreeing to the Amendment would be to induce every debating society to meet at public-houses, and they would stop up till all hours.

Amendment negatived.

Amendment proposed, in page 11, line 19, after the word "calling," to insert the words "or attending any theatre."
—(*Mr. Secretary Bruce.*)

MR. BAINES said, he was strongly opposed to the Amendment, than which, he thought, a greater social mischief could not be inflicted. Every hon. Member who witnessed the turn-out of per-

Mr. Baines

sons frequenting theatres must admit that a clause of this kind would have a demoralizing effect. His intention was to divide the Committee upon it.

MR. LOCKE, on the contrary, thought the local authority should have full power allowed it of affording any reasonable facilities of this kind. He spoke, of course, for London, and did not pretend to know anything about Leeds. With respect to London, however, it was absolutely necessary that public-houses should be allowed to keep open after 12 o'clock. He was quite familiar with the views of the hon. Member for Leeds on these questions. He once had to sit with him on the same Committee for six weeks, and during that time the hon. Member opposed every proposition that was likely to make people comfortable. He never in his life heard him utter a word that would tend to make our passage through this life agreeable. His hon. Friend was strong on the subject of closing public-houses on Sundays; yet he knew that Sunday newspapers were made up on Saturday night, and Monday newspapers on Sunday night, and probably the hon. Member did not mind reading his Monday's paper. Yet in these matters there was always one class that was selected for attack. People like the hon. Gentleman were so much wrapped up in themselves that they thought of nobody else. Why should they? So far as London was concerned, it would be extremely inconvenient if the dreadful people whom he saw wandering through the streets on their return from the theatres should be starved by Act of Parliament—sent to bed with nothing to eat or to drink. In London these places and means for obtaining refreshment had been in existence from time immemorial, and men like Johnson, and many others of the highest eminence in literature, whose names would live when that of the hon. Member for Leeds was forgotten, had passed large portions of their lives there, among those whom their learning and their conversation attracted around them. The country was most certainly opposed to all legislation of the kind, and he hoped the Committee would not allow Leeds to legislate for it—upon this question, at any rate.

MR. COLLINS said, he thought it objectionable to allow exemptions to be made in favour of persons attending any

particular class of amusement or entertainment; but if those who had been taking part in the performances themselves were meant, he could understand it.

MR. BRUCE observed that when the Early Closing Act of 1864 was introduced it was held that so great a change should not be carried into effect without its being alleviated by certain conditions. Consequently, the local authorities were empowered to grant certain exemptions. The present Bill also would effect great changes. He had been informed that it was the general desire of the publicans of the metropolis that their houses should be closed at 12 o'clock. ["No, no!"] That statement had been made to him by metropolitan Members and other gentlemen; but it had also been represented to him that great inconvenience would result to those who frequented theatres, if they should not have the means of obtaining refreshment when they closed. He wished that the theatres closed earlier than they did. The people would enjoy themselves much better if the example of other great capitals was followed, and the performances were brought to a close at about half-past 10 o'clock. The national habits, however, could not be suddenly changed by legislative enactment; and he thought that some concession might be made in the present instance. That concession, however, would only be made by the local authorities when they were satisfied that the social habits of the people required it.

SIR HENRY HOARE hailed with great satisfaction the assurance of the right hon. Gentleman that he would maintain the Amendment. On Saturday last, when some discussion arose as to the closing of public-houses in the metropolis, he assured the Committee that a clause providing exemptions in certain places should be brought forward; and it was extremely satisfactory to know that he would keep his promise, and would not defer to the expression of individual opinion. He (Sir Henry Hoare) protested in the name of the constituency he represented at the change of the hours for closing from 1 to 12 o'clock. It had always been said, both out-of-doors and in-doors, that it was the interest of the licensed victuallers to keep their houses open until 1 o'clock; but he asserted that it was the interest of the public

that they should be kept open until that hour. He ventured to prophesy that the closing of these houses at 12 o'clock would result in great disturbance. ["Oh, oh!"] That was his opinion, and he had a right to express it, notwithstanding the murmurs of hon. Gentlemen from Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Lancashire. It was very possible that the histrionic performances at Leeds might be of a very low and inferior order, and that consequently it was wise to discourage the population from attending them. He was sure that the metropolis would protest against the closing of public-houses at 12 o'clock.

MR. WINGFIELD BAKER thought the introduction of the word "theatre" was very inconsistent, and an after-thought of the framers of the Bill. It was making exceptions in favour of the chief causes of late closing. He understood that the object of the Bill was to put places of refreshment and, incidentally, of amusement under better regulations, and held that it would be unwise to introduce the proposed exemptions with reference to them.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN said, that if there was any place in which public-houses ought not to be open at unreasonable hours it was the vicinity of theatres. The clause, in fact, with this addition, provided that public-houses should be open just at the time when they should be shut.

MR. WATNEY reminded the Committee that this clause was the result of a compromise. The hour of closing was fixed at 12 o'clock on the express understanding that large discretion would be allowed in such cases as those under discussion.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The Committee divided:—Ayes 124; Noes 96: Majority 28.

COLONEL BARTTELOT said, the right hon. Gentleman having carried that Amendment could not well stop there but should extend the indulgence to every place of amusement. It would be a monstrously hard thing if people returning from a theatre were to be supplied with refreshment, whilst those who were returning from a concert or other place of amusement of a perfectly legitimate character—from Exeter Hall, for instance, in which he thought that per-

haps his hon. Friend the Member for Leeds might be interested—were precluded from it. He would, therefore, move to add to the Amendment just carried the words, “or other places of amusement”—he meant “lawful” amusement.

MR. SCLATER - BOOTH observed that the House of Commons was neither a theatre nor a place of amusement, and therefore, even with this Amendment, hon. Members might not be able to get their refreshments at the stall in the lobby.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT complained that an indulgence was granted to theatres which was denied to benefit societies and workmen's clubs.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT thought so too, and hoped his hon. and learned Friend would renew his Motion on the Report. If he did so, he would certainly support him. While he was in favour of retaining the pains and penalties, he had no confidence in the hour regulations. He would in all such matters trust to the good sense of the people themselves, and give them that amount of liberty which they required.

Amendment negatived.

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, verbal Amendments made in the clause, consequent upon his Amendment.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON then proposed as an Amendment in page 12, line 13, to alter the metropolitan area by leaving out the words “Metropolitan Police District,” in order to insert—“parishes mentioned in Schedules A and B of the Metropolis Local Management Act.”

MR. BRUCE said, the other was the area mentioned in the Early Closing Act, and as it worked well he did not see any reason for making a change.

Amendment negatived.

In reply to Mr. ASSHETON,

MR. BRUCE explained that the Court of Petty Sessions mentioned in the Act was that Court which was called at regular times, and which all the justices might attend, as distinguished from any casual meeting of justices in a magisterial capacity.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 27 (Amendment of law as to refreshment-houses).

Colonel Barttelot

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that before it was put to the Committee he wished again to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the fact that in several parts of the country the publicans had refreshment-houses apart from the public-houses, by which they were enabled to evade the provisions of the law in respect to the closing of the former. The guests in any one of those refreshment-houses had only to apply to the attendants for beer or spirits, and they, on receiving the money for those liquors, immediately fetched them from their master's public-house. The guests were thereby enabled to continue consuming those intoxicating drinks for hours after the closing of the public-house.

MR. BRUCE said, the subject was one well worthy consideration. Those refreshment-rooms, however, which had a wine license had, at present, to close at the same time with the beerhouses. Those houses which merely supplied tea and coffee might be open as long as the public-houses were open, and were subject to the same regulations, and all would be under the same rule after the passing of this Act. The right hon. Gentleman then moved to add to the clause the following words:—

“And if any person keeping any such refreshment house as is mentioned in this section, sells or exposes for sale in such a refreshment house, or keeps or opens or keeps open any such refreshment house for the sale of intoxicating liquors during the time that such house is directed to be closed by this section, or during such time as aforesaid allows any intoxicating liquor to be consumed on such premises, he shall for the first offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

“Any conviction for an offence against this section shall be recorded on the license of the person convicted.”

MR. LOCKE thought that the same rule should be applied to the keepers of refreshment-houses as to the licensed victuallers, and that the recording of the conviction should be left to the discretion of the magistrate. He would therefore move as an Amendment on the Amendment the addition of the words—“unless the convicting magistrates or justices shall otherwise direct.”

MR. BRUCE said, that the Amendment of the hon. and learned Gentleman, so far from producing uniformity, would establish an entirely new principle with regard to refreshment-houses.

If his hon. and learned Friend would look to the earlier part of the Bill, he would find that wherever a licensed person sold liquor which he was not authorized to sell, or liquor to be consumed on the premises which he was only allowed to sell for consumption off the premises, these offences were to be recorded. It was proposed, on the same principle, that the convictions of refreshment-house keepers should also be recorded.

MR. LOCKE said, if it was the law already, why was it necessary to introduce the words in addition to what he was moving?

MR. BRUCE said, his hon. and learned Friend had misunderstood him. He said that in the former clauses of the Bill it was provided that convictions should be recorded. The Amendment of his hon. and learned Friend would produce diversity and not uniformity.

MR. LOCKE said, the offence of the refreshment-house keeper might be a trifling one, and a discretion ought to be left to the magistrates.

MR. COLLINS said, that Clauses 4 and 5 applied to offences which were practically wilful offences. This clause, however, applied to closing hours, and he thought the same reasons which led them to give the magistrates a discretionary power with regard to offences in the matter of closing and opening public-houses applied to refreshment-houses.

Amendment to the said proposed Amendment agreed to.

Amendment, as amended, agreed to.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Repeated Convictions.

Clause 28 (Forfeiture of license on repeated convictions).

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON moved, as an Amendment, the omission of all the clause down to "conviction," in line 43, and the insertion of the following:—(Convictions against holders of license to be recorded on his license.—Forfeiture of license.—Disqualification of holder of license.)

"(1.) Every conviction which is directed to be recorded on the license under the provisions of this Act shall be endorsed by the clerk of the court before which such conviction shall take place upon every license attached to the premises at which the offence was committed of which such person is the holder, and when any such license shall thereafter be renewed or transferred, the

record of such conviction shall appear upon such renewed or transferred license.

"(2.) Whenever the amount of penalties imposed by the convictions under the provisions of this Act so endorsed upon any license shall amount within a period of three years to the sum of thirty pounds, such license shall thereupon become *ipso facto* void.

"(3.) Whenever the penalties imposed upon any holder of a license under this Act shall amount to the sum of fifteen pounds in a period of three years, such person shall be thereupon disqualified for a period of three years from the date of such last conviction from being the holder of any license under this Act."

He said that they had now come to the clause which, after the clause relating to closing hours, was the most important part of the Bill. It related to the manner in which they proposed to record on the licenses the convictions of those who were convicted for offences under this Act. They had had one or two schemes for this object before them. They had in their recollection the scheme introduced by the right hon. Gentleman last year, which he (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson) ventured to think was a far better way of recording convictions than that proposed in the Bill. The object of his Amendment was, to make in some way the record of the convictions proportionate to the offences which were recorded. Under the cumulative penalty which he now proposed, and which was suggested last year, the smaller offences were valued against the license in proportion to the character of the offence. That, he thought, was more equal and more just than to draw a hard-and-fast line and say that three convictions which the justices might think fit to record should forfeit the license. The cumulative penalty provided that a certain number of offences, according to their merits, should forfeit the license, and in that way two or three heavy penalties would effect that result. The Bill, in its present form, required that whatever the value of the convictions, when a certain number had been recorded the license should be forfeited. That provision had been softened by the admission of words giving a permissive power to record; but still he thought the mode of record proposed in the Government Bill of last year far more satisfactory. The value of the cumulative penalty was, that small offences would have a proportionately small bearing against the value of the license; whereas under the clause as it stood they might in one

district get a bench of magistrates who felt strongly on this question, and who were prepared to record the smallest possible convictions. In another district they might have magistrates who took a different view, and thus the value of the record would be wholly different. He thought this record of convictions would work much better under the cumulative system, and he would be almost content to rely on the arguments advanced by the Home Secretary in defence of his proposal last year. He hoped the Committee would fairly consider this most important clause.

MR. H. B. SAMUELSON hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would retain his own clause, especially as they had given the magistrates the discretion of recording the offences or not. The objections of the hon. Baronet were met by the provision; the magistrates were not directed to record the conviction unless they saw fit. He did not think that magistrates would be influenced in the discharge of their duties by prejudice, and it was quite certain that small offences would not be recorded. When they had two serious offences, it was only fair that on the commission of a third the license should be forfeited.

MR. BRUCE said, that the hon. Baronet had referred in a complimentary strain to the proposal in the Bill of last year; but he must remind him that 12 months had passed since that time, and that they had gained considerable experience. They were sensible now that they must not make too large a demand upon public virtue. The Amendment of the hon. Baronet was no doubt more stringent than the clause in the Government Bill, but he did not think it would be operative if carried; and as the clause in the Government Bill would have all the practical effect that the hon. Baronet aimed at, though in a less stringent manner, he hoped his hon. Friend would not press his Amendment.

Amendment negatived.

MR. WATNEY moved, as an Amendment, in page 12, line 43, after the word "conviction," to insert—

"in cases where the Court decides not to disqualify the premises, the Court shall grant a provisional license to the nominee of the landlord or person beneficially interested in the premises until the next Brewster Sessions."

If some such Amendment were not made, the business of a public-house could not

be carried on where the publican was disqualified from holding a license, but where the house itself was not disqualified.

Amendment proposed,

In page 12, line 43, after the word "conviction," to insert the words "in cases where the court decides not to disqualify the premises, the court may grant a provisional license until the next Brewster Sessions."—(Mr. Watney.)

MR. BRUCE said, the proposal was entirely new. It asked that a house, the license of which had been forfeited, should be put in a better position than at present. To ask that on behalf of an owner who, if he had strictly discharged the duties of an owner, might have prevented the misconduct which had forfeited the license, was to ask for an amount of indulgence which he thought the Committee would not grant. Without any such provision, it would be open to the magistrates, at the licensing Sessions, to grant a new license in the usual manner to a new tenant.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that that could not be done under the existing law, except on the annual licensing day. A house, therefore, might be virtually disqualified for nine or ten months, even though it had been specially exempted from disqualification. Unless it were allowed to be carried on under a temporary license, the business belonging to it would go elsewhere, and the value of the goodwill would be seriously depreciated.

MR. DODSON said, it was not necessary to put a house in a more favourable position than it occupied under the existing law.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT regarded the Amendment as perfectly monstrous, as it would put the licensing power into the hands of the landlord of the house, who was an interested party.

MR. HENLEY thought that there should be some provision in the Bill to prevent the disqualification of such houses. Suppose a public-house in the close neighbourhood of a railway station, and that travellers arriving at the station required refreshments and could not obtain them, the house where they expected to get them being shut up. He (Mr. Henley) was of opinion that the licensing authority should be at liberty to put some properly qualified person in to keep and conduct the house for the public accommodation, such per-

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson

son not being a nominee of the disqualified publican, for it would be a great public inconvenience if a house were closed for eight or nine months.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON ventured to think that they would perpetrate an absurdity if they did not retain stringency in the clause.

MR. WHITBREAD suggested that the Amendment might be amended by the substitution of the word "may" for "shall," and thus meet the objection. If this Bill passed, disqualification might happen at all times of the year, and be productive of great injustice.

MR. BRUCE did not concur in the opinion of his hon. Friend relating to disqualification.

MR. LOCKE objected to the view taken by the right hon. Gentleman on this question. Under this Bill a public-house would be prevented from carrying on business for a number of years.

MR. WATNEY said, he would amend his Amendment by substituting the word "may" for "shall," as suggested by the hon. Member for Bedford (Mr. Whitbread). The Amendment would in that case run thus—"In case the Court decides not to disqualify the premises, the Court 'may' in its discretion grant a license."

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY was of opinion that the owner of the premises, who really had the control of his tenant, should not be free from responsibility if the house continued to be badly conducted.

MR. BRUCE adhered to the clause as it stood. He saw no hardship whatever in depriving a house of its license if there were three convictions recorded within the space of five years. It was most important in the public interest that such houses should be closed, and placed on the same footing as unlicensed houses.

MR. R. N. FOWLER was glad to see that the right hon. Gentleman was determined to adhere to the original proposition of the Bill.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 78; Noes 118: Majority 40.

Clause 29 (Conviction after five years not to increase penalty).

MR. WATNEY moved as an Amendment in page 13, line 9, to leave out the

word "five" and insert "three." Licenses were granted annually, and penalties entailing forfeiture of licenses should not be held over for so long a period as five years.

MR. BRUCE could not consent to the alteration. He thought five years was not too long a period for a magistrate to consider in judging of the character of a publican.

Amendment negatived.

MR. RAIKES moved in page 13, line 10, the omission of the words "to an increased penalty," with the view of substituting "or the premises occupied by him to such forfeiture or disqualification as aforesaid." He thought where five years had elapsed since a conviction for any offence under this Act had taken place, the fact of such conviction should not in any degree tend, as regarded premises or disqualification, to the injury of the licensed person.

MR. BRUCE said, the Amendment was altogether unnecessary. Disqualification could only take place where three offences had taken place within a given time—namely, five years.

Amendment negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 30 (Omission to record conviction on license); and Clause 31 (Penalty for defacing record of conviction on license) *agreed to.*

House resumed.

Committee report Progress; to sit again *this day.*

And it being now Seven of the clock, the House suspended its Sitting.

The House resumed its Sitting at Nine of the clock.

SUPPLY.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow*, at Twelve of the clock.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (LICENSING)

BILL—(*Lords*)—[BILL 198.]

(*Mr. Secretary Bruce.*)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Entry on Premises.

Clause 32 (Entry on premises by inspectors and constables).

MR. LOCKE proposed, in page 13, line 26, to leave out "a constable," and insert "an officer of Excise." He thought it would be better to have an officer of Excise to examine any public-house or hotel, if he had reasonable ground to suppose that liquors were kept in them for an unlawful purpose, than any constable or member of the police force.

MR. BRUCE said, the power of visiting hotels and public-houses by constables had been in existence for the last 30 years, and was inserted in various Acts of Parliament. Since that period no complaint had ever been made of the power being abused, and he was of opinion it would be better to leave it as it now stood than transfer it to officers of Excise.

Amendment negatived.

MR. WATNEY proposed as an Amendment in page 13, line 26, after "all," to insert "reasonable."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, the Amendment was inconsistent, for the police might construe it to mean whenever they had what they might call a reason.

Amendment negatived.

MR. RAIKES moved in page 13, line 27, after "every," to insert "public," so as to protect the family of the licensed victualler from unnecessary annoyance.

MR. CAWLEY said, the Amendment would lead to a room in which improper proceedings were going on being marked "private," as, indeed, was now sometimes done with regard to gambling.

MR. BRUCE also objected to the Amendment upon the ground that if it were carried all liquor liable to seizure would be sure to be stowed in the private part of the house, and there would be no security against an infringement of the law.

Amendment negatived.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON moved in page 13, line 36, to omit "week," and insert "month." The hon. Baronet explained that the object of the Amendment was to afford officers in charge of warrants a better opportunity of visiting the premises of persons alleged to have committed offences against the Act.

Amendment negatived.

MR. LOCKE then moved to insert, in page 14, line 15, at the end of the clause, "if the convicting justice shall so order." The hon. and learned Member said, he should not think of applying that condition to the first part of the clause, but he thought it essential that it should be introduced at the end, in order that tavern-keepers might receive a fair amount of protection, particularly in cases where they chanced not to be so active as the police constables might think they ought to be. As the Bill stood, his failure to bring a candle, or a lucifer, or to omit doing anything which the constable might deem to be necessary for the furtherance of his object, would be a serious offence, and constitute a proper ground of conviction, and the conviction was to be endorsed upon his license. When the Committee remembered that only three offences were necessary in order to deprive a publican of his business and means of livelihood, it would not deem any security too great against his being ruined for any trivial cause.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON reminded the hon. and learned Member for Southwark that he had supported him in most of his previous efforts on behalf of the publican as regarded endorsing the license, because he thought that it was now a question of one of those wilful things that should be visited with the full penalty of the law. The publican in such a case could not say that the act complained of had been done without his knowledge or consent.

MR. MUNTZ thought that if the magistrate were left to himself he would be certain to exercise a proper discretion in this matter. In many cases, however, the magistrate would be compelled to endorse the license, and that would have a cruel effect on the holder of it.

MR. BRUCE thought the distinction drawn by the hon. Baronet the Member for West Essex a perfectly just one, and it was not to the interests of the publican, or of anyone else, that conduct such as that against which the clause was directed should have a shield thrown over it. He was content to go to a division, if necessary, upon the clause as it stood.

MR. DODSON remarked that though the magistrate was not to have a discretionary power, the constable would be allowed a considerable one.

MR. COLLINS said, that the discretion for the magistrate would be as to whether he should convict or not convict. He had supported the hon. and learned Member for Southwark in his series of Amendments as to hours and the definition of "quarrelsome," as to which doubts might arise, of which the publican should have the benefit. He was aware that the acts complained of had been done; but this was a matter of complaint as to which ignorance could not be pleaded.

MR. CANDLISH hoped the right hon. Gentleman would sustain his clause. He could not see that the constable would have so much power under the clause. All he could do would be to state facts, while it would be for the magistrates to interpret them.

MR. RAIKES remarked that it was very hard that the holder of a license should be punished by the endorsement of it for an offence which was only trivial.

MR. LOCKE contended that the magistrates ought to have a discretion as to endorsing the licenses with convictions of minor offences. The furnishing of a constable with an insufficient light might be a trivial and the only offence the publican had committed; and in such a case a magistrate might very well come to the conclusion that, although he would inflict a penalty, yet at the same time he would not endorse the license.

Amendment negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Registers.

Clause 33 (Register of licenses).

MR. DIMSDALE moved as an Amendment, in page 15, line 12, after "district," to insert—

"And there shall be paid to the clerk in respect of such registration the sum or fee of two shillings and six pence for every license granted or renewed."

He observed that some such provision was necessary, as the issue and renewal of licenses would entail heavy burdens on the justices' clerks.

MR. BRUCE agreed that some remuneration was due to the clerks, and would suggest that the fee should be 1s.

Amendment, as amended, agreed to.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Amendment of Law as to Grant of Licenses.

Clause 34 (Licensing committee in counties).

MR. DICKINSON moved the omission of the words, in page 15, line 14, "in counties." He asked permission to state why he preferred his Amendment to the proposition of the Government. He thought it was exceedingly desirable to keep as much as possible to the old-established authorities. The Bill would create a new authority for the purpose of confirming the licenses which had been granted, and he wished to keep up the present appellate authority of the Quarter Sessions. The proposal of the Government was, that in the larger boroughs a committee of three justices would issue licenses, and a larger body of the same justices would confirm them; and in the second class of boroughs the confirming authority would consist of three justices of the county joined with three justices of the borough. He proposed that the Court of Quarter Sessions should decide appeals, but that the justices voting in respect to them should not exceed 10 in number, and should have been appointed for that purpose. Also in boroughs the appeals should be decided at the Quarter Sessions by justices appointed to discharge that duty. At present the clerk of the peace disposed of all questions connected with the granting of licenses, and he saw no reason why that officer should receive extra payment for performing that duty. All these things might be avoided by making the one Court uniform for the entire county.

MR. CAWLEY said, he had an Amendment which was to leave out the first three lines of the clause, which provided for the appointment of a standing committee to confirm the grant of new licenses, but it appeared it was to have nothing to do with renewals. Now, he was at a loss to see what means this standing committee could have of judging whether the magistrates who granted the license in the first instance were right or wrong in their decision. He assumed the standing committee was to be a substitute for the Court of Quarter Sessions; but if there was still an appeal to that tribunal—which he would wish to get rid of—then he could not see what could be the possible use of the committee. He would therefore like to get rid of this appellate Court altogether.

MR. BRUCE, while admitting that in the rural districts three or four magistrates generally performed all the work with unanimity and satisfaction, remarked that in some cases the wisest magistrates were overruled in the issue of licenses by their colleagues. The object of the plan proposed by the Government, therefore, was, by constituting a committee of the leading magistrates in the county to review the decision of the licensing magistrates, to give the people confidence that no licenses would be improperly granted. With regard to the proposal of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Stroud, he could not but look upon it with favour, as it was almost identical with one of his own contrivance; but it was open to this objection—that it would bring together too large a number of magistrates, so that the tribunal would become an unwieldy one. On the whole, he considered the plan of the Government the most satisfactory one.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he concurred in the views of the right hon. Gentleman. Those who had experience of the Courts of Quarter Session knew that you could always put your finger on a few magistrates who did the whole work of the county.

MR. BRUCE said, he forgot to mention, with respect to renewals, that he thought the best course was to leave them where they were, it being desirable in the case of vested interests to have the matter argued by barristers.

Amendment negatived.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON then moved the insertion, in page 15, line 14, after "Counties," of the words "and Boroughs," the effect of which would be to place the review of all licenses, whether granted in counties or in boroughs, in the hands of one and the same committee.

MR. BRUCE said, that the Amendment of the hon. Baronet was not required, for the experiment of having a committee had been already tried with success in some of the larger boroughs. In these cases a small number of the best and most active magistrates were chosen, and they dealt with the question of granting and renewing licenses; and although the general body of the magistrates had power to reverse their de-

cisions, such a power was rarely exercised.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER moved as an Amendment, in page 15, line 14, to leave out from "a grant of," to "new licenses," in line 17, page 17, and insert—

"and boroughs the licensing authority shall be composed of not less than three or more than six justices, as may be determined by a Secretary of State, such justices to be appointed by the justices having jurisdiction therein from among themselves, with whom shall be associated for all purposes of a licensing authority a like number of ratepayers, who shall be elected for that purpose by the ratepayers in each borough or petty sessional division in counties, in like manner and under the same regulations as guardians for the relief of the poor are elected; the licensing authority to appoint one of their body to act as chairman, who upon all occasions shall have a second or casting vote; the quorum of such licensing authority shall be three members; the election to take place in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and afterwards in the same month in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every third year afterwards, the retiring members, whether justices or elected ratepayers, to be eligible to be re-elected. If from any cause any member may not have been appointed or elected to succeed the retiring members, such members may continue to act until their successors are appointed or elected. Any vacancies arising from death, resignation, or other causes may be from time to time filled up in manner similar to that in which the member was elected whose place has to be supplied. The clerk of the petty sessional division or of the borough justices, as the case may be, shall perform all such duties in relation to the licensing authority as he is required by law to perform in relation to the justices, or as nearly thereto as circumstances require."

The hon. Baronet said, that the Amendment which he had proposed was the backbone of the Bill which he had placed upon the Table of the House, and which he had long wished to have an opportunity of discussing. The real question was whether, in this important matter of licensing, they could trust the people themselves. His right hon. Friend the Home Secretary stated on Saturday last that there was a strong opinion pointing in the direction of the Amendment. It was true that his right hon. Friend was speaking of hours; but what applied to hours was equally applicable to the issue of licenses. He said that there was no one more interested than the inhabitants of a place in the hours of closing, and that there would be a great advantage in leaving

that question to be decided by those who were elected by and were conversant with the wants of the public; and if that principle were applicable to hours it was still more applicable to the granting of licenses. The power which he proposed to give the people was a very small one; and he could not conceive why the elected representatives of the people should not be associated with the justices in this matter. His right hon. Friend had admitted that the number of magistrates who attended the licensing courts was small, and that among them were very often to be found magistrates influenced by carelessness, indifference, and jobbery; and when a Secretary of State said that, it appeared to him (Sir Robert Anstruther) that it was a strong argument in favour of his proposition. If he found any support he should certainly take the sense of the Committee upon it.

MR. BRUCE said, that his hon. Friend had said with great truth that this was the backbone of the Bill which he (Sir Robert Anstruther) had introduced into the House; and he would therefore admit that it was hardly proper to discuss in Committee on this Bill another Bill which was inconsistent with its essential principle. His hon. Friend proposed that the body which was to exercise the licensing authority should be composed one-half of persons elected by the ratepayers. He (Mr. Bruce) did not say that in all cases it would be bad, but he thought that on the whole it would be a dangerous principle to admit. In the borough with which he was connected, out of 60 public-houses, no less than 50 were in the possession of one brewer. Let them conceive the influence which would be exerted for the purpose of having on the licensing authority members who were in the interest of that brewer. This proposal would lead to constant struggles between those who were in favour of reducing the public-houses and those who were not, and he therefore could not accept it.

MR. B. SAMUELSON said, he felt that the proposal of his hon. Friend was in conformity with the traditions of local government in this country. There was a strong feeling in many parts of the country in its favour, and unless some control was given to the inhabitants of the various districts they would have year after year the Bill of his hon.

Friend the Member for Carlisle brought forward. If they did not concede to the inhabitants some control over this matter of licensing, they would be obliged to resort to that measure. He felt convinced that the country would be disappointed if they passed this Bill without giving some control to the ratepayers, and he regretted that the Government had not introduced some clauses for that purpose, and also for continuing the suspensory power of last Session.

Amendment proposed,

In page 15, line 14, to leave out from the words "a grant of," to the word "Committee," in line 16, inclusive, in order to insert the words "and boroughs the licensing authority shall be composed of not less than three or more than six justices as may be determined by a Secretary of State, such justices to be appointed by the justices having jurisdiction therein from among themselves, with whom shall be associated for all purposes of a licensing authority a like number of ratepayers, who shall be elected for that purpose by the ratepayers in each borough or petty sessional division in counties, in like manner and under the same regulations as guardians for the relief of the poor are elected."—(Sir Robert Anstruther.)

MR. COLLINS said, they had not had much assistance from the front Opposition bench in the conduct of this Bill. He saw that the hon. Member for Clackmannan (Mr. Adam) had taken the position of Leader of the Opposition, and he should be glad to hear his opinion on the subject.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, that the proposal of the hon. Baronet had received a considerable amount of support out-of-doors, and that was more than could be said for the scheme of the right hon. Gentleman. Then, again, it was said there were difficulties in the scheme of his hon. Friend the Member for Fifeshire. Of course there were. There were difficulties in most schemes. The whole thing itself was a difficulty and an anomaly, and the trade was in an anomalous position altogether. All he could say was, that there was a growing opinion in favour of giving a majority of the ratepayers a control over the licensing system, and he should certainly support the modification of it contained in the proposal of his hon. Friend, if he went to a division.

MR. GREGORY said, the Amendment recognized the representative principle introduced by the hon. Baronet (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) in his *Permissive Liquor Bill*—a principle which, if enacted,

would bring influences to bear on the action and decisions of the licensing board. The opponents of that scheme had been all along trying to eliminate and get rid of that principle, and he trusted the right hon. Gentleman who had charge of the Bill would resist the Amendment.

MR. MUNTZ said, the effect of the Amendment of the hon. Baronet would be to give a perfect control over the licensing system to the hands of those whom it was not desirable to entrust it. They should leave the matter in the hands of the magistrates. It would not do to have one-half of the licensing board appointed by the ratepayers and the other half consisting of magistrates. They had had a similar attempt at such a composition in the proposed county boards of some time ago; but the feeling of the House was so much in favour of leaving the power in the hands of the magistrates that the scheme was defeated. If the hon. Baronet went to a division, he should certainly divide against him, and vote with the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER said, that to meet the wishes of the Committee, which he thought had lately been exhibiting a decided predilection for water, he had diluted his proposal, and instead of the proposal to have the licensing boards composed wholly of members elected by the ratepayers, he had suggested that those boards should be composed partly of justices and partly of ratepayers. After the support he had received from hon. Members behind him, he should certainly divide the Committee.

MR. BRUCE said, if the Amendment were carried, it would result not in a mere introduction of "water," but in an infusion of "beer" into the subject.

Question put, "That the words 'a new licence shall not be valid unless it is confirmed by' stand part of the Clause."

The Committee divided:—Ayes 110; Noes 38: Majority 72.

MR. DIMSDALE moved in page 16, line 3, after "assembled," to insert—

"And shall, in respect of the discharge of such duties, be entitled to such remuneration as the licensing committee or committees shall fix and determine."

Mr. Gregory

COLONEL BARTTELOT said, that in his county they paid their clerk of the peace by salary, and whether an addition should be made in consequence of these new duties was a question which required consideration.

MR. COLLINS said, the same remark applied to his county, and he should, therefore, oppose the Amendment.

Amendment negatived.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, it was with very great pleasure that he found so many friends of the principle, which he had advocated for years, present, and voting so steadily in the face of adverse majorities. They might for the time-being be beaten, but he had a firm conviction that the time was not distant when the Legislature would assent to their views. Be that as it might, those who with him thought that the decision ought not to be left in the hands of a selected and scarcely responsible body were bound to assert their principles on all fitting occasions. This was one of them, and he therefore proposed to add at the end of the clause under consideration—

"Provided that in any parish the ratepayers may by a vote taken according to the regulations in or made under the third Schedule of this Act, prevent the issue of any certificate or licenses by the licensing authority or revenue department for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the parish in which such vote is taken."

The Amendment explained itself, and he need only say that he had adopted as nearly as possible the words used by the Home Secretary himself in his Bill of last year, and he must add that he was always glad to follow the right hon. Gentleman whenever he possibly could do so. At all events, his Amendment only carried out the principle enunciated by the right hon. Gentleman last year, for the proposed Proviso would only give a veto power to the ratepayers after a certain number of licenses had been granted. The hon. and learned Member for Oxford (Mr. Harcourt) had asked why they should have legislation of this kind, and said it was not needed for Oxford. In reply, he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) might say that there were many smaller places than Oxford where the inhabitants wanted less beggary and vice and fewer public-houses; and it was rather hard that they should not have a voice and a veto upon a question which affected them so nearly, and to decide as

to the number of these houses they would permit to be opened. It had lately been said by an eminent authority that public-houses degraded and ruined those who used them. That statement was made not by any rabid advocate of the permissive or prohibitory principle, but by the leading journal of this country—a journal which, though it might be seldom far in advance, never lagged very far behind public opinion. More than that, his right hon. Friend had himself said on former occasions that the ratepayers ought to have a control in this matter, and the larger that control the better. Moreover, the numerous public meetings held in every part of the country, and the rapturous applause which greeted the speakers who advocated these principles, showed that opinion was ripening upon this question, and unless he heard some better and stronger reasons than any he had heard yet against the adoption of his addition to the clause, he should certainly take the sense of the House upon it. For his own part, he did not believe in what was called personal government, or agree in handing over such questions to the magistrates and allowing them to deal with them as they pleased. One thing he did know—the division upon the Motion would be scanned throughout the whole country more closely than any which had taken place on this Bill, and though he might be defeated, that would only be an incentive to renewed efforts to win for the people at large self-government in a matter which more deeply interested them than almost any other that could be named.

Amendment proposed,

At the end of the Clause, to add the words "Provided that in any parish the ratepayers may by a vote taken according to the regulations in or made under the third Schedule of this Act, prevent the issue of any certificate or licenses by the licensing authority or revenue department for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the parish in which such vote is taken."—(*Sir Wülfred Lawson.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."

COLONEL BARTELOT said, there were two ways of voting in that House—one was to be absent, and the other to be present. He was glad to see his hon. Friend the Member for North Hampshire (Mr. Sclater-Booth), who had presided over a conference at which the principle advocated by the hon. Baronet

was upheld, was in his place. He presumed that as those who usually occupied seats on that bench were absent, they were on the permissive side of the question. Notwithstanding the absence of those hon. Gentlemen, he believed the hon. Baronet opposite would be beaten on this question again.

MR. WHITWELL objected that the Amendment introduced a totally new principle in dealing with established and vested interests, and ought not to be adopted as it were by a side-wind, but deliberately considered in relation to all its possible consequences. He therefore moved as an Amendment to that of the hon. Baronet to add the word "new," after the words "after the issue of any."

Amendment proposed to the said proposed Amendment, after the words "issue of any," to insert the word "new."—(*Mr. Whitwell.*)

MR. BRUCE hoped that neither the hon. Member for Carlisle, by his Amendment, nor the hon. Member for Kendal, by his Amendment of that Amendment, was about to raise any discussion on the Permissive Bill, the principle of which had already engaged their attention for a sufficiently long time. By his Amendment the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle had introduced all the evils connected with the action of the ratepayers, and he had made it still more objectionable to give them the power and control he contemplated, by connecting their power with the suggestion of a wholesale confiscation of licenses. This year Government had brought forward a measure which embodied everything they thought the time was ripe for, and it certainly was not ripe for the Permissive Bill. The hon. Baronet was on that subject in advance of the age. He trusted that he would not continue to occupy the time of the Committee by further contesting the principle, but that he would allow the consideration of the Bill they were engaged upon to proceed.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH said, he hoped to have an opportunity of voting against the Amendment of the hon. Baronet; at the same time he sympathized with him in one of the sentiments to which he had given utterance—namely, his objection to the machinery of the Bill being entrusted to one body—the licensing justices—for the tendency

evinced towards that system of legislation was, he thought, to be deprecated. But the hon. Baronet proposed to substitute ratepayers for magistrates, and that in his (Mr. Selater-Booth's) opinion, would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. One was bad enough, the other worse.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER expressed surprise that the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary had mixed up the Amendment and the amended Amendment. The latter dealt only with the issue of fresh licenses, was in no degree connected with the confiscation of existing interests, and was similar in principle to one of the clauses which the right hon. Gentleman himself introduced last Session—the best part, indeed, he thought of last year's Bill. He hoped the hon. Member for Kendal would divide, in order that he might have the opportunity of giving him his support.

MR. CAWLEY thought that if the ratepayers were to have a veto given them over the issue of licenses they also should have the power to compel their issue. Any limitation of the prohibition could hardly be reconciled with strictly equitable dealing.

MR. T. E. SMITH considered that had it not been for the action of the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle, the Home Secretary would not have got so far as he had done on the question. He further believed if the right hon. Gentleman's own feelings in the matter were free, they would have something like popular control in this measure. The Amendment might be like the Permissive Bill; but the question the Committee had to decide was, whether they would admit popular influence and popular feeling into the settlement of this important issue. He believed it must be settled in that way, and he should vote for the Amendment, because he felt that the people ought to exercise a voice in dealing with this matter.

MR. BRUCE urged the Committee to proceed with the consideration of the Bill. The permissive principle had for many days occupied the time of Parliament, and in now again discussing it the hon. Baronet only injured his own cause. He recommended the Amendment to be withdrawn.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, he was much obliged to the right hon. Gentleman for his advice; but he should

conduct his own case in his own way. He wanted to know his Friends and the friends of popular control. As the right hon. Gentleman had to some extent, even in the present Bill, given indications of recognizing that principle, he was not without hope that at the last moment the right hon. Gentleman would go into the same lobby with him. If he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), as the Home Secretary alleged, were in advance of the age, the right hon. Gentleman lagged behind. As to the Permissive Bill being a measure of wholesale confiscation, he utterly denied the charge. The same accusation had over and over again been made in the journals of the trade against the right hon. Gentleman's own measure, and more especially in a letter recently published from a poor man who kept a public-house. It was not exactly correct, moreover, for the right hon. Gentleman to state that he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was going by his Amendment to substitute ratepayers for the magistracy.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT thought he could point out a way by which the hon. Baronet could carry his measure. If he would get that portion of the ratepayers who were of his opinion to ask that they might be allowed, so far as they themselves were concerned, to prohibit the use of all spirituous liquors and the entrance into all public-houses, and would be willing to inflict penalties for non-compliance upon themselves, without interfering with the rest of the community, the House would, no doubt, give a very hearty support to his measure next Session.

Question put, "That the word 'new' be there inserted."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 42; Noes 118: Majority 76.

Question put, "That the words

'Provided that in any parish the ratepayers may by a vote taken according to the regulations in or made under the third Schedule of this Act, prevent the issue of any certificate or licences by the licensing authority or revenue department for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the parish in which such vote is taken,'

be there added."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 23; Noes 128: Majority 105.

Clause agreed to.

Mr. Selater-Booth

Clause 35 (Licensing committee in boroughs).

MR. BRUCE moved in page 16, line 21, to leave out "time of," and insert "commencement of the time appointed for;" in line 22, "fifteen borough," and insert "ten;" in line 23, after "justices," leave out "qualified under this Act," and insert "acting in and for such borough;" in line 27 leave out "qualified borough," and insert after "justices," "acting in and for such borough;" in line 32, leave out "nine," and insert "seven;" and in same line after "number," insert "but no justice shall be appointed member of such committee unless he is qualified to act under this Act." Further, as the Bill came down from the Lords, it did not deal with the small boroughs, and he should therefore introduce a new clause for the purpose, which he hoped would meet it satisfactorily.

MR. DIMSDALE believed it would be found still more convenient if the number were reduced to six instead of the proposed number.

Amendments agreed to.

MR. BRUCE, in order to supply the deficiency of which he had spoken, then moved the omission of all the words from "in boroughs," page 17, line 5, to the end of the clause, and the insertion of the following:—

"In boroughs in which there are not ten justices acting in and for such borough at such time as aforesaid, new licenses shall be granted by the qualified borough justices, but the grant of a new license by such justices shall not be valid unless it is confirmed by a joint committee appointed in respect of such borough in manner hereinafter mentioned: A joint committee for any such borough as last aforesaid shall consist of three justices of the county in which such borough is situate, and three justices of the borough, but no justice shall be appointed a member of such committee unless he is qualified to act under this Act. The three county justices on a joint committee shall be appointed by the county licensing committee. The same county justices may be appointed members of more than one joint committee under this section. The borough justices on a joint committee shall be appointed by the justices of the borough for which they act, or by the majority of such justices assembled at any meeting held for that purpose. Any casual vacancy arising in the joint committee from death, resignation, or other cause, may from time to time be filled up by the justices by whom the person creating such vacancy was appointed. The quorum of the joint committee shall be five members. The joint committee shall at every meeting elect a chairman, and in the event of an equal division of the committee the chairman

shall have a second vote. Provided that so far as respects any new licenses to be granted in any borough at any general annual licensing meeting, or any adjournment thereof, held between the twentieth of August and the end of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, the following enactments shall take effect:—1. If no licensing committee has been appointed in the county in which a borough is situate, for which a joint committee is required to be appointed by this Act, the county members of the joint committee shall be appointed by the justices in quarter sessions assembled, and in any such borough as last aforesaid, any new license, if confirmed by the joint committee, shall be in force from the date of the confirmation thereof until the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. 2. All notices and ministerial acts given or done in relation to the grant of such licenses shall be valid, notwithstanding such notices may be given or acts be done before the appointment of a borough licensing committee, and the borough justices may appoint a time at which the borough licensing committee will be prepared to grant new licenses. No objection shall be made to any licenses granted or confirmed in pursuance of this section on the ground that the justices or committee of justices who granted or confirmed the same were not qualified to make such grant or confirmation. From and after the passing of this Act, the justices of a county shall not for licensing purposes, save in so far as respects the power of appointing members of a joint committee, have any jurisdiction in a borough in which the borough justices have for such purposes concurrent jurisdiction."

MR. MAGNIAC said, this was an extraordinary Amendment, for it would take the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates and give it to the county magistrates, who, if they attended at all, would only discharge their duty in a perfunctory manner. If it were agreed to, it would cause a great deal of ill-feeling. Moreover, he objected to an appeal from borough merely to county magistrates.

MR. BRUCE said, the hon. Member could hardly be aware that at the present time an appeal lay solely to the justices of Quarter Sessions. If the county justices should not attend, then the borough justices would be in a majority, and they would have no reason to complain.

MR. DIMSDALE opposed the Amendment, because he believed it would do a great injustice to borough magistrates.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON supported the Amendment, believing that the introduction of the county element into the borough licensing authority would have a beneficial result. During the whole history of this question, complaints had constantly been made of the conduct of magistrates in

small boroughs. He suggested that, in order to avoid any jealousy between the borough and county justices, it should be provided that the chairman should be the senior magistrate.

MR. SCLATER - BOOTH objected to the clause, but admitted that it was analogous to one just passed.

MR. COLLINS defended the proposal, believing it would make the borough justices act cautiously, and that an appeal would seldom be necessary.

MR. WHITWELL said, it was evidently intended to introduce into our law a totally new principle. From this Amendment it would appear that the borough magistrates were incapable of performing their own business, for the grant of a new license would not be a perfect act until it had been confirmed by a joint committee of county and borough magistrates. If agreed to, the provision would cause great dissatisfaction.

In answer to Mr. GREGORY,

MR. BRUCE said, the Bill would take away the right of appeal given by the Act of 1828, in the case in which a new license was refused.

MR. GREGORY was of opinion that that right should be preserved, and intimated his intention of moving an Amendment to provide for its continuance.

MR. R. N. FOWLER, in reply to the remarks of the hon. Baronet (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson), contended that the borough magistrates were competent to discharge the duties devolving upon them, and that they had satisfactorily done so.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 36 (Stipendiary Magistrates may act as licensing justices), verbally amended, and *agreed to.*

Clause 37 (New licenses and transfer of licenses).

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON, in moving as an Amendment in page 17, line 35, after "license" to leave out to end of sub-section, in page 18, line 4, and insert "from the holder thereof;" and in line 35, after "license" leave out "he shall" and insert—

"From the holder thereof to any other person, the person to whom the license is to be transferred, shall apply to the licensing justices at any special sessions appointed by the justices for granting

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson

such transfers of licenses, for a license authorizing such transfer, and shall satisfy the licensing justices,—1. That the holder of the license consents, or by reason of having removed from the premises or of any other cause, is not entitled to object to such transfer. 2. That the applicant has."

He said it often happened that the owner of a licensed house allowed a bad tenant to remain in possession in order finally to secure his consent to the transfer. The Amendment would enable the owner to apply for the transfer in any case where, from bankruptcy or any other cause, the occupier would not be entitled to object.

MR. BRUCE considered the case was already met by the 14th section of the Act of George IV. Still he had prepared a clause to meet the case of a man refusing to consent unless he received a money payment, but every case of real hardship would be covered either by this clause or by the present law.

MR. WETHERED asked whether the provision contemplated by the right hon. Gentleman would meet the case of a disreputable tenant who had received notice to quit, and refused to transfer the license or to get it renewed? He knew an instance in which a man who had notice to quit refused to appear, unless he got £50.

MR. BRUCE said, that they could not refuse him the right to appear to oppose the transfer; but if he did not appear at the Brewster Sessions, with the intent that the license might be lost, then an application could be made to the Special Sessions for a transfer.

MR. COLLINS said, as the Brewster Sessions were held only once a year that might involve a twelvemonth's delay.

MR. BRUCE said, that was not so, as there were eight sessions held in the year for the transfer of licenses.

Amendment negatived.

MR. PLIMSOLL moved in page 18, line 4, after "notice," the insertion of a new sub-section, providing that no application for a new license, or for the transfer of a license from some other house, shall be considered by the licensing authority unless it be accompanied by a memorial, in form given in Schedule, signed by two-thirds in number of the occupiers of all the other premises, any part of which is within 150 yards from the centre of the principal entrance door of the premises for which the original license, or removal of license, is

applied for, stating the opinion of the persons signing such memorial that a licensed public-house is required in that neighbourhood for the convenience of the inhabitants, and their approval of the premises for which the license is applied for, or to which it is proposed to remove an existing license.

MR. PIM supported the Amendment, on the ground that the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood of the house had a right to have their wishes in the matter respected.

MR. BRUCE said, that he must oppose the Amendment, for the reason that by it, within a radius of 150 yards, the inhabitants would have power to prevent the establishment of that which was assumed to be a public convenience. Moreover, many persons would desire that the public-house should be removed from their own immediate neighbourhood, for while there might be a general desire for a public-house, everyone desired that it should be placed not beside themselves, but beside their neighbours. The most fatal objection, however, to the proposal was the amount of corruption to which it would give rise. They would have the would-be publican and the existing publicans alike bribing freely, and they would have all the evils of corruption of the most extended and degrading character.

Amendment negatived.

MR. DENISON (for Sir GEORGE JENKINSON) moved in page 18, line 4, after "notice," to insert words—

"Providing that when an application was made for the transfer of a license by the owner of a public-house in consequence of the misconduct of the holder of the license, it should not be necessary for such holder to concur in the application."

His object in moving the Amendment was to ask the Home Secretary how he proposed to deal with the case if the outgoing license-holder refused to agree to transfer?

MR. BRUCE said, that a large portion of the Amendment was provided for by the Amendment of which he had given Notice. The other portion of the Amendment had been discussed and negatived.

Amendment negatived.

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, the following words were inserted at the end of the clause:—

"The provision of this section as to notices shall extend to all cases where, under the Intoxicating Liquors Act, 1828, notices are required to be served in a like form to or in the same manner as notices for new licenses."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 38 (Renewal of licenses).

MR. WATNEY moved the insertion of the following words in page 18, line 23, after "thereof:"—

"Unless such objections shall be on one of the following grounds: that the house is used as a brothel, or that the license-holder has been convicted within the previous twelve months under this Act, and,"

MR. BRUCE said, he was anxious to give the license-holders all proper protection, and therefore thought it was wrong that they should be deprived of their license without receiving notice of the charge that was brought against them. On the other hand, he desired to leave to the magistrates the fullest discretion; and where they were satisfied from the evidence before them that the house was an ill-conducted house, they should have power to forfeit the license.

Amendment negatived.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that the evidence in all cases ought to be taken on oath, whether in renewing or granting licenses.

MR. BRUCE said, he did not think that was necessary.

MR. COLLINS said, that the words of the clause were that the applicant for a renewal "need not attend in person." He wished to know if that implied that he was to be represented by an attorney; because, if so, he would be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

MR. BRUCE said, it was not intended that he should be required to be present either personally or by attorney, except where he was ordered to attend by the magistrates.

MR. COLLINS suggested that on the Report the words "in person" should be struck out.

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, the words from "adjourn," in line 28, to "sessions," in line 30, were struck out, and the following inserted:—

"On an objection being made, adjourn the granting of any license to a future day, and require the attendance of the holder of the license on such day, when the case will be heard and the objection considered, as if the notice hereinbefore prescribed had been given."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 39 (Confirmation of licenses).

MR. DICKINSON moved in page 18, line 36, to leave out from "Provided," to "aforesaid," and insert—

"And the confirming authority may award such costs as they shall deem just to the party who shall succeed in the proceedings before them."

He said that he would object to a public-house being placed next door to his own house, and he had a right to appear before the justices and justify his objection. In the case of failure, he should think it extremely hard if he had not only to pay his own costs, but the costs of the other party as well, and any compensation which the justices might think proper to give.

MR. MORRISON said, that the granting of compensation in such cases was utterly unknown to the English Constitution.

MR. MELLY hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would accept the Amendment. The clause as it stood would absolutely prevent anyone from appearing and opposing a new license. It was quite right that if they failed they should pay costs, but compensation was out of the question.

MR. BRUCE said, he had no objection to the Amendment. The object of the clause was to protect license-holders from the action of rich societies, who might use their powers in an illegitimate and vexatious manner.

MR. RAIKES hoped the Home Secretary would re-consider his decision. If the Amendment was accepted, any teetotaler or fanatic would be able to appear and object to the license.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 40 (Disqualifications for licenses), *agreed to.*

Clause 41 (Annual value necessary for grant of license).

MR. DICKINSON moved in page 19, line 42, to insert, after "thereof," the following words:—

"But no land shall be included in such premises other than any pleasure grounds, or flower or kitchen garden, yard, or curtilage usually held and occupied and used by the persons residing in and frequenting the house."

The hon. Gentleman also moved in line 43, to leave out from "if," to the word "before," in line 4, page 20, and

insert—"This section shall not come into operation till—"

Amendments agreed to.

Further Amendments made.

MR. RYLANDS moved, as an Amendment, in page 20, at end of clause, to add—

"Provided, that after the commencement of this Act no new license, and on and after the twentieth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, no renewal of a license shall be granted in respect of any premises situated within the city of London or the liberties thereof, or the Metropolitan Police District, which are not of the annual value of thirty pounds, or in respect of any premises situated beyond the city of London and the liberties thereof and the Metropolitan District, and in a town containing a population of not less than ten thousand inhabitants, which are not of the annual value of twenty pounds, or in respect of premises situated elsewhere which are not of the annual value of fifteen pounds."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, there were two points raised by the hon. Gentleman, one of which related to the annual licenses; and the effect of that would be to introduce a system which would raise the status of those licenses. He (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson) agreed with the restriction so far as it affected new licenses; but not as to the renewal of old ones, because the change would affect vested interests. He wished the right hon. Gentleman would lay down some rules as to the qualification of beerhouses.

MR. BRUCE hoped the hon. Gentleman would withdraw his Amendment. The question was one of great difficulty in reference to the question of value, and also upon other grounds. The plan now proposed had often occurred to other persons, but the circumstances of different towns varied so greatly that it was impossible to adopt any uniform scale. The great object, therefore, was to secure a body of licensing justices in whose discretion we could confide, and who would adapt the grant of licenses to those varied circumstances.

MR. RYLANDS said, that it was, in his opinion, desirable to raise the scale of the rateable value of the beer houses. He would modify his Amendment to this effect—

"That no new license be granted on and after the twentieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, to premises situated in the city of London, to houses not of the rateable value of fifteen pounds."

MR. MELLY hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would accept the Amendment, believing that it was necessary to improve the class of houses to which licenses were granted. He agreed with the restriction so far as it affected new licenses, but not as to the renewal of existing licenses, because the change would injure vested interests, which it had been practically decided not to deal with in the present Bill.

MR. W. H. SMITH said, the hon. Member, in his £30 scale, included the metropolitan police district, which extended over a great portion of the county of Middlesex and a part of Hertfordshire. That district included parts of the country quite as rural as any that could be found in Cumberland, and therefore the Amendment would be found to cause great hardship.

MR. MORRISON reminded the Committee that public-houses of the rateable value of 6s. per week must of necessity belong to a very low class.

MR. BRUCE said, on the contrary, that many of the prettiest and best-conducted village inns were valued for rateable purposes at a much lower rate.

MR. COLLINS said, that in the northern counties of England and in Wales such a regulation would be simply monstrous. In Cumberland, for instance, a man might have to walk 10 miles over a mountain, and then have six or seven miles on the other side. There might not be more than 200 inhabitants, and the rateable value of licensed houses would therefore be necessarily very low. But the necessity for the houses themselves, as places for rest and refreshment, was very great, and if the Amendment was passed, the traveller would in future be deprived of both.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that early in the present year he had placed himself in communication with the chief constables of the counties throughout England on that subject, and the information he had received from them was to the effect that it would be possible to lay down a general rule on the subject of rateable value. While considering, therefore, that it was desirable that the amount should be raised in order to improve their character in future—for property and structural qualifications formed the basis of the licensing system in the colonies, he thought the amount proposed by the hon. Member

for Warrington too high, and would suggest that the maximum rateable value might be fixed at £12 for old houses; while a higher value might be fixed as the future qualifications for new houses.

MR. WHITWELL considered that a higher standard should be fixed on, especially with regard to beerhouses.

MR. BRUCE said, that if such a rule had been in operation three years ago, many of these houses would never have been in existence at all. A Return had been made in 1867 of the number of public-houses in the whole of the country. They were, excluding beerhouses, 68,000; of these there were 29,300 under the rateable value of £15, and among them were many of the most respectable houses that could be found in the villages of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. In 1867 the number of houses rated under £10 was 8,250, and of houses above £15, 21,051. So that the hon. Member for Warrington would see that his figures were too high.

MR. RYLANDS said, that his Motion had reference to the future, not to the past.

Amendment negatived.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 42 (Regulations as to licenses).

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER hoped that the Amendment he was about to propose would meet with the support of the Home Secretary. It was, in page 20, line 10, after "licenses," to insert—

"From and after the passing of this Act no new or additional license for the sale of any kind of intoxicating liquor shall be granted in any licensing district which shall cause the number of licensed houses to be in excess of the proportion of one to every one thousand of the population in urban districts, or of one to every five hundred of the population in rural districts: Provided, That in any rural district where there is no house licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor by retail nearer than three miles by the nearest existing road to another such licensed house, the licensing authority may grant a license for such district, although the population may be less than five hundred in number."

MR. BRUCE opposed the Amendment. Many most respectable houses in Wales, Yorkshire, Devonshire, and other thinly peopled districts were situated in districts where, within the area mentioned, there was not the number of inhabitants required by the Amendment, and yet no one could doubt that they were not only useful but neces-

sary for the purpose of affording refreshment to the tourists who visited the neighbourhood.

MR. MORRISON said, that Parliament having, in his opinion, wisely determined that there should be a monopoly in the sale of intoxicating liquor, it was desirable for the sake of morality that the trade should be kept in the hands of respectable and solvent traders who had an interest in conducting their business with due regard to the requirements of society, and that everything in the shape of Tom and Jerry shops, which did the real mischief, should be kept down.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY said, that if the spirit of the clause was to be carried out the wording should be materially altered.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER said, he was prepared to make the alteration which the right hon. Gentleman thought necessary.

Amendment negatived.

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, Amendment made, in page 20, line 13, by inserting after "state,"—

"Provided, That licenses granted at any general annual licensing meeting or adjournment thereof between the twentieth August and the end of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, shall be in the forms heretofore in use, but any conditions contained in any license so granted which are contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be of no effect."

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, another Amendment made, by inserting at end of clause—

"The Commissioners of Inland Revenue may alter the form of any license granted by them for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in such manner as they may think expedient, for the purposes of bringing such form into conformity with the law for the time being in force."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 43 (Six-day licenses).

MR. DICKINSON moved a series of Amendments, to the effect that the justices, on application of the publican, should be empowered to insert in the license that the holder was entitled to close during a period of not less than two hours earlier than the usual closing hour of the district, or during that period and the whole of Sunday. The hon. Gentleman said it was merely an extension of the principle of the licensing early closing system, and in such cases he contemplated proportional reduction of license duty.

Mr. Bruce

MR. F. S. POWELL thought the principle of the Amendment good; but then there must be a fixed hour at which the publican should close, without caprice or changing fancy.

MR. LOCKE objected to the Amendment. There were many licensed victuallers at present who conducted their business for comparatively short periods of the day. If the Amendment were carried their license duty must be reduced, though from the situation of the houses they were able to take more money than those who remained open during the ordinary hours prescribed by law.

MR. BRUCE said, that in the City of London there were many houses that closed at 6 o'clock, and they, of course, would claim exemption from proportional duty if the Amendment were sanctioned.

MR. COLLINS would allow houses to close at the earliest hours named in the Bill for particular districts, without reference to the absolute hour fixed for closing by the licensing justices, but there should be no abatement of the duty.

Amendment negatived.

Clause amended, and *agreed to*.

Legal Proceedings.

Clause 44 (Summary proceedings for police offences, penalties).

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON moved as an Amendment in page 21, line 25, at the end of sub-section 3, the insertion of the following:—

"And in all cases of summary proceedings under this Act the defendant shall, if he so require it, be allowed to give evidence."

It was, in his opinion, a very important improvement in the Bill, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department would accept it.

Amendment proposed,

In page 21, line 25, after the word "complainant," to insert the words "and in all cases of summary proceedings under this Act, the defendant shall, if he so require it, be allowed to give evidence."—(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*.)

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY considered the principle involved in the Amendment a most important one, and that if adopted it ought to be extended to other cases.

MR. BRUCE replied that the proposal would make a very considerable

change in the present law, and ought not, therefore, to be dealt with in this way.

MR. SERJEANT SIMON thought the Amendment a very important one, and reminded the Committee that whenever a charge was made against an individual he was allowed to give an explanation.

MR. BRUCE said, that the adoption of such a principle would make a great change in their criminal law, and at that time of the night it could not be carefully considered. Besides, the hon. Baronet ought to have given Notice of his intention to bring it forward.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON replied that if it were not a proper time for discussing an Amendment, it was not a proper time for considering a clause of so important a Bill.

MR. BRUCE reminded the hon. Baronet that it was a very proper time to discuss the details or principle of the Bill, but not for the introduction and adoption of a new principle in their criminal law.

MR. CAWLEY observed that the Amendment did not introduce a new principle; and he ventured to say that the truth was much more likely to be got at by cross-examining members of the defendant's family, when that could be done, than by examining those who were brought against them.

Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 68; Noes 51: Majority 17.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 45 (Appeal to quarter sessions); and Clause 46 (Continuance of license during pendency of an appeal), *agreed to*.

Clause 47 (Exclusion of certiorari).

MR. RAIKES, in moving the omission of the clause, said, he objected to the exclusion of appeal and certiorari.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the clause.

Amendment *negatived*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clause 48 (Record of convictions).

On the Motion of Sir HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON, Amendment made, by inserting in the clause words providing that notice should be given to the owner of a house of each conviction of his tenant under the Bill.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 49 (Regulations for the protection of owners of licensed premises).

MR. DODSON pointed out that there were three offences, the commission of either of which entailed the necessary forfeiture of a license and the disqualification of the premises until the next Brewster Sessions. In that case the owner had no means of protecting himself, as the forfeiture followed the first offence. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would take into consideration the expediency of adding another clause to the Bill, or introducing an Amendment by which the owner of premises, the license of which had been forfeited by the first offence of the tenant, should be enabled to obtain at least a provisional transfer of the license to another tenant.

MR. BRUCE said, that was a matter which he would take into consideration before bringing up the Report.

MR. WETHERED wished to protect the license against forfeiture for the first offence, without leaving the magistrates any discretionary power, as, for instance, in the case where a beer-seller sold spirits. With that view, he would move as an Amendment, in page 24, line 23, after "made," insert "was a first offence or."

MR. BRUCE said, he could not accept the proposal of the hon. Gentleman, but he would again promise to consider the point raised by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Sussex.

Amendment *negatived*.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH said, it was now two o'clock, and he would suggest that the Chairman report Progress.

MR. RATHBONE thought it strange that the only Gentleman on the front Opposition bench should appear here for the sake of obstruction.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH denied that he wished to obstruct the Bill, but exhausted nature required rest, and as hon. Members had been in the House until past 4 o'clock on the previous evening, he thought it was now time to bring the discussion to a close.

MR. COLLINS hoped something would be done to relieve the owner, who was at present completely in the hands of the tenant, who might, by allowing the license to drop, injure the value of the property.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM explained that the object of the clause was to give

the owner the right of appeal where the license was forfeited on account of the first offence of the occupier.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON moved as an Amendment, in line 32, after "void," insert—

"And the Court shall have power to grant on application by such owner or mortgagee, a conditional license to a new tenant to be approved of by the Court, for such house, which conditional license shall be in force until the then next annual licensing day."

MR. BRUCE said, he could not accept the Amendment, and that the question had already been discussed.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON wished to impress upon the right hon. Gentleman that a man might be deprived of the value of his property by the want of power to put in a temporary tenant.

Amendment *negatived*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clause 50 (Evidence of endorsements and register).

On the Motion of Mr. WATNEY, an Amendment made by inserting in page 24, line 40, before "the registers," the words "Where the license is not produced."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 51 (Saving for other Acts) *agreed to*.

MR. RYLANDS suggested that the time had now come (10 minutes past 2) to report Progress.

MR. BRUCE said, that there were still one or two questions which they might settle at the present Sitting.

Miscellaneous.

Clause 52 (Disqualification of justices).

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, Amendment made by inserting in page 25, line 10, after "act," the words—

"Except in cases where the offence charged is that of being found drunk in any highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on any licensed premises, or of being guilty while drunk of riotous or disorderly conduct or of being drunk while in charge of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam-engine, or of being drunk when in possession of any loaded firearms."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 53 (Extension of jurisdiction of justices), *agreed to*.

Clause 54 (Evidence), *struck out*.

Clause 55 (Avoidance of excise license on forfeiture of license); and Clause 56

Mr. Winterbotham

(Production of license by holder), *agreed to*.

Clause 57 (Ascertaining of population), *struck out*.

Clause 58 (Notices may be served by post).

MR. T. CAVE moved, in line 36, after "sent," to insert—

"Must be served personally upon any person interested in any licensed premises, and entitled to receive notice of a conviction under this Act: Provided always, That the person so entitled to receive notice shall lose his right to be personally served if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the licensing justices that he is absenting himself for the purpose of or otherwise wilfully avoiding such service, when the said notices and documents."

He said that the owner of a very valuable property might be on the Continent, and might never receive the notice through the post. On his return he might find that his property was seriously jeopardized, and he thought, therefore, that there should be something more than the notice provided in the Bill.

MR. BRUCE said, the practice of sending notices by post had become very common, and it would impose unnecessary expense if they adopted the Amendment.

MR. WATNEY thought that at least they might go to the expense of a registered letter.

Amendment *negatived*.

MR. BRUCE moved an Amendment, in page 26, line 42, to add at end of clause—

"Where any officer or other person interested in any licensed premises is entitled to receive notice of a conviction under this Act, he shall supply his address to the clerk or other person required to send such notice; and any notice sent to such address shall be deemed to be duly served; and where no notice is supplied in pursuance of this section, all notices shall be deemed to be duly served if sent to any address which such clerk or other person, in the exercise of his discretion, believes to be the address of the person to whom the notice was so sent."

MR. WATNEY moved as an Amendment to the said proposed Amendment, that the notice be sent by post in the shape of a registered letter.

MR. BRUCE said, the cases were very rare where letters would require to be sent.

MR. COLLINS said, in ordinary cases of borough elections registered letters were sent by post, and surely there could

be no objection to conform to that usage in this case.

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 59 (Enactment as to schedules), *agreed to*.

Clause 60 (Saving of certain rights).

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON hoped the House would listen to him for a few minutes. They had now arrived at a part of the Bill which he thought would affect very seriously a very large class of the community. By this clause they would be enabling a very large class of persons to take out grocers' spirit licenses; and although he had no fear that any of those persons would do anything to forfeit their licenses, still he was sure that large numbers of those grocers' shops would be created by men taking out licenses simply for the purpose of avoiding the consequences of evading the Act; and where they were trying to amend the law relating to intoxicating liquors, they were by this clause creating facilities for the sale of such liquors, and rendering the persons so selling them free from the restrictions to which publicans were subject. What, he asked, was the Beerhouse Act? They all knew what the Beerhouse Act was passed for. It was passed for the purpose—

MR. DODSON: I rise to Order, Sir. The hon. Baronet is discussing a red-letter money clause, which being recognized only as a new clause should be considered after the other clauses in the Bill.

House resumed.

Committee report Progress; to sit again upon *Monday* next.

House adjourned at a quarter before Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 3rd August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—considered in Committee—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

WAYS AND MEANS—considered in Committee—Consolidated Fund (£24,204,468).

PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2)* [284]; Statute Law Revision (Ireland)* [285].

Committee—Report—Expiring Laws Continuance* [244].

Considered as amended—Revising Barristers* [262].

Third Reading (re-committed)—Committee—Report—Considered as amended—Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment* [269].

Third Reading—Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c.* [245]; Elementary Education (Elections) (No. 2)* [281]; Income Tax Collection, Public Departments (No. 2)* [280]; Pensions Commutation Act (1871) Extension* [275]; Appointment of Commissioners for taking Affidavits* [277]; Attorneys and Solicitors Act (1860) Amendment* [282], and passed.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS—SMALL INVESTMENTS.—QUESTION.

MR. T. HUGHES asked the Postmaster General, Whether he intends next Session to bring in a Bill with the object of placing Consols within reach of small investors through the agency of the Post Office?

MR. MONSELL said, he appreciated the importance of the matter to which the hon. and learned Gentleman had referred. There was no doubt that such a scheme as he suggested would confer a very great advantage on persons who had small savings, and that the political importance of increasing the number of investors in the funds would also be very great. He had considered the question a few months ago, and was satisfied there would not be the slightest difficulty in the Post Office carrying it out; but he must remind his hon. and learned Friend that an attempt in the same direction was made three years ago by his noble Friend the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. His proposal was to extend the limits of the amounts to be received by the Post Office Savings Banks; but he was compelled to abandon the measure in consequence of the opposition it met with at the banks. All he could say to the hon. and learned Member was, that he would consult with his right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, but at present he could not make any promise to bring in a Bill next Session.

ARMY—REGIMENTAL CANTEENS AT GIBRALTAR.—QUESTION.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN asked the Surveyor General of Ordnance,

Whether any recent arrangements have been made to establish at Gibraltar a similar system of regimental canteens to that which has worked successfully at Malta and elsewhere?

SIR HENRY STORKS replied that the canteens at Gibraltar were now worked on the regimental system.

CATTLE DISEASE.—QUESTION.

COLONEL BARTELOT asked the Vice President of the Council on Education, What steps he has taken or is taking to prevent the spread of the cattle disease? Very great excitement prevailed throughout the country because several cases of disease had occurred at Newcastle, Leith, Hull, and Hartlepool.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he could only reply by repeating the answer he had given to the House a few days ago. The interest in the subject was, however, so great that he could not be at all surprised that the Question had been put to him again. The seventh cargo of diseased animals had arrived at our ports. Two of them had arrived at Deptford, one at Hull, one at Leith, two at Newcastle, and one at Hartlepool. Four of these cargoes came direct from Cronstadt—namely, those arriving at Deptford, Hull, and Leith. Three others came from Hamburg. In the first cargo the animals were Russian animals; in the last two cargoes—certainly in the Hartlepool cargo, and he believed also in the Newcastle cargo—there were no Russian animals. The steps taken were these—the import was entirely prohibited from Russia. It was a most serious matter to prohibit entirely the German import. The effect of prohibition would be immensely to diminish the supply of meat in the country, but more especially in London, and nothing but the most absolute necessity would justify it. In consequence, however, of its being clear that the cattle plague must exist at Hamburg—although he was informed that the German authorities themselves did not believe it to exist there—it had been thought right to cancel the Order admitting animals from Schleswig-Holstein into the interior of this country. And, further, an Order had been issued that all sheep coming from Germany must be slaughtered at the port of landing. Special

Sir David Wedderburn

directions, moreover, had been given to the Inspectors to watch the cargoes coming from Hamburg. He was very glad to have that opportunity of removing a misconception which existed with regard to the late import of Schleswig-Holstein animals into the Port of London. It must not be supposed that the large import of animals took place solely in consequence of the relaxation of the Order a month ago, and the admission of the animals into the interior. The importation of them had just begun, and consequently they would not have come, under any circumstances, before, though it was true that it would be more convenient to the trade, and probably more profitable, that they should go into the interior without restriction. The fact was, the Government was placed in a most difficult position between, on the one hand, the natural fear of the home producers, and, on the other, the idea that the restriction had something to do with the high prices of meat. But if he had done what he had been asked to do—that was, if he had allowed all German animals to be taken into the interior—he could not see what would have prevented the cattle plague from spreading all over the country. The disease generally took, at least, seven days to make itself evident, and as the passage was only one of three or four days' duration from Hamburg, it was evident that but for the restriction the disease would have spread over the country.

COLONEL BARTELOT hoped that the right hon. Gentleman and his Colleagues would continue to use every effort to prevent the introduction of the disease into the country.

WRITERS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER appealed to the hon. Member for Chatham (Mr. Otway), who had a Notice on the Paper that he would call the attention of the House, on going into Committee of Supply, to the position of the writers employed in the Government Offices—not to stand in the way of the Votes in Supply being proceeded with. As an inducement to the hon. Gentleman not to bring his subject forward, he might explain that it had been arranged that the writers who were in the employment of the Crown on 4th

June, 1870, should retain all their payments without any diminution whatever; and they would retain all their privileges as to holidays. What they would lose would be the increments which they had had; these would cease and determine. If by inadvertence any person had lost anything, he had only to apply to Government and the matter would be put right. As to the future, they had the option, where there was an increment, of receiving a gratuity on the footing of clerks on the permanent establishment whose situations were abolished. Besides that, Government was quite willing to give a favourable consideration in the matter of holidays to those who already had holidays, and to all future writers. Government was also willing to consider the propriety of placing writers who had been long in the service on the establishment.

MR. OTWAY said, that when charged with the interest of a large number of persons, he felt it rather difficult to reply to an appeal of which he had had no previous Notice, but the spirit in which the right hon. Gentleman made his statement seemed exceedingly fair, and therefore he should not, by bringing forward his Motion, put any obstacle in the way of the termination of the Business of the Session; but in case the proposed regulations should not give satisfaction, he would early next Session move for a Committee of Inquiry on the subject.

GALWAY ELECTION PETITION.—
JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.
ADJOURNED DEBATE. QUESTION.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON asked the hon. and learned Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt), Whether, considering what was said from the Treasury bench on the occasion of the late debate in reference to the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh, and considering the great inconvenience to which many hon. Members may be exposed, the hon. and learned Member intends to revive that discussion?

MR. BUTT said, he had received no Notice of this Question, and he could only repeat what he had said on Friday morning last. The matter did not rest with him, but with the House; but as far as he was concerned, he had not the slightest intention of withdrawing his Motion.

ARMY—THE 9TH LANCERS—CASE OF
LIEUTENANT TRIBE.

MR. CARDWELL desired, before the noble Lord the Member for Haddingtonshire (Lord Elcho) proceeded with his Motion respecting the case of Lieutenant Tribe, to inform him that a Court of Inquiry into the conduct of the officers had been ordered by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and that as complaints had been made against Lieutenant Tribe, that officer had been placed under arrest. It would be for the noble Lord to say whether, under these circumstances, he would proceed with his Motion.

SUPPLY.

Order for Committee read.

ARMY—THE 9TH LANCERS—CASE OF
LIEUTENANT TRIBE.

MOTION FOR PAPERS.

LORD ELCHO: Sir, at length, after months of weary waiting, I have an opportunity of calling attention to the case of Sub-Lieutenant Tribe, which, in spite of the appeal of the Secretary of State, I feel it my duty to bring forward. I can assure the House that it is with extreme reluctance that at this late period, on the 3rd of August, I stand between them and Committee of Supply. The fault, however, does not rest with me, but with Her Majesty's Government, who arbitrarily, and by a small majority of 27, in the early part of the Session, took away from us the constitutional, time-honoured privilege which Members of Parliament had heretofore enjoyed of bringing forward any grievance, on going into Supply, under which any individual or any portion of the people might happen to labour; and in so doing I am inclined to think that the Government have done much to injure the popularity of the House of Commons, for it is not as a mere legislative machine—as such, it is of a very second-rate quality—but as the free exponent of grievances and of public opinion, that the House of Commons has obtained that popularity and that position which it holds in the estimation of the people of this country and of the civilized world. So strongly, indeed, do I feel this, that if the Government should, in the next Session of Parliament, again attempt to curtail our privileges in regard to Mo-

tions on Supply, I shall myself resist such an attempt by all the means which the forms of the House admit of; and I shall be greatly disappointed if, even in the teeth of a conjunction of the Treasury and Front Opposition benches, there is not found a sufficient number of independent non-official Members to defeat it. I was anxious and determined to bring this case of Sub-Lieutenant Tribe before the House—first, because of its important bearing upon the character and future position of officers in the British Army; secondly, because this Motion is a sacred trust—a legacy bequeathed to me by my hon. and gallant Relative the Member for Bewdley (Colonel Anson), who only consented to take that care of his health, by absenting himself from the House, which was enjoined by his medical advisers, on the express promise and understanding that I would undertake his Motion; and I am sure there is not a Member of this House who does not sincerely regret the cause of his enforced absence, and that this Motion, to which he would have done so much justice, is not in his hands. His object in the Notice which he originally gave has been greatly misunderstood. It has been supposed that his intention was—and that mine now is, to question the decision of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief upon this case, and to reverse it so far as it is in the power of this House to do so. My hon. and gallant Relative, I need not say, is too good a soldier, he knows too well the value of discipline, to have entertained such an idea. Such was not, and is not, the intention of this Motion. It is a protest against *ex parte* statements in the Ministerial Press, commenting untruthfully upon the case of Sub-Lieutenant Tribe; it is a protest against the Secretary of State answering Questions in the House of Commons on a grave matter of discipline, and in a way which, though, no doubt, unintentional on his part, is calculated to leave a wrong impression and misrepresent facts, to the injury of the character of the officers of the 9th Lancers; and, lastly, it is an endeavour, by publication of the facts of the case, to do justice to a gallant regiment injured by the misrepresentations of the Press and by the answer of the Secretary of State. Sir, the current misrepresentations of which I complain may be best found in an article in *The*

Lord Elcho

Daily Telegraph, which appeared on the morning of the day on which the hon. Member for Hackney put his Question to the Secretary of State. It may, perhaps, be said—Why quote from a newspaper? But we must not forget that in the early part of the Session information as to the intentions of the Government on Irish education—although not what the French call *communiqué*—found its way into a Government paper; and information somehow does get into the Ministerial prints, and articles are written in a sense agreeable to the authorities. Besides, I cannot give the current misrepresentation in relation to the Tribe case in a more complete or succinct form than by quoting from the article in *The Daily Telegraph*, which is known to be the most devoted and affectionate of Government organs. I find it there stated that—“Mr. Tribe was the first to receive a commission under the new system;” that he had passed with distinction at Sandhurst, but did not join at once, and obtained leave of absence in order to undergo the ordeal of another examination—“A proceeding,” *The Daily Telegraph* remarks, “which, in the opinion of his future comrades, may have induced them to agree that he was too studious for the cavalry;” that the subalterns requested him to exchange into another corps. “Perhaps,” says *The Daily Telegraph*, “because they had an antipathy to an individual who could pass severe examinations; perhaps because he was one of ‘Cardwell’s men.’” For declining, he was bullied and sent to Coventry. The major accuses him of falsehood, and says he will never make a cavalry officer. He is placed under arrest; a Court of Inquiry reported on the facts, and

“the Field Marshal, after considering the report, has ordered Mr. Tribe to resume his duty. He has done more than this; he has felt it necessary, through the Adjutant General, to give the officers a piece of his mind, and we are credibly informed that the morsel they have to read and inwardly digest is not likely to afford them acute pleasure.”

The article winds up with these general remarks—

“The Duke of Cambridge has set an example of loyalty to the national will, and his reward is in the approbation of his countrymen. . . . The youthful and middle-aged gentlemen engaged in this painful incident are properly objects of pity, since they have only acted in accordance with the errors sucked in through their mess-room education.”

I beg the attention of the House to what follows:—

"As the victims of circumstances over which they have no control—the bad customs of the Army—we feel no anger against them."

Sir, I know not which to admire most in this passage—the good taste which speaks of the bad customs of our gallant Army, or the logic which, having begun the article by attributing the treatment of Mr. Tribe to his having been the "first" of the new system, and to his being one of "Cardwell's men," ends by excusing it on the score of "the bad customs of the Army." This, we all know, is a sensational age. We have sensation on the stage, in literature, in legislation, and in the Press; and we are all aware that *The Daily Telegraph* has the largest circulation in the world. This those who run may read in letters of the largest type, and on boards of the largest description. I make, therefore, all due allowance for the need of sensational writing to keep up such a circulation; still, I hope and believe that highly-seasoned stuff such as this is too much for ordinary stomachs. Why, even ostriches cannot sometimes digest it. Let me explain. Soon after Easter Monday, I read in *The Daily Telegraph* that the public in the "Zoo," had amused themselves by feeding the ostriches with half-pence; that they were in consequence all made ill; but, with the exception of one, they all recovered, and on opening this bird, they found in its stomach a complete copy of *The Daily Telegraph*; thus proving that the ostrich, which can digest the copper coinage of the realm, is wholly unable to digest the sounding brass of *The Daily Telegraph*. But I pass from the misrepresentations of a misinformed journalist, and I come to the facts of this case. Let me, however, first remind the House of the gravamen and substance of the charges against the 9th Lancers—namely, that Mr. Tribe's was the first appointment under the new system; that he had passed with distinction at Sandhurst; that he sought to pass a further severe examination; that he was, in consequence of all this, bullied, charged by his commanding officers with falsehood; that a Court of Inquiry reported; and that Mr. Tribe had been ordered to return to his duty, and the officers had been censured. Now, for the facts. Mr. Tribe was not the first to secure a commission under the

new system; not even the first in the 9th Lancers—a son of Earl Russell having received a similar commission before him. He did not pass with distinction at Sandhurst; he did not pass there at all, but went up for examination for a direct commission at Chelsea, which he obtained before the change of system. Mr. Tribe, therefore, stood, in all respects, in the same position as a purchase officer before the abolition of purchase, and if the Army Bill had not passed, he would have had to pay for his commission like anyone else. All, therefore, about his being one of "Cardwell's men," and so forth, falls absolutely to the ground. It is true that he obtained leave to go through another examination; but having obtained it, he took no steps in furtherance of his professed object. I hold in my hand a letter from Colonel Rich, late major in the 9th Lancers, which says—

"Sub-Lieutenant Tribe obtained an extension of leave from the 31st December, 1871, to the 20th January, 1872, to go up for examination at the London University. The examination was held on the 8th of January, 1872. Mr. Tribe did not go up, and could not have done so, as he had not given the prescribed 14 days' notice; so really cancelled his leave, and should have joined his regiment at the expiration of his first leave. He could not be ignorant of having to give notice, as he had previously been up for three similar examinations—that is, similar to that held on the 8th of January. I ascertained these facts from personal interviews with the authorities of the University. I saw one of Mr. Tribe's applications for one of these previous examinations, which he went up for. The examinations were for matriculation."

Comment upon this letter is needless; I pass on to other matters. It is true that he was reported as unfit for a cavalry officer, being unable to ride, having thrown himself off his horse on more than one occasion in the regimental riding-school, as he had previously done when at Sandhurst. It is also true that he was placed under arrest by his commanding officer, and that charges of falsehood were brought against him. But it is not true that the Court reported. A Court of Inquiry—I have here *Simmons on Courts-Martial*, but I shall not trouble the House by quoting from it—may either report their opinion, or not, according as desired to do so by the supreme authority convening the Court. In this case, it is said that the Court, which was presided over by Major General Lysons, intended to report, but

that a telegram came down from the War Office forbidding them to do so. They accordingly only transmitted the proceedings to the authorities. The inquiry, I should mention, was so far open that counsel were allowed, the hon. and learned Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Straight) acting as counsel for the 9th Lancers; and reporters were also present, on the understanding that the reports of the proceedings were not to be published until these were completed. Subsequently, after the military authorities had considered the proceedings, a Memorandum from the War Office was read to the officers of the 9th, assembled for the purpose, by Sir Thomas M'Mahon, the general in command of the cavalry at Aldershot. The Memorandum began as follows:—

"If Mr. Tribe elects to remain in the Army, he must remain in the 9th Lancers; although his conduct"—I call the attention of hon. Members particularly to this—"in some respects has not been such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer;"

and it ended by saying that if he remained in the 9th Lancers, he must be treated with courtesy. The Memorandum made no reference to the counter-charges brought by Mr. Tribe against the officers; it neither censured nor even mentioned the commanding officer; and it may be said, so far as is known, practically to admit that the charges preferred against Mr. Tribe had not been, to say the least, disproved. What followed was, that the officers declining to associate with Mr. Tribe, except when on regimental duty, his counsel and guardian, Dr. Tomkins, complained to the authorities; and the Adjutant General came down to Aldershot in uniform, summoned the officers of the 9th Lancers together, and said the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief must insist on their receiving Mr. Tribe socially into the regiment, and he ended by saying—"All I ask is a very simple matter; only write me a private letter containing these three little words—say you will 'Try your best.'" What the reply of these officers has been to this request, I do not know. I have not seen it, but I know what it must have been. I know what English gentlemen, what every hon. Member of this House would have written. They must have replied that, while ready to meet and communicate with Mr. Tribe on all regimental matters, as in duty bound, they must decline

to associate socially with him until he was relieved of the charges of falsehood that had been made against him. Subsequently, Mr. Tribe has been placed more than once under arrest for absenting himself from stables without leave, and the last information I have is a telegram I received on Thursday evening, which says—"He is under arrest, and charges are preferred against him for falsehood and bribery." So much for the facts of the case. I come now to the Question of the hon. Member for Hackney (Mr. Holms), and to the answer given by the Secretary of State. The hon. Member asked whether the Secretary of State would have any objection

"to state to the House the nature of the charges brought by Major Marshall, of the 9th Lancers, against an officer who was the first to receive a commission without purchase; and what was the nature of the decision?"

Now, the Secretary of State began by apologizing for answering the Question at all, saying that he did so because the hon. Member for Hackney had said he asked it in support of the authorities; but I submit that this is an insufficient reason. I deny the right of the Secretary of State to answer a question on a matter of military discipline at one time because it suits him, and at another time to refuse, when it is convenient for him not to answer. But the point which I wish to bring strongly before the House is that the Secretary of State—unintentionally, I doubt not—answered the Question in a way to endorse the current misrepresentations on the matter at issue. Thus, after saying—"That the nature of the charge was that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe had been guilty of conduct unworthy of his position as an officer," he told the House that—"A Court of Inquiry had examined into the circumstances, and reported the proceedings to His Royal Highness, who has decided that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe shall return to his duty, and that the commanding officer shall be responsible that he is in every respect treated by his brother officers in a becoming manner." "It is not," he added, "quite accurate to say that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe was the first to receive a commission without purchase; he was one of the first." Now here we have an answer which necessarily conveyed a wrong impression, and endorsed the misrepresentations to which I have referred.

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Why, instead of saying—"It is not quite accurate to say that Sub-Lieutenant Tribe was the first to receive a commission without purchase"—that being the whole point in this case—he ought to have repudiated alike the fact and inference as to his being what is called a "Cardwell man." The fact is, the Secretary of State has said too much or too little; and what he has said necessitates, in justice to all concerned, the production of the official Papers bearing upon this case. Justice to himself, to the officers, and to Mr. Tribe alike requires it. Those who have thus far favoured me with their attention will have observed that I have in the main as yet confined myself to a simple historical narrative. I would now point to certain considerations which naturally and necessarily arise from the very peculiar circumstances of this case, and which must, I think, have occurred to everyone who has given it a moment's thought. These considerations are—1st, What is the position and duty of a commanding officer in relation to the officers and the regiment under his authority and command? 2ndly, What is the position and duty of the officers of a regiment in their social relations to each other? Heretofore, the belief has existed that a commanding officer is responsible for the efficiency and character of his regiment; that if he believes and knows an officer to be inefficient, it is his duty to report him as such; and that, being responsible for the honour and character of his regiment, it is equally his duty to take notice of any act or conduct on the part of any one of the officers which, in his opinion, is hurtful to its honour and character. These two positions will not, I presume, be disputed by the Secretary of State or by any other military authority. Let us, then, take our stand upon them, and from this vantage-ground look at and judge, first, of the conduct of Major Marshall, the position in which he finds himself placed, and the precedent thus established for the future guidance of commanding officers. Major Marshall, believing that a necessary qualification for a cavalry officer is ability to ride, and finding that one of his officers throws himself off his horse in the riding-school, and that when at Sandhurst he had acted in like manner, comes to the conclusion that he is unfit for the cavalry. Upon investigation, the facts

of Sub-Lieutenant Tribe having thrown himself off his horse in the regimental riding-school and at Sandhurst, and his unsuitableness for the cavalry, are not disproved; but it is decided by authority that, in the words of the Memorandum of the Adjutant General—"if Mr. Tribe elects to remain in the Army, he must remain in the 9th Lancers." Again, Major Marshall, responsible as commanding officer, for the time being, for the honour and character of his regiment, feels it his duty to place Sub-Lieutenant Tribe under arrest, and charge him with falsehood. This charge is fully investigated, and after a review of the proceedings of the Court, authority in the same Memorandum, so far from exonerating Mr. Tribe from the charge of falsehood, makes no reference to it, but decides that "his conduct was not in some respects such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer," and that, this notwithstanding, "he is to remain in the regiment, should he so elect." Now, I have no wish or intention to question the decision of authority in this case. Authority, no doubt, had reasons for its decision, of which outsiders have no knowledge. I only wish to point out that, while to all appearance the grounds upon which the commanding officer based his course of action remain unchallenged, and are even admitted to be sound, the opinion of the commanding officer, as to what is necessary for the fitness of an officer and the honour of his regiment, has been overridden; and on the face of these proceedings, so far as known, the precedent is established that "riding"—I do not speak of horsemanship—is not a necessary qualification for a cavalry officer; while an unrefuted, undisputed charge of falsehood is no longer a bar to the holding of Her Majesty's commission. Sir, it has been said by *The Daily Telegraph* that Mr. Tribe is one of what are called "Cardwell's men"—that he is the first officer appointed under the new system. I have, I think, already disposed of this part of the case, and shown that there is no foundation for such statements, Sub-Lieutenant Tribe having been, in all essential respects, in the same position as a purchase officer; but assuming, for the sake of argument, these statements to be true—assuming him to be "a Cardwell man," and the first appointment under the new system, what a

prospect does this hold out to us, if, with the new system, we are to have a new standard—if the old association of “an officer and a gentleman”—I do not mean a gentleman by birth, but by character and conduct—is to be dissolved, and men are to be allowed to remain in the Army, “although their conduct is not, in some respects, such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer!” I think the Secretary of State has good grounds to pray to be saved from his friends, if Mr. Tribe is to be considered and kept in the Army as the first-fruit of Army regeneration. Secondly, I come to consider what is the position and duty of the officers of a regiment in their social relations with each other. In the endless discussions which we had last year upon Army matters, one thing at least was not denied—namely, the excellence of what was and is called our regimental system. In any failures or shortcomings, it was not our regimental organization that ever failed us. This, at least, we could safely rely upon when all else had collapsed or broken down. The regimental system then it was by universal consent determined to uphold as far as possible in the coming changes in the Army. Now, it is perhaps difficult to define precisely what was and is meant by “the regimental system;” but I think I shall not be far wrong if I say that a part, a vital part—nay, the soul and very essence of it—consists in the free, friendly, social intercourse in each regiment of the officers with each other, and in the knowledge and belief that whatever might be their relative social standing in the world, whether born of high or comparatively low degree, whether rich or poor, whether purchase or non-purchase men, or risen from the ranks, once they held the Queen’s commission, they were, one and all, officers and gentlemen; meeting in their common mess-room, like the Knights of the Round Table, socially on terms, of the most complete equality, the honour of all being the care of each, and the honour of each the care of all. To the spirit of *camaraderie*, to the brotherly, knightly feelings thus engendered and fostered, we owe that self and mutual reliance which, plus the in-born native courage of the race, has enabled British officers to stand and die shoulder to shoulder, as they have stood and died together, in

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mutual trust, on many a bloody field, in the orchards of Hougoumont, on the slope of Inkerman, in the breach at Delhi. Surely, then, it would be well to foster and guard this spirit, and to encourage the feeling in the officers of our Army of confident *camaraderie* and mutual trust. We hear now-a-days much about Prussianizing our Army. Do not, at least, let us de-Prussianize it in this respect; for upon this feeling Prussia sets such store that before an officer can be received into a Prussian regiment he must be accepted by the officers, who have a right to exercise a veto by ballot upon his appointment as complete as that exercised by the members of our military clubs in Pall Mall on the admission or rejection of members. And if it be well to foster and guard this feeling of *camaraderie*, it cannot be well to interfere with the social relations of the officers to one another—it cannot be well to strike at its roots by an attempt to force into the social circle of a regiment an officer unexonerated from the charge of falsehood, whose conduct “was not, in some respects, such as has hitherto been characteristic of the British officer.” And if the officers of a regiment should at any time respectfully resist such an attempt—if they should decline to “try their best” to be on social and friendly terms with a brother officer charged with and unacquitted of falsehood, their position is impregnable. They cannot fail to be supported by all honourable men and by public opinion. It may, perhaps, be said that the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry was not sufficient to justify a Court-martial; but to this I would reply, that when the Army Regulation Bill was last year under discussion, we heard much from the Secretary of State of the good that would result from the appointment of sub-lieutenants, who would serve in a probationary stage of existence, and who, the Royal Warrant of November 1, 1871, says “shall be removed from our service for moral or physical unfitness;” and I submit that, under this Warrant, Mr. Tribe might have been dismissed without any further proceedings being required. And now, Sir, I have finished what I had to say upon this strange, eventful story; but, before I sit down, I would offer, if hon. Members will kindly bear with me a little longer, a few remarks as to the

position of the House of Commons and the military authorities in relation to questions, such as this, affecting the discipline of the Army. At the outset of my remarks, I said that my hon. and gallant Relative deprecated, as I did, the necessity of bringing such matters before the House, but that in doing so he was only following the lead of the Secretary of State, whose uncalled-for, incomplete reply to the Question of the hon. Member for Hackney necessitated the moving for the Papers necessary to enable the public to form a sound judgment upon the question thus raised by the Press and in the House of Commons. But, although the doctrine that Parliament is not a fitting place for the discussion or questioning of matters of military discipline is undoubtedly sound, there have been, and there will be, special occasions when this salutary rule has been, and ought to be, departed from, and this has been admitted by the highest constitutional authorities. I find in Clode's well-known book that Earl Russell, speaking many years ago on a question relating to a court-martial, said—

"There can be no doubt that under that kind of superintendence and supervision which this House ought to exercise, there might arise cases which would require such a proceeding as I have hinted at."

And again, Lord Brougham on another occasion said—

"I have always been one of those who were of opinion that, as a general rule, no interference with the proceedings of any naval or military court-martial, or with any part of the discipline of the Army and Navy, ought ever to be dreamt of; but still there were some exceptions to that rule."

And I would myself add that unless the Press, Members of the House of Commons, and the Secretary of State act very differently from what they have done in this instance, those exceptions spoken of by Lord Brougham will inevitably become of more frequent occurrence than heretofore. The times are also changed. So long as not only theoretically, but to a certain extent practically, the Crown exercised an independent authority over the Army and the Militia through the General Commanding-in-Chief and the Lord Lieutenant, there were sound constitutional grounds for matters connected with military discipline, as distinct from military expenditure, not being brought before the

House of Commons; and so long as questions of first appointment and promotion were in the main independent of the principle of selection, and regulated themselves by the received and recognized custom of the Army, the chances of interference in such matters by Parliament were comparatively few. But now the theory of the Army being what is called a Royal Army, governed and controlled by an authority outside and independent of Parliament, has been practically exploded by the subjugation, capture, and confinement of the Commander-in-Chief within the walls of the War Office, while the Horse Guards are now a mere shell, and only represent the tomb of his separate authority, with two cuirassed mutes sitting on black horses at the door. Further, by the abolition of the military authority of the Lords Lieutenant, we have practically all power and patronage now centred in the dictatorship of the Secretary of State. I say "practically," for the theory of the independent authority of the Sovereign, acting through the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State, still exists, though in a fossil state; the independent Prerogative of the Crown in matters military being only brought into play, when it is necessary on an Army question, rudely to override the decision and the will of Parliament, as was done last year on the Army Regulation Bill, as has been done this year in the supersession of the Line officers. It becomes, then, only natural, and even necessary, that men should, under the new system, watch jealously all that relates to the patronage and discipline of the Army, and that, when a legitimate occasion arises, this watchfulness should make itself known and felt within the walls of Parliament. And all the more so, when we see the great influence of the Press, and how that influence has—as I have, I think, shown—been wrongfully brought to bear upon the subject of my Motion. Such, then, being now the true practical position of Army matters, you may rest assured that, whatever may be said as to the inexpediency of such matters being brought before Parliament, there will be occasions when justice to individuals, to regiments, or even to the Army at large, will require that some Member of Parliament should, if needs be, make an appeal in this House from the injustice of officialism to the Cæsar

of Parliament and free public opinion. In doing this for my hon. and gallant Relative on the present occasion—would to God he had been here to do it himself!—I trust I have been temperate in speech, that I have spoken in a becoming tone, and that what I have said may tend to vindicate the character, unjustly aspersed, of one of the most distinguished regiments in the service. In conclusion, let me add that the character of a regiment does not belong to itself alone, nor yet even to the Army alone; but that it is the property of the nation, and that as such it asks, it claims, it has a right to expect, safe keeping and protection from the House of Commons.

MR. CARDWELL said, that with reference to the declaration of the noble Lord, that he had only brought the subject forward again on behalf of the hon. and gallant Member for Bewdley, he thought that, under the present circumstances of the case, it ought not to have been brought forward at all. He would confine himself to stating their bearing upon the Motion. In answer to the complaint of the noble Lord that he had not been able to bring the matter forward earlier, he (Mr. Cardwell) could produce a list of dates in which the Notice stood on the Paper, but was passed over while other matters which followed it were discussed, thus showing that the noble Lord had not availed himself of earlier opportunities. It was no concern of his whether there was or was not an article on this case in *The Daily Telegraph*; it was no part of his duty to answer in the House what appeared in any newspaper. It was his duty to answer Questions courteously, sufficiently, and briefly, and in the answer he had given on this case, he had not offended against the usages of Parliament. The noble Lord did not complain of the Commander-in-Chief nor of the Adjutant General, yet he had discussed the questions whether the first was right in his finding, and the second in his advice. He (Mr. Cardwell) would not discuss either question; he assumed both were right, and as a matter of discipline the case never came under his cognizance at all until it was disposed of. When the matter became a Parliamentary question he acquainted himself with all the circumstances, and the result was to confirm his assumption that everything had been correctly done; that there was no reason for removing Mr.

Tribe on the ground of his riding or his truthfulness; and that the conclusion had been arrived at upon proper evidence. Among the hundreds of answers he had to give it would not be astonishing if he had given an indiscreet one; but he still adhered to the answer he had given in this case, as to which he had consulted the Commander-in-Chief, and which simply stated the fact that there had been an inquiry, and what had been the result of it—information which it would be going too far to refuse when it was asked for in the House. It would have been indiscreet to have gone into the grounds of that decision; but in the whole course of his life he hoped he had not fallen into as many indiscretions as the noble Lord had committed that morning. Stating that he did not intend to interfere with questions of military discipline, he had brought a case under review at a time when a Court of Inquiry was duly appointed to examine all the circumstances, and when a young officer had been put under arrest and was about to be brought to trial. This was indiscretion of the most serious kind. As the noble Lord had quoted Mr. Clode's book, he would read therefrom a statement of the law, which was that such documents as were now moved for were confidential papers, and he hoped the House would support him in maintaining that it was undesirable to bring such a case forward in the House, and that the documents which were moved for could not possibly be produced.

COLONEL BARTHELOT said, that in answering the Question put to the Secretary for War on a former occasion that right hon. Gentleman had left the impression that he blamed one side and left free from blame the other, and it was under these circumstances that the Papers were asked for. He had hoped to hear it said that the officers of the regiment were not to blame; and the House might be sure that no officer would be "set upon" by his brother officers if he himself behaved properly.

COLONEL NORTH said, he could confirm the impression of his hon. and gallant Friend as to the idea conveyed by the answer of the Secretary for War, and that idea was that there was blame attached to the officers of the regiment. He trusted that no body of English officers would ever consent to associate with anybody who was charged with un-

truth, and had not answered that charge, even although they were compelled to meet such a person in the course of their duty.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON felt bound to make a strong complaint that a question of this kind should have been brought forward at such a period of the Session, because long before then the Estimates should have been far more advanced than they were. Such was the state of things, however, that they were now, on the 3rd of August, asked to vote upwards of £6,000,000 of money. Such a matter as voting so large a sum of money should have been fully discussed, instead of their being asked to hurry through Supply, and to huddle up the matter at this period of the Session as fast as they could. That had resulted from the forcing down the throat of Parliament a Ballot Bill which was really objectionable to the majority of Members in both Houses. He did not think that they had any satisfactory reply in reference to the case of Lieutenant Tribe. He agreed that, as a rule, questions of this kind should not be brought before the House; and he would not discuss whether this case should or not be an exception to the general rule. He would press, however, upon the Secretary for War that at the present period of change questions of this kind should be avoided as far as possible; and he would say no more of the case of Lieutenant Tribe than to say that it was an unpleasant one, and such as it was most desirable at this particular period, when they were re-modelling the constitution of the Army, should not arise, because such cases would tend to shake public confidence in the propriety of the changes which were now being brought about.

SIR HENRY STORKS held that it was not fair to the service nor Lieutenant Tribe himself to indulge in the observations made by the noble Lord opposite. As regarded the answer given by his right hon. Friend to the hon. Member for Hackney on a former occasion, it was not given without due consideration or consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, who fully concurred in every word of it. Lieutenant Tribe came in under the old system, and not under the new, and certainly he was not one of the so-called "Cardwell's men."

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH said, he fully concurred in the observations made with

respect to the Government delaying Supply to so late a period of the Session, and regretted the stifling of discussion upon the position of the writers in Government offices. He denied that the work done by these gentlemen was merely mechanical.

MR. AYRTON explained that the persons referred to were mere copying clerks, who had been engaged for the special temporary purposes, and not the regular officials of the Department.

NAVY—PRIDEAUX'S PATENT.

QUESTION.

MR. MAGUIRE rose to ask a Question of the Secretary of the Admiralty with reference to the ingenious and important invention of Mr. Prideaux for the prevention of smoke, and reducing the temperature on board ship. The machinery was at once simple and complete. There appeared to have been some misapprehension as to the expense; he understood it would not exceed £40 per furnace, whereas the hon. Gentleman had said that its cost was too excessive to allow of its being applied to Her Majesty's vessels. Could the hon. Gentleman confirm that statement? if not, was he (Mr. Maguire) right in thinking it probable that a further essay would be made of its merits?

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, that in the remarks which he had made the other evening with reference to this invention he had only intended to convey that it was both costly and complicated. The invention had been before the Admiralty for some 10 years, and it was chiefly owing to its great cost that it had not been adopted. He believed the cost of these furnace doors was now diminished, and that the complication was also reduced; and he thought it probable that a further trial would be given to the invention.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) £178,912, to complete the sum for the Science and Art Department.

MR. SCLATER-BOOTH said, he should like to have some explanation as to the defalcation at South Kensington which occurred the year before last. He was informed that Mr. Simpkins had

absconded, and the question of proceedings against him had been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury. That was five or six months since; and he wished to know whether any assets had been recovered to reimburse the Treasury? He also wished to know whether the place vacated by Mr. Simpkins had been filled up; and, if so, what security had been taken that the accounts would be better kept? If the place had not been filled up, what arrangement had been made for the due accounting of the Department? He should also like to know the result of the difference between the Treasury and the Education Department with regard to the position of Mr. Cole, and whether he would be responsible for the accounts for the coming year? He hoped the recommendations of the Committee on Public Accounts, having reference to the whole subject, had received the attention they deserved. Some definite principle should be laid down on which the different Departments should render their appropriation account for the purpose of audit. If South Kensington were directly managed and controlled by the central authority at Whitehall, the House would be much less grudging in its Votes of Supply.

MR. BAXTER said, the careful attention of the Government, and especially of the Treasury, had been directed to the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts. A departmental Committee was appointed, consisting of officers of experience and long standing in the Treasury, to consider the whole subject, and a Minute was in course of preparation which went fully into all the matters referred to. No doubt the defalcation which had occurred at South Kensington was a very unfortunate affair; but, looking to the Public Accounts as a whole, things had worked satisfactorily. He thought, however, that it would be probably necessary to adopt some uniform practice to check the proceedings of parties who had to account for public money. Before next Session, he hoped to be able to produce such a plan—one that would give universal satisfaction, and until that was done he could give no further answer.

MR. RYLANDS thought the defalcation referred to of not less than £8,000 a most discreditable transaction in connection with these accounts, and one that the Committee ought not to have

allowed to pass by unnoticed; for out-of-doors there was an impression that the heads of the departments at South Kensington must have been grossly neglectful of the public interests, or such a defalcation could not have occurred.

MR. W. E. FORSTER admitted that the defalcation could not be passed over without animadversion. Blame must rest somewhere, and he fully expected questions to be asked on the subject. The defalcation had been £7,704, of which £1,337 had been recovered. Mr. Simpkins took away £600, which he sent back immediately. In three years, Mr. Simpkins would have been entitled to a pension of £250 a-year; and that the country had saved. With regard to the questions put, he had to state that the appointment of accountant had not yet been filled up, the duty was being performed by the bookkeeper, and the assistant bookkeepers; and the securities taken against defalcations were these—to allow no money whatever to remain in the office; extra receipts to be paid every day into the Bank of England, and money wages to be drawn and paid the same day. He did not consider Mr. Cole to blame in the matter; but thought that the evil had arisen from a system which had grown up of large balances being due from one office to another, and the fact that the defalcation had not been found out was owing to the system of auditing the accounts whereby the vouchers had not been accessible at South Kensington. He did not deny that a certain amount of blame might attach both to the permanent head of the Department, and also, he acknowledged, to his noble Friend and himself as the really responsible heads. If they had been as careful as they now saw they ought to have been, they should have dismissed Mr. Simpkins. The case was this—there had not been the slightest ground for suspecting dishonesty; but they had reason to believe that he was not an efficient officer—the least efficient officer at South Kensington. They had seriously considered whether they should dismiss him; but they erred on the score of kindness to him as an old servant. He doubted whether any hon. Member would not have taken the same course at the same time. He looked upon Mr. Cole's position at South Kensington as that of a working partner rather than an accountant.

Mr. Selater-Booth

MR. BOWRING asked, Whether, as the School for Naval Architecture was to be transferred to Greenwich, the Vote for the future would be included in the Navy Estimates, and not under the head of Science and Art. He hoped that the building at South Kensington would be available for some other branch of science and art.

MR. MACFIE suggested that some of the art treasures stowed away in the British Museum cellars should be sent round to the different schools of art. He also called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Patent Museum.

MR. HINDE PALMER said, the present state of the Patent Museum was a disgrace to the country.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the buildings at South Kensington were no longer under the control of the Council for Education, but that they had been transferred to the Office of Works. When the Naval School was removed, it would certainly admit of more space being devoted to other matters in connection with art and science. He was happy to say, as a reference to a kindred subject, that the success of Bethnal Green Museum was very remarkable, far beyond expectation. The fact must be most gratifying to Sir Richard Wallace, who had lent his magnificent collection of paintings and other works of art—probably the finest ever possessed by any private individual—for the inspection of that portion of the public which had least opportunity of such enjoyment. The visitors last week at Bethnal Green Museum were over 37,162, as compared with 17,024 at South Kensington.

Vote agreed to.

(2.) £89,201, to complete the sum for the British Museum.

MR. SPENCER WALPOLE said, the Estimate called for very few remarks. There was an apparent diminution of £20,000 on the Vote this year as compared with the last; but it was not a real diminution in the ordinary expenditure of the Museum. The £20,000, in fact, was a sum granted last year for a special purpose—to purchase the Castellani Collection, so rich in gold ornaments and gems. With reference to the excavations at Ephesus, which he wished on that occasion to refer to, they were begun nearly eight years ago. The expenses incurred in the first excavations

were comparatively moderate in amount—about £3,000 in four years. When Mr. Wood undertook, however, to extend them, with a view to discover the site of the Temple of Diana, the expense to be incurred became necessarily very large. There were two other objects in view—first, to obtain interesting inscriptions, and, secondly, any architectural and sculptural remains that might be valuable. The expense of making the excavations down to the end of last financial year amounted to no less than £8,000. They were carried on under a firman of the Porte, without which we could neither excavate nor carry away anything that might be discovered. An apprehension prevailed that the firman was not likely to be renewed; it therefore became the duty of the Trustees either to apply a portion of their own funds so as to proceed with the excavation before the firman expired on the 8th of March, or apply to the Treasury for the requisite means. It was under these circumstances that the excavations were discontinued at the end of April. No time was lost by discontinuing them, as such works in Asia could only be carried on between October and the first week in May. The Trustees having been informed by the Foreign Office that the Porte had consented to re-grant the firman for one year, they desired Mr. Wood to make an estimate of the sum that would be necessary to complete the excavations. He estimated it at £6,000—£3,000 to be expended this year, and £3,000 in 1873. They immediately applied to the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who took the greatest possible interest in these excavations, stated, in reply, his readiness to grant by Supplementary Estimate £3,000 this year, and £3,000 the next. He thought he might say, in connection with these excavations, that one of their objects had been completely successful—namely, in ascertaining the exact site of the Temple of Diana. Another of their objects had been partly fulfilled—namely, in obtaining some valuable and interesting inscriptions. The value of the architectural and sculptural remains could only be determined when they had been brought to this country. The Government had also brought in a Supplemental Estimate for two other purposes connected with the Museum—the

purchase of certain papyri and the purchase of coins. The papyri were accounted the most valuable in existence, and the coins would make the Roman collection perfectly unequalled in the whole world. He thought the money would be well spent.

LORD ELCHO expressed the great gratification with which he had listened to the statement of his right hon. Friend. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, he thought, was also entitled to great credit for the readiness with which he had assented to the proposals of the Trustees.

Vote agreed to.

(3.) £4,315, to complete the sum for the National Gallery.

(4.) £1,250, to complete the sum for the National Portrait Gallery.

(5.) £9,450, to complete the sum for Learned Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

(6.) £7,372, to complete the sum for the University of London.

(7.) £10,327, to complete the sum for the Endowed Schools Commission.

(8.) £14,285, to complete the sum for the Scottish Universities.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN (for Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER) said, he wished to say a few words explanatory of the Notice of Motion which had been given—“To move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £1,370, being the salaries of the Professors of the Medical Faculty in the University of Edinburgh.” He did not intend to ask the Committee to come to any decision on the question, but it was only fair to explain the reason why he did not intend to do so. About two years ago—or rather more—a certain number of ladies, desirous of studying medicine in the University of Edinburgh, applied for permission to attend the classes in that University. After duly considering their application, the authorities of the University thought that the sanction of the Council and Chancellor ought to be granted, and these ladies admitted to study. For some time the ladies successfully pursued their studies, obtaining prizes, &c.; but about a year ago they found their further progress was barred, and the necessary facilities for completing their studies were denied them. It was in order to lay before the House the course followed by the authorities of the University that the

Notice which he had read was placed on the Paper; but owing to the late period of the Session, and to the fact that within the last few days a decision had been given in the Court of Session on the subject, he felt it would be inexpedient to press that Motion. He would only say that the ladies, having taken the best legal advice, determined to bring an action against the Senatus of the University. Within the past few days the Lord Ordinary had decided every important point in their favour. He should not enter into the details of that lengthy judgment; but he would express a hope that the Senatus and other University authorities would accept the decision as final in the case, and as indicating to them their duty in this matter, and that the decision, if it was appealed against, would be confirmed by the Superior Courts, so that the door for the admission of women to medical education in the University of Edinburgh which had now been opened might never be closed again.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY said, he could not help thinking that the admirable judgment which had been delivered by the Lord Ordinary would have the effect of showing the Professors of the Edinburgh University what course they ought now to pursue.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR said, that the University of Edinburgh had been advised by eminent counsel that it possessed no powers of graduating women. A judgment to the contrary effect had now been given by Lord Gifford; and, if this were confirmed by the Inner Court, the University would, no doubt, exercise powers of female graduation. It was quite another question, whether medical Professors, who received only £100 per annum from the State for very onerous and exhaustive duties, could be compelled, for the same amount, to double their work by holding separate classes for a few lady students? The Judge had declined to give an opinion on this part of the question, and this Committee might well follow his example, and also decline to be tempted into such a discussion.

MR. M'LAREN said, the ladies in the action they took were fortified by the opinion of the Lord Advocate; and the decision of the Court of Session showed that the right hon. and learned Lord was right. He hoped the University would

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give effect to the judgment which had been delivered; and if they did not, he should cordially vote next Session for such a Motion as that of which Notice had been given by the hon. Baronet. There was a large majority in favour of the admission of these ladies, and it was only those engaged in the craft who were opposed to them.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY said, he must enter his protest against the language of the hon. Member for Edinburgh. This question of the admission of ladies to the medical profession had cropped up in other places besides Edinburgh; and when, in spite of the use of the inelegant term "craft," the hon. Member said the members of the medical profession were opposed to these ladies, he seemed to forget that both in London and elsewhere they had given every facility which they possibly could. But it must be recollected that there were difficulties in the way of carrying out the united education of young men and women in the dissecting-room and elsewhere. He had the honour to belong to the medical profession, and he was quite certain the members of that profession would do all they could to further the interests of the ladies in connection with the profession, and he protested against the language of the hon. Member for Edinburgh as being unfair and ungracious.

Vote agreed to.

(9.) £1,350, to complete the sum for the National Gallery, &c. Scotland.

(10.) £406,081, to complete the sum for the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, he wished to make a few observations respecting the Vote. Last year, the National Commissioners proposed a Supplementary Estimate of £100,000 for the purpose of improving the condition of teachers. The Government, however, while recognizing the inadequacy of the salaries of the teachers of the schools in Ireland, thought they would have to settle other questions connected with the subject before the difficulty could be removed; they, therefore, had not time fully to consider the subject last year, and did not decide on granting the whole Estimate; but he had proposed then to take a Supplementary Estimate of £18,000 for the purpose of increasing the salaries of

the worst-paid class of teachers—the third class of probationary teachers. In consequence of an application from the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, a Supplementary Estimate also had been laid on the Table, the distribution of the money to be made on the principle of payment by results. The Government considered, when that application came before them, that one point in respect to which it certainly was not satisfactory was the extremely small proportion which the local contributions bore to the contribution by the State. From the last Report of the National Education Commissioners, it appeared that they received for the teachers in 1871, £359,697, and only 17 per cent of that sum was locally provided. The Government, therefore, felt considerable reluctance to propose a large addition of the State contribution, unless they could obtain increased contributions from local sources. Several proposals had been considered for obtaining increased local contributions. One was to have local rates and school boards as in England and Scotland. Another proposition was, that in localities where the contributions were inadequate, they should be supplemented by a rate, and that the money should not be expended by a school board, but by the Board of National Education. The Royal Commissioners, too, had recommended that the payment of school fees should be made compulsory; and that when the parents were unable to pay them, they should be paid by the Board of Guardians or some other local board. He was far from saying that one or more of these plans might not, or ought not to be adopted; still the discussion of any of them would involve an expenditure of time which could not be spared at the present period of the Session; but the Government felt that the condition of the teachers was so deplorable that it was not fair that that meritorious class of public servants should be kept waiting during an indefinite time for the promised increase of their salaries. The Government, therefore, not being able to deal comprehensively with the question of local rating in this matter, had thought right to introduce a Supplemental Estimate of £85,691, and had informed the Board of National Education that that addition to the grant was to last only for three years, in order that at the end of that period

the Government and Parliament might have an opportunity of considering the whole subject of the position of the teachers, and the proportion which the public grant ought to bear to the local contributions. One advantage which the Government hoped to gain from conceding this additional grant was the introduction at once of the system of payment by results, which would afford some security that Parliament would obtain a return for the money it granted. It had been a grievance complained of on the part of the National School teachers, that they were in a condition of dependence on the managers of the schools and liable to arbitrary dismissal; but in justice to the managers he felt bound to state that he had been informed on competent authority that the cases of arbitrary dismissal were extremely rare. He must also say that grievances existed not on one side only, because the managers complained that they were put to inconvenience by teachers leaving them without any notice. But when the State was about to take on itself the payment of 83 per cent of the salaries of the teachers, cases of hardship arising from the arbitrary dismissal of teachers should not be rare, but impossible. This view of the Government having been made known to the Board of National Education, that Board passed certain resolutions to the effect that managers of schools should enter into an agreement with the teachers specifying the duties and emoluments of the teachers, and that the engagement should only be terminable at three months' notice; and if a teacher were summarily dismissed, he should be entitled to three months' salary, unless the managers produced evidence to satisfy the National Board of Education that the dismissal arose from sufficient cause. Those conditions would give considerable protection to the teachers against summary dismissal; and as they appeared reasonable, he did not anticipate that objection would be taken to them. It was not the wish of the Government or of the National Board of Education to disparage the services rendered by the managers, or to deprive them of the legitimate power of appointing teachers and of dismissing them, after sufficient notice, though some managers might think that undue restriction was placed on their power by those rules. The Government did not

The Marquess of Hartington

think it right that the rules should be summarily imposed on all managers immediately; and, therefore, the new rules would only be enforced on the appointment by the managers of new teachers, or when the managers informed the National Board of Education that they wished to apply for a portion of the new Grant about to be voted.

MR. SYNAN asked what was to be considered a sufficient reason for the dismissal of a teacher?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, that the Board of National Education would decide upon that point. The rules preserved to the manager the enjoyment of his present privileges, except that the power of summary dismissal of a teacher would be subject to the Board's decision that sufficient cause existed for such a dismissal, whether from immorality or insubordination.

MR. M'LAREN said, that he felt bound to object to so much larger an amount of the public money being granted to Ireland for the purposes of education than was received in his own country. He did not, however, intend to conclude with a Motion for reducing the Vote; but they were now voting nearly £500,000 of money for the Irish Education Vote, together with a Supplementary Vote of £100,000 odd, amounting altogether to more than £500,000, while the whole of the Vote for Scotland was only £114,000. He found by the Report to which the noble Marquess had referred, that there were, in round numbers, 7,000 schools in Ireland, while in Scotland there were 5,000. The noble Marquess talked of 17 per cent of the money being furnished by Ireland to be used in this great work of education. He (Mr. M'Laren) had naturally supposed that that 17 per cent was received by subscriptions; but the whole of the subscriptions in Ireland did not amount to more than £13,000, which was only 3 per cent, and he asked whether it was not extraordinary that not more than 3 per cent should be paid towards education by all the wealthiest classes of that country? The children's school-pence in Ireland amounted to £50,000, so that the two together made up a sum of £63,000; and in that way the 17 per cent was obtained. Now, the people of the United Kingdom had to pay a very heavy rate for education, and if they had not the amount of the

Grant they would require, it would be necessarily larger. The effect, therefore, of this large Grant for Ireland, was to impose a tax upon the people of England and Scotland for the purpose of education in Ireland. What were their obligations in Scotland? It was to provide half the expenditure for these 5,000 schools; while in Ireland, if they took the subscriptions alone, they did not amount to more than 3 per cent; and even if they took the subscriptions and the children's pence together, he apprehended that the people of Ireland contributed far less to the expenditure for education than did the people of Scotland. He was not able to say how much was contributed by the whole of the schools in Scotland; but 1,000 at least of the parish schools contributed £48,000 a-year, which was laid as a rate upon the land in Scotland. By a Bill which was passed the other day, and which was now waiting for the Royal Assent, there was to be a rate made in Scotland on every owner and occupier of every manufacture and workshop—and even the Dissenting chapels were to be taxed—one-half the rate to be paid by the owner of the premises, and the other half by the occupier. Under these circumstances, he considered it extremely unjust to make them liable to the whole of the expenditure for the 5,000 schools in Scotland, when so very little was charged upon the people of Ireland. The mode in which the Grants were given last year was very remarkable. Last year, it was stated by the noble Marquess that there was a Supplementary Grant of £18,700 for Ireland. In the ordinary Estimates of this year, there was another increase of £13,566, and then there was a Supplementary Estimate of £86,000; so that within the last 12 months the additional grants to schools in Ireland amounted to £118,000, whereas the whole Education Grant for Scotland did not amount to over £114,000. When the Government introduced the Bill, attention was called to the subject, and the noble Marquess said that the effect would be to increase the grants to five-sevenths in the Irish schools. In that case, if Scotland was to be placed in a position fairly to compete with Ireland, her Grant ought to be increased to £360,000. The other day, when he (Mr. M'Laren) asked the Vice President of the Committee on Education when he was

going to take the Supplementary Grant for Scotland, the right hon. Gentleman answered, in the fullest possible manner, that the Grant for Scotland was made a few days ago; and it was certainly not the intention of the Government to submit a Supplemental Estimate for Scotland, inasmuch as it had asked for all it considered necessary. It appeared from that statement that all the Government considered that Scotland required was £114,000; whereas they were of opinion that the grant for Ireland should be increased to three-fourths. He considered that there was no justification for the policy which the Government had adopted with regard to Ireland as compared to Scotland. What was the whole amount received in Ireland by subscription per school, for the support of a system of education to which the Government so largely contributed? It was just £2 0s. 2d. per school. Positively, that was all that the wealthy classes contributed towards the support of education; and inasmuch as the school fees amounted to £7 11s. there was paid in every school in Ireland a sum of £9 11s. 2d. from the people, all the rest coming out of the Parliamentary Grant. Let them contrast that with Scotland. The contributions to the Scotch schools alone, apart from the school-pence, amounted to £48 per school per year, by a rate formerly levied exclusively upon the land, but which was now to be levied upon the largest mansion and the poorest cottage alike. Yet in the face of that, Ireland was to get this enormous grant. If the Bill to which he alluded received the Royal Assent, not only would there be certain conditions to be fulfilled with respect to the erection of new schools, but the school boards would have to take over the 5,000 existing schools. Yet they were told that no Supplementary Estimate was needed for Scotland, in order to bring the Act fully into operation. He felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the Committee to the enormous disparity between the grants to Scotland and Ireland, for it certainly appeared to him that the maxim upon which the Government went was how little they could give to Scotchmen and how much to Irishmen.

MR. SYNAN objected to the comparisons of the hon. Member for Edinburgh, for in Ireland all the schools had been

built by the people, and not a penny had been contributed by the State towards the buildings. He therefore considered that Ireland was quite entitled to the increased grant, and he had not the slightest objection that Scotland should get as much as she possibly could in furtherance of the same end. He thanked the Government for their somewhat delayed and tardy act of justice to the Irish teachers;—and with respect to dismissal thought it was so difficult to get competent masters, that managers would not discharge them except for immorality or serious neglect.

DR. BALL observed that the Government were fully justified in adopting the course they had taken in this matter, for there was this peculiarity about national education in Ireland which justified the Government in taking the course now proposed—it was in every respect a State education, directed and controlled by the State. Therefore, while the State assumed all the authority over these schools, it could not expect to obtain any large amount of funds from the landowners and gentry; and if they, as in England, supplied a much larger amount than at present, they would require to have some share in controlling the system, and ask for free elective boards. He, however, was a supporter of the present system; and if the condition of the teachers under it was not what it ought to be, then it became the duty of the Government to make it better, and the Vote was but an act of justice to them. If we raised the social position of the schoolmaster, we would at the same time raise the intelligence of the people, and the better fit them to understand and appreciate what measures were for their real advantage. We had no chance in Ireland until we made the education of the people as good as it could be; and, therefore, he looked upon the Vote as the best laid-out of any in the Estimates, and the one which would bear the best fruit. He should like to see a provision made in the shape of a pension for aged teachers, and, in conclusion, must say that he entirely approved the resolution in favour of the teachers at which the National Board had arrived.

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN said, he was glad the Government had felt themselves able to improve the position of the national teachers in Ireland; and, while

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concurring in the opinion of the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Dr. Ball) that no money could be better laid out than this for the improvement of education in Ireland, expressed the hope that the Government would do something towards providing better residences for the teachers. With respect to dismissal, they had solved a difficult question in a satisfactory manner. No injustice could be done by the managers retaining the power when there was an appeal to the Board, which comprised Judges and the representatives of all denominations. He, for one, was not dissatisfied that the larger subject of elementary education was postponed for some time.

MR. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH said, that the low salaries of the Irish teachers were a disgrace to the United Kingdom. In 1871, the average income from all sources of classed principal teachers was, for masters £42, and for mistresses only £34 10s. He, therefore, most heartily supported the Government in the steps they had taken.

MR. AGAR-ELLIS congratulated the Government on their proposal to increase the salaries, though he attached more importance to the statement that the power of summary dismissal of schoolmasters would, if not abolished, be greatly modified. If the position of the teachers were improved, there would be fewer Fenians and fewer threatening letters.

MR. KINNAIRD preferred the Scotch system, under which the landowners paid half the cost of the education.

MR. PIM observed it was impossible as yet to make arrangements for taking the education of the people out of the hands of the Government to place it in those of local school boards, which provide schools supported by the rates; but still it was a thing to be looked forward to. He approved the Vote.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, that although the National Education Commissioners had made no representation upon the subject, yet he had no doubt that Government would give its best attention to the suggestions of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the University of Dublin with respect to making provision for aged teachers, and also to the suggestion of the right hon. Baronet the Member for Clare, in respect to building of residences for the teachers. He was

pleased at the manner in which the proposal had been received by the Committee, especially by hon. Members representing Irish constituencies.

MR. MACFIE, in reply to the hon. Member for Limerick (Mr. Synan), who had interrupted the hon. Member for Edinburgh (Mr. M'Laren), and asserted that the Irish people built their own schools, said that there was a Return which showed that grants had been made towards the erection of 104 national schools in Ireland. He objected to Ireland being made the "pet child" of the Empire, and should like to know why the landlords of Ireland did not contribute more largely?

MR. HENLEY said, now that the voluntary system was done away with, and the rate system substituted, strict justice would require that Ireland should be put on the same footing as England and Scotland. There was no reason why one country should receive so much more than another out of the State funds. He had not the slightest doubt of the wisdom of the Government in their generation, doing as they had done; but he did not believe the Government would be able to settle the question of Irish education by giving large sums of money; indeed, he thought the adoption of that course would impose upon the Government and that House the necessity of dealing at an early date, perhaps next Session, with the whole question of education in Ireland.

Vote agreed to.

(11.) £505, to complete the sum for the Commissioners of Education in Ireland (Endowed Schools).

(12.) £1,630, to complete the sum for the National Gallery, Ireland.

(13.) £1,427, to complete the sum for the Royal Irish Academy.

(14.) £2,360, to complete the sum for the Queen's University, Ireland.

(15.) £2,676, to complete the sum for the Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

MR. SYNAN called attention to the sum of £1,300 said to have been made away with by the bursar of the Queen's College at Cork, and to the necessity of keeping the accounts after a better method than that now adopted. The Committee on Public Accounts had gone into the matter, and there appeared to be no power of getting the money back again.

He hoped that Her Majesty's Government would consider this part of the Report, and would come to the conclusion that the money should be regularly voted every year, so that the Committee might be able to say whether or not it was necessary.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, the recommendation of the Committee to which the hon. Member referred, whatever its merits might be, would be carefully considered by the Government before next year's Estimate was framed. He must say, however, the Committee had rather overrated the importance of the matter which came before them — namely, the defalcation which appeared to have occurred owing to an improper keeping of the accounts. No doubt, it showed there was something extremely wrong in the system; but it had been thoroughly over-hauled, not only in connection with the Queen's College at Cork, but also at Galway and Belfast. The object of transferring this charge to the Consolidated Fund was to withdraw the discussion as to the maintenance of these colleges and the Queen's University from being the subject of annual debate in that House; and, therefore, the Committee rather exaggerated the importance of these financial matters, when they recommended so sweeping a change in the mode of supporting the Queen's Colleges.

Vote agreed to.

(16.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £18,300, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Purchase of a Site, Erection of Building, and other Expenses for the New Courts of Justice and Offices belonging thereto."

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, in rising to move that the Vote be reduced by £5,000, said, he had to complain that the House was spending £1,500,000 on these new buildings, and that it could not be said to have yet had a tangible sum submitted to it, an assertion evidenced by the fact that the House had certainly not up to that time approved any design for these Courts. On the 22nd of February the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Commissioner of Works, in answer to a Question put by him, said the designs had been exhibited for

several weeks in the Library last Session, and the Government had approved the designs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards stated that, although there were certain designs of a very simple character, it was not till November that they were finally brought to the shape in which they were exhibited; the House of Commons had no opportunity of expressing their opinion respecting them, and when they were called upon to vote a large sum of money it was their duty to see that it would be well laid out. The subject had been bandied about from the Office of Works to the Treasury, and from the Treasury back to the Office of Works; but the confusion which arose did not stop there. On the 6th of July, he (Mr. C. Bentinck) addressed a Question to the Chief Commissioner as to whether the design exhibited in the Royal Academy was the true design. The right hon. Gentleman said the design was not approved by him, but by the Treasury; and if the Treasury was responsible for that design, why was not the Chancellor of the Exchequer present to answer for it? Whatever explanation might be given by the Government, the fact was a large sum was to be voted, and the House did not know what the design was to be, or who was responsible for it. There was, no doubt, an elaborate elevation by Mr. Street, the adoption of which would, he thought, be a lasting disgrace to the art of this country. His object was to gain time. There was plenty to do on the site in preparing the foundations and other necessary works before they could arrive at any artistic question, and it was quite competent for them to ask Mr. Street to take back his plans and alter them. If he could not produce a more satisfactory design the architect might be changed, just as they had recently changed the sculptor in the case of the Wellington monument. He also wished to know the intentions of the Government in regard to the approaches of the Law Courts, and the ground which was not wanted for the buildings. With a view, therefore, to elicit some satisfactory information upon the subject, he should move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £5,000.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £13,300, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of

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payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Purchase of a Site, Erection of Building, and other Expenses for the New Courts of Justice and Offices belonging thereto."

—(*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*.)

MR. W. H. SMITH said, he did not wish to follow his hon. Friend into the artistic question; but he hoped the right hon. Gentleman who might reply to him would state when some progress might be expected to be made with the buildings for which the ground had been cleared five or six years ago. Power was taken in 1865 to obtain a site for the new Courts of Law. Since then a large space of ground had been cleared, a great number of persons being dispossessed of their habitations; and, beyond the introduction of some bricks, no action had been taken. Meanwhile the interest on a very large sum of money—some £700,000 or £800,000—was accruing. He hoped some assurance would be given that the work would be proceeded with without further delay.

MR. AYRTON said, his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Whitehaven had hardly done justice to his own views. Some time ago his hon. and learned Friend submitted for their consideration a Motion which he (Mr. Ayrton) then stated was four years too late, because he proposed that the whole question should be reconsidered, and he made some reflections on Mr. Street, as if he were incompetent to perform the duties for which he was appointed. He (Mr. Ayrton) regretted that; for the appointment of Mr. Street determined the style and character of the building to be erected; and that gentleman was singularly well qualified to carry out that style and to produce a building of as much beauty as any other architect that could be named. His hon. and learned Friend had fallen into considerable confusion between the general plan which had been laid in the Library towards the close of last Session, and the more detailed drawings Mr. Street had since made, and which, no doubt, had from time to time varied in minor details and in ornamentation; but the general scope of Mr. Street's design had not been altered since it was exhibited in the Library. No benefit would result from communicating to the House from time to time any change which Mr. Street might make in the details or ornamentation of the front of his building. In August last year

the Treasury gave their sanction to the south front, and, according to contract, Mr. Street was bound to deliver the contract drawings which were necessary to enable the contractors to make tenders in February this year; but he deemed it desirable that the agents for the contractors should follow him with his contract plans and drawings, and that course was being taken; but as Mr. Street aimed at a great variety of ornamentation, he found that the contract plans and drawings required much more time than he anticipated, and, so far as he could judge at the present moment, the Office of Works would not be in a position to invite tenders for the construction of the building for the next three or four months. His hon. and learned Friend wished to know what was to be done with the approaches to the Courts of Justice, and with the land not required for the building. At present, nothing was to be done with it. All the land would be required by the contractors for the enormous works to be undertaken, for the preparation of the stone, and stores for the building. He believed that the building would have ample approaches; and if it was desired to make them more beautiful the Metropolitan Board of Works would be the best authority to decide on that point. Mr. Street, in his opinion, was quite competent to carry out the design.

LORD JOHN MANNERS would remind his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Whitehaven, that this particular work was initiated by Act of Parliament, and certain Commissioners were appointed by that Act, whose powers, he believed, had not ceased until a recent period. The work had been entrusted to a most eminent architect, and the House had better leave the matter in his hands.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LAWRENCE wanted to know whether the architect had entered into a contract under seal to carry out the works for a certain sum?

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN said, he should like to know when the buildings would probably be ready for occupation?

MR. AYRTON replied, that a contract for the performance of his work for a certain sum had been signed, and the time necessary for the completion of the building would be between six and seven years.

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MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK said, that having learnt there was no probability that the work would be proceeded with this year, he would withdraw his Amendment.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(17.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

“That a sum, not exceeding £65,975, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Mint, including Expenses of the Coinage.”

MR. RYLANDS, in rising to move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £5,000, said, that he entirely agreed with what had been said by Lord Kinnaird, that the Mint accounts were so made out as to lead to great mystification. He added that there would be no difficulty in so making out the accounts that the transactions of the year and their results could be properly and clearly shown, for as the nation paid the whole of the expenses, all that the Mint had to deal with was the amount it received for coin and the cost of the bullion it purchased for the purpose of coining. The Master of the Mint, however, said he could not show the year's results of the copper coinage in reference to the profit and loss of the department on the transaction. Anybody, however, who was acquainted with mercantile transactions would see that there could be no difficulty in doing that. It appeared from the accounts that there was no doubt a large profit upon copper and silver, whilst upon gold there was no profit whatever. Upon the whole, there would be, as a rule, a profit of 9 per cent upon silver coinage, and as to copper the profit was much larger. In the 10 years from 1861 to 1870 the profit upon silver and copper was £689,061, and deducting the sum accounted for as seignorage, the amount was £531,898. Taking the profit upon copper alone, the amount was no less than £420,158, and he wished to know where this sum had gone to. It would doubtless be said that it had been paid into the Exchequer, but still he could not trace any such payments, for from the Estimates only a sum of £105,000, under the head of extra receipts on a profit admitted to be over £395,000, had been paid into the Exche-

quer. Full particulars upon these points ought clearly to have been included in the Report of the Master of the Mint. The waste upon gold, too, varied very considerably from year to year. In some years the waste was £200 per £1,000,000, while in others it was £480 per £1,000,000, and altogether there seemed such an irregularity in the circumstances of these transactions that he thought the House ought to have fuller information on the subject. He would, therefore, suggest that particulars should be given of the extra receipts, which were estimated this year at £50,000, so as to distinguish in each year the amounts received on account of the seignorage upon silver and copper, and from the sale of gold sweep. He made no charge against the honour or propriety of conduct of any of the officials of the Mint; but the whole thing was so unsatisfactory that next Session he would move that the subject should be examined into by a Select Committee. In the meantime he would move the reduction of the Vote by £5,000.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £60,975, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Mint, including Expenses of the Coinage."—*(Mr. Rylands.)*

MR. ALDERMAN W. LAWRENCE drew the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the great inconvenience which was at present felt throughout the country in consequence of the insufficient supply of silver coinage, and expressed an opinion that in that respect the right hon. Gentleman did not fully appreciate the wants of the country. He complained that during the last 10 years the amount of silver coin in the country had been allowed to diminish. Now, although at one time there might be a scarcity of demand, it was sure to be followed by an increased demand; and therefore they need not be afraid that they should have too large an accumulation of silver coinage. The increase in the wages of the people and the increased general prosperity of the country had had the effect of enhancing very much the demand for silver. It had come to his knowledge that even in the Postmaster General's Department silver was scarce. He had been told that when

Mr. Rylands

people went for postage stamps at some of the branch Post Offices they could not get change for half-a-sovereign.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, the hon. Member for Warrington having found by the Returns that a large quantity of silver and copper had been coined during the last 10 years, he calculated that a certain profit had been made, and he asked what had become of it. Now, it was not so easy for the Mint to make out its yearly accounts as it was for manufacturers, because there were two sources from which the copper and silver came. One was purchased in the market at the market rates, and the other was what the Mint was bound to take back in old worn-out coin at a considerable loss; but that was a small matter compared with the subject generally. The answer to the question what becomes of the money was extremely simple. The hon. Member treated the statistical tables as if they were all the sources of information on the subject, and because he did not find from them and the Estimates all he required, he considered that proper accounts did not exist. If, however, the hon. Gentleman had looked into the finance accounts, he would have found that the profits on the copper coinage during the past 10 years passed into the Exchequer. The profit, as appeared from the finance accounts, was £435,433, and that on silver during the same time was £203,000, making together a sum of £638,433. From that, however, had to be deducted certain expenses that were incurred on the coinage.

MR. MUNTZ said, the discussion showed the necessity of the manufacturing departments being carried on on a separate system. There was no doubt that in this case all the money was accounted for; but it would be more satisfactory if a debtor and creditor account was kept, and these profits explained, so that the public might be able to understand it. The country suffered a considerable annual loss by the wearing of the old silver coin; but it might be lessened by the mixing of some alloy, not to deteriorate its value, but to make it wear longer. He suggested that more half-crowns should be coined and less florins. There was a general feeling in favour of the old half-crown; and not only that, but the former were coined at as cheap a rate as the latter, for when a

florin was coined there had to be the expense also of coining the additional sixpence. He hoped that next year a Select Committee might be appointed to inquire into the whole subject of the manufacture at the Mint.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(18.) £9,502, to complete the sum for the Fishery Board in Scotland.

MR. BUTT complained of the exclusion of Ireland from any participation in the benefit of the grant. He called attention to the fact that since 1800 Scotland had received £1,250,000 more than Ireland for her fisheries, and said that, under these circumstances, he did not think he was asking too much if he pressed upon the noble Marquess the propriety of employing a small sum in giving loans to the Irish fishermen who were reduced to poverty, in order that they might supply themselves with boats and gear. This course had been recommended by a Commission, and also by a Committee of that House, and the Inspectors of Fisheries had stated that nothing could save the Irish fisheries from entire extinction except the application of a sum of money in the manner he had stated. Moreover, two of the most eminent political economists of the day—Mr. J. S. Mill and the hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett)—had stated from their places in Parliament, that the granting of these loans would be in accordance with the soundest and wisest principle of economy.

MR. M'LAREN said, that had it not been for the remarks of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Limerick, that Scotland had got £1,250,000 more than Ireland since 1800, he should not have troubled the House with any remarks on the subject. But in point of fact Scotland did not get one shilling. All the bounties and export duties were abolished 42 years ago, and since that time Scotland had not got one shilling. When the bounties were given, there was a bounty of 2s. 8d. a-barrel on the exportation of fish, and there were 4s. a-barrel given to those who caught the fish, making 6s. 8d. But one would suppose from the remarks of the hon. and learned Gentleman that this was a law which appertained to Scotland only; whereas it was a law appertaining to the United Kingdom, and the reason why the people

of Scotland got this bounty—a very foolish and absurd thing, as he thought—was that they caught the fish, and the Irish people did not get the bounty, because they would not take the trouble to catch the fish. They would find that in the writings of Adam Smith, that eminent man said that the bounties then payable upon the tonnage of vessels employed in fishing were bounties given to catch money, and not to catch fish; and the result was that people having no connection with the fisheries at all, but who were landmen, extemporized fishing boats during the six weeks that the fishing lasted; and there were instances where the fishing was such a sham and pretence, that bounties at the rate of £100 for every barrel of herring were obtained. In consequence, an Act was passed in 1815 by which the export duty was at once abolished, and the bounty on the catching was reduced to 1s. a-year until it should expire altogether. It expired in 1830, and during the 42 years which had since elapsed not one shilling had ever been paid for bounty on fish to Scotland or England, or any other part of the United Kingdom. There was a Return presented the other day showing the quantity of coal exported. Supposing there had been a bounty of 4s. on each ton of coal, and that on looking over the account it was found that there was a large sum paid to England and also to Scotland, and nothing to Ireland, would any sane man say that was injustice to Ireland? Certainly not; because why should they get a bounty when they had no coal to export? It was the same with the fish. The people of Scotland and of England caught the fish, exported them, and got the bounty. Another objection he had to the statement of the hon. and learned Gentleman was, that he assumed that the system of loans which he now asked for the fisheries of Ireland prevailed at one time in Scotland. He ventured to say that such a system had never prevailed in Scotland at any period at the expense of the Government. No doubt, benevolent people in Scotland got up associations—there were three great societies—for promoting fisheries, and they made loans, and they ruined themselves by making them. Why should not benevolent individuals in Ireland make loans to the poor fishermen? In regard to the merits of the particular Motion, which implied

that part of the money that was now given to Scotland should be given to Ireland, or an equivalent, he wished to say that he would be willing that not only a part, but the whole of it should be withdrawn, because he believed that the system of inspecting and branding the fish was pernicious to Scotland. The Board of Trade, two years ago, disapproved of it, as did likewise the Foreign Office; and the Treasury had passed a Minute also disapproving of it; and he had been in hopes that the Secretary of the Treasury would have brought in a Bill to abolish this last fragment of the absurd mode of trying to promote fisheries. The hon. and learned Gentleman had said that two of the greatest authorities on political economy—Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. Fawcett—had approved of the Motion. But there were other equally eminent men who held a very different opinion. Mr. M'Culloch, in his *Commercial Dictionary*, said that the best way to support the fishery was to let it alone; and the quantity of herrings cured and the quantity exported having been nearly doubled since the cessation of the bounties, the fishing was now, for the first time, placed on a secure foundation. He (Mr. M'Laren) asked for the total abolition of the Scotch Board. He had seen in an Edinburgh paper a communication, signed by the leading merchants of several German ports to which the fish was exported, in which they declared that the brand was a failure and a deception, and that the officers did not thoroughly examine the contents of the barrels, but were content to examine the mere surface of some of them. If that system would be an advantage to Ireland, he would make her a present of it with all his heart.

SIR JOHN HAY, with reference to what had been said by the hon. Member for Edinburgh (Mr. M'Laren), said, he could not admit that the branding system in Scotland had failed. The Commission presided over by Lord Camperdown did not come to that conclusion. It had been proved before the Commission that the system had its advantages, and the fees derived from it saved the public from a considerable charge.

MR. MACFIE observed that he had the highest authority for stating that the east of Scotland herring trade would be lost to the country if the brand were abolished. Instead of there being a

loss to the Revenue from the branding, there were several hundred pounds of profit derived by the country from it.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, he believed the Secretary for the Treasury was not prepared to admit the accuracy of the comparison which had been drawn between the sums given for the encouragement of the fisheries in Ireland and Scotland. That, however, was not a question which it was necessary now to decide. The hon. and learned Member for Limerick very properly did not grudge the money spent on Scotland, and he thought hon. Members for Scotland should not grudge any money spent on Irish objects, if they thought it good for Ireland. The question was, whether the Government were or were not prepared to assent to the recommendation of the Fishery Commissioners, to advance small sums on loan for the promotion of the Irish Fisheries. He admitted this had been urged on the Government both by Committees and Commissioners. He had brought the matter under the notice of the Government last Session, and the answer he received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was this—he was not prepared to make loans of public funds on personal security. Without going into the merits of the question, it appeared to him that answer had a good deal to recommend it in a common-sense point of view, for looking at it as a question of political economy, it was impossible to justify the proposal that the money of the State should be lent without adequate security. There was, however, just a possibility that the experiment might be tried to a limited extent in a manner which would not be so objectionable. There was a fund in Ireland which had been raised for a charitable purpose, and was subject to this limitation, that it might be given, but not lent. He had some hope that the experiment might be tried to a limited extent with that fund; but some alteration would require to be made in the Act of Parliament which regulated its distribution.

MR. BUTT observed that the operation of the Government branding system in Scotland was just this—the branded Scotch herrings pushed the Irish fish, which were not branded, out of the market.

Vote agreed to.

Mr. M'Laren

(19.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £183,826, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Expenses of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad."

MR. MONK, in rising to move that the Vote be reduced by £200, being the allowance to Mr. Jervoise for house rent at Rome, said, they had already a Minister residing at the Court of Rome—at the Court of the Sovereign of Italy—and there was no reason why there should be a separate Mission to the Vatican. He objected to that on two grounds. He took exception to the propriety of this country having any diplomatic intercourse with an individual who was not a temporal Sovereign—namely, the Pope; and he also objected because diplomatic intercourse between this country and the Roman States having been regulated by an Act passed in 1848, that Act should be strictly observed. He was surprised to hear what the Attorney General had stated on this subject the other evening. He said the Pope was still Sovereign of the Leonine City; but he made a great mistake in that respect. The King of Italy was the only temporal Sovereign of the Roman States, including the Leonine City. The population of the Leonine City had all taken part in the *Plébiscite*, and declared almost to a man that Victor Emmanuel was Sovereign of that portion of the States. The question, therefore, was, whether it was lawful for this country, under the Act of 1848, to continue to accredit a diplomatic agent or envoy to the individual who now occupied the Papal chair. It was no answer to say that the same person occupied the Papal chair now as in 1848; for he had since been dethroned from his position as temporal Sovereign, and there was no power in this country to hold diplomatic intercourse with an individual if he was not a temporal Sovereign. England, moreover, was so well represented at the Court of Rome by Sir Augustus Paget that there could be no reason for sending a Mission to the Vatican. He regretted that, as the greater part of the Estimate had already been voted, he could not move the omission of the whole sum; but he would certainly take the sense of the House on its reduction by £200.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £183,626, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Expenses of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad."
—(Mr. Monk.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he thought it might be convenient that he should state at once what he conceived to be the law on this question. The hon. Member for Gloucester (Mr. Monk) was perfectly entitled to say that he (the Attorney General) had been under a mistake when he said the other evening that the Pope was still Sovereign of the Leonine City; but whether he was Sovereign of the Leonine City or Sovereign of the Vatican seemed to him perfectly immaterial for the purpose of the question now before the House, for the holding of intercourse with that person, be he Sovereign or not, was not and never had been forbidden by law. He had taken some time and trouble in investigating the matter, and it appeared somewhat strange that they should be called upon at that time of day to inquire whether the Sovereign of many millions of Roman Catholics should or should not be allowed by law to hold diplomatic intercourse with the spiritual head and representative of the religious faith of so many of Her Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects. The question, as he understood it to be put by his hon. Friend, was this—whether it was lawful for the Sovereign of this country to hold diplomatic intercourse with the Pope? He used the term Pope on purpose—putting the point as much against himself as possible; for he would not blink the question. The question was commonly put on some statutes of Elizabeth; and the first statute was 1 *Eliz.*, c. 1, s. 27. That was confined, in terms, to the spiritual authority of the Pope; and, if not so confined, that section of the statute had no application in terms to the question before the House. The 5th of Elizabeth, with the penalties of *præmunire*, whatever those might be, for "setting forth, maintaining, or defending the authority, jurisdiction, or power of the See of Rome within this realm," which was the next, had been repealed by the 9 & 10 Vict. The most important statutes upon this point, however, were those of William and Mary.

There was the famous Bill of Rights, the Preamble of which declared that—

“Whereas it has been found by experience that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Parliament and Kingdom, that the King or Queen should marry a Popish consort.”

It was enacted that if either should be reconciled with or hold communication with the See or Church of Rome, or profess the Popish religion, or marry a Papist, he or she should be excluded from or become incapable of inheriting the Crown of England, and in all such cases, where the Sovereign was

“reconciled to or held communion with the See of Rome or possessed the Popish religion, the people of the realm were absolved from their allegiance, and the Crown was to descend to the next heir being a Protestant, as if its possessor were naturally dead.”

So that if his hon. Friend was right in his interpretation; if diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican was “holding communion with the See of Rome,” so forbidden by the Act of William and Mary, the people of this country were absolved from their allegiance, and the Crown descended to the next Protestant heir. That was the startling conclusion to which his hon. Friend must come. The 12 & 13 William and Mary followed up the matter. Precisely the same penalties were enacted as in the Bill of Rights, and it absolved from their allegiance all subjects of a Sovereign who held communion, and so forth, with the Pope of Rome. Then the 3rd section went on to declare that whoever hereafter came to the possession of the Crown should join in communion with the Church of England as by law established. These were the provisions down to 1848 of the English law, and these were the words of the Act of Parliament in which it was said that diplomatic intercourse with the Pope was made unlawful. It occurred at once to one's mind that the words all pointed to spiritual and religious communion. Such was the state of the law upon which, if at all, the holding of diplomatic intercourse with the Pope was illegal in this country. If one went back to the Acts of Henry VIII. the case could not stand upon them for a moment. It must stand on the Acts he had cited, if it was to stand at all. The question was an important matter, and it was well that it should be settled, either by argument or authority, once for all. In 1848 the Government of the day brought in a Bill

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which became the 11 & 12 *Vict.*, c. 108, for enabling Her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States. It was very instructive to read the debates on that occasion, and especially the speeches of the Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Palmerston, and the very learned speech made on the subject by Mr. Chisholm Anstey, who was at that time a Member of the House, and was peculiarly learned in this branch of the law. Lord Lansdowne stated strongly that the Bill was brought in rather to allay doubts which other people felt, than the doubts he himself felt, and he made reference to the opinion of Bishop Burnet as expressed in his *History of his own Times*, and afterwards repeated by Sir James Mackintosh in his *History of the English Revolution*, that the mission of Lord Castlemaine to the Court of Rome in the reign of James II. was illegal. Lord Lansdowne pointed out that Lord Castlemaine's Mission was illegal, not because he was sent to the Court of Rome, but because he was sent to reconcile the Kingdom of England with the See of Rome, which was directly at variance with the law of the country; and he further showed that the illegality of that Mission had been confounded with the supposed illegality of sending an Ambassador to the Court of Rome for the purpose of holding diplomatic intercourse on State matters. Lord Lansdowne had also shown that a great amount of intercourse had in point of fact taken place between the Sovereigns of this country and the Popes, from the time of James II. to the time when he was speaking—in Sir Robert Walpole's time, in the time of George III. and of George IV., between whom and the Pope autograph letters had passed. These facts showed that there was not anything illegal in keeping up diplomatic relations with the Pope. The hon. and learned Solicitor General and himself had advised the Government, therefore, that there was nothing illegal and improper in what had been done, and that there was no law, so far as they were aware, which rendered illegal or even of doubtful legality the sending of a person to hold intercourse and to do business with the Pope. His own opinion on the subject must stand or fall on its own merits; but, fortunately, it was not one unsupported by authority, because it

appeared that in former years, the question now raised was put to great and distinguished men, who unanimously—in answer to questions of the relevancy of which the House should have an opportunity of judging—gave their opinion that there was not, and had not been, any reason, in point of law, why the Sovereign of this country should not hold diplomatic relations with the Pope. In reading the documents he was about to refer to, he hoped he should not be supposed to break the rule, which he considered sacred, that the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown were confidential opinions; but the authors of the opinions he would now quote were all dead, as well as the persons who asked the questions and the persons with respect to whom the opinions were given, and therefore no confidence was broken in reading the documents. The first question was put in August, 1832, by Sir George Shee, when Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman, and to Sir William Horne, in the following terms:—

“I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will favour him with your opinion whether, as the law now stands, it would be legal for the King to accredit a diplomatic agent to reside at the Court of Rome in the character of Minister or *Chargé d’Affaires*? I enclose for your inspection the draft of a letter of credence from His Majesty to the Pope, which it is proposed should be made use of, in case your decision should be affirmative as to the legality of that Mission.” The following was the answer of the Law Officers of the Crown:—

“We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, stating that you were directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that we would favour him with our opinion whether, as the law now stands, it would be legal for the King to accredit a diplomatic agent to reside at the Court of Rome, in the character of Minister or *Chargé d’Affaires*. You enclosed for our inspection the draft of a letter of credence from His Majesty to the Pope, which it is proposed should be made use of in case our decision should be affirmative as to the legality of such a Mission. In compliance with his Lordship’s desire, we have taken the question submitted to us, together with the proposed letter of credence, into our consideration, and have the honour to report that, as the law now stands, we are clearly of opinion that it is legal for the King to accredit a diplomatic agent to the Court of Rome, and we approve the form of credence, which we have the honour to return.”

In 1833 Lord Denman became Lord Chief Justice, and Sir William Horne Attorney General; and in April, 1833,

Sir John Campbell, having been consulted, wrote the following letter to Lord Palmerston:—

“It appears to me that His Majesty may accredit a Minister to the Court of Rome. I had a strong impression on my mind that this was forbidden by Act of Parliament, but after a diligent search I can find no such Act. Of course, it is lawful unless expressly declared to be unlawful. I conceive, therefore, that a Minister may be safely sent to Rome, accredited in the manner proposed; but he must be careful not to bring home with him any Bulls or relics, otherwise he may incur the penalties of a *præsumptio*, or be found guilty of high treason.”

So the matter remained until 1834, when the Law Officers of the Crown were consulted again, Sir George Shee writing to them in March of that year as follows:—

“I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Malta, enclosing a document issued by the Papal Government appointing M. E. Lanson to be Papal Consul in that island, and soliciting the approval of His Majesty to that nomination. I also enclose a copy of the commission granted by His late Majesty to Mr. J. Parke, constituting him His Majesty’s Consul in the Roman States, together with the draft of the form in which the King’s *exequatur* is usually granted to foreign Consuls to enable them to act in His Majesty’s dominions. And I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will take these Papers into your consideration, and report to his Lordship your opinion whether His Majesty can lawfully recognize a Consul appointed by the Pope, and permit him to act within his dominions; and, if so, whether any and what alterations should be made in the wording of the Royal *exequatur* permitting M. E. Lanson to act as Consul at Malta.”

That was replied to by three most remarkable authorities—Sir Herbert Jenner, Sir John Campbell, and by Lord Cottingham, then Sir Charles Pepys, previous to his elevation to the Peerage—and their reply was as follows:—

“We are honoured with your Lordships commands, signified in Sir George Shee’s letter of the 17th inst., transmitting a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Malta, enclosing a document issued by the Papal Government appointing an individual to be Papal Consul in those islands, and soliciting the approval of His Majesty to that nomination; also enclosing the copy of the commission granted by His late Majesty to Mr. Parke, constituting him His Majesty’s Consul in the Roman States, together with a draft of the form in which the King’s *exequatur* is usually appointed to foreign Consuls to enable them to act in His Majesty’s dominions. And your Lordship is pleased to request that we would take these Papers into consideration, and report our opinions whether His Majesty can lawfully recognize a Consul appointed by the Pope and permit him to act within his dominions; and, if so, whether any and what alterations should be made in the wording of the Royal *exequatur* permitting M. E. Lanson to act as Papal Consul at Malta

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have prepared a form of *exequatur*, permitting M. E. Lanson to act as Papal Consul for the Roman States at Malta, to which we are humbly of opinion that there is no legal objection."

In June, 1837, Mr. W. Fox Strangways wrote from the Foreign Office as follows, to Sir John Dodson, Sir John Campbell, and Sir Robert Rolfe—

"I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will report to him your opinion whether there is any existing law which prevents the Crown from accrediting and sending a diplomatic agent to the Court of Rome."

The following was the reply of those Law Officers:—

"We are honoured with your Lordships commands, signified in Mr. Fox Strangways letter of the 3rd inst., stating that he was directed to request that we would report to your Lordship our opinion whether there is any existing law which prevents the Crown from accrediting and sending a diplomatic agent to the Court of Rome. In obedience to your Lordship's commands, we have the honour to report that we are of opinion that there is not any existing law which prevents the Crown from accrediting and sending a diplomatic agent to the Court of Rome."

Well, if all those authorities were wrong, he should be content to bear his share of the error along with them; but he preferred their clear opinion on the matter to any doubts which his hon. Friend the Member for Gloucester might raise, and he remained decidedly of opinion that there was nothing to prevent the Sovereign of this country from holding diplomatic intercourse with the Pope of Rome.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said, this was a question of the greatest importance, involving the allegiance of Her Majesty's subjects, and he had to complain that the Attorney General had completely changed his ground since the last time the subject was under discussion. The objection then made was, that the Act of 1848 did not cover Mr. Jervoise's appointment, because it only permitted diplomacy with a territorial Sovereign, whereas now the Pope was entirely without territory, and the Attorney General's defence was, that the Pope was still a Sovereign with power of life and death over what he was pleased to call the Leonine City.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL explained that all he had said was that the Pope was the same person with whom the Act of 1848 declared it was not illegal to maintain diplomatic relations.

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MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said, he was compelled to differ from his hon. and learned Friend, for if they looked to the words of the Act 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2, they would find good ground for believing that they touched this very case. He must observe, in passing, that Lord Castlemaine's mission was not spiritual, but temporal. His hon. and learned Friend had quoted several of the highest legal authorities, and among them Lord Campbell, as holding that such intercourse was legal, but he had not quoted Lord Campbell's speech in the House of Lords on the debate. In that speech his Lordship said—

"But although that was the opinion of the humble individual then addressing their Lordships, it was by no means the general opinion; and, certainly, for 180 years no such relations had been maintained."—[3 *Hansard*, xvi. 870.]

Lord Lansdowne and the Duke of Wellington also seemed to be of opinion that an embassy to the Pope would be illegal. If the law were clear, what was the necessity for a Bill, which, indeed, asserted that there were grave doubts about it? If the Pope ever wished to conduct negotiations with Great Britain, he would not do so through Mr. Jervoise. The very circumstances in which he was placed involved antagonism with the views of Sir Augustus Paget, and was it desirable for us to have antagonistic envoys at the same capital? At the best, the office of Mr. Jervoise was a sham and a sinecure, and unless it were to be regarded as a set off against the prosecution of the Galway priesthood, he did not see what good purpose it could serve to continue it. In conclusion, he must say it was extremely unfortunate that they should have to argue this important question at such a period of the Session. No doubt, it was very convenient to the Pope to have attending him a gentleman who would look at all matters connected with him through Ultramontane spectacles, as evinced in the despatches of Mr. Jervoise, but that was no reason why England should pursue that course.

MR. SINCLAIR AYTOUN said, he was surprised at the argument which the Attorney General had produced to the House, and he must say that the eminence of the names he had referred to did not settle the question, because when those opinions were given the Pope was a temporal Sovereign. He should

like to know whether there was any other case where an envoy had been commissioned to a personage who was not a temporal Sovereign? The question really turned upon the interpretation to be put upon the Act of 1848, at which period of time the whole debate showed that there was to be no recognition of the spiritual authority of the Pope, and he was recognized simply as a temporal Sovereign. He did not now really occupy that position. He (Mr. Aytoun) should like to know what was the object to be attained by having an envoy to the Pope apart from the envoy to the Court of Rome, who would transact all matters connected with politics and commerce? He also wished to know whether Mr. Jervoise was under the control of Sir Augustus Paget or not?

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN said, that the discussion was unnecessary, as Mr. Jervoise was not accredited diplomatically. The mistake arose from the language in which he was spoken of in the Roman papers. He had himself received a letter from Mr. Jervoise which settled the question. Mr. Jervoise said that when the cannon of the Italian Army approaching Rome were heard, the whole of the *Corps Diplomatique* packed up and left, but he, not having any diplomatic or official character, remained. There was no law against sending a diplomatist to the Pope—that was settled by the Act of 1848, but, as a matter of fact, that Act had remained a dead letter. The House of Lords inserted a provision compelling the Pope's envoy to this Court to be a layman, and consequently the Pope had declined sending any envoy at all.

MR. NEWDEGATE: Having taken part in the debate which took place in 1848 upon the Diplomatic Relations Act, I have heard with astonishment the declaration which has just been made by the Attorney General. The Attorney General expressed an opinion, which he no doubt had a right to entertain—that it is shameful and disgraceful that this country has not diplomatic relations with the Pope of Rome in his character of a Sovereign Pontiff. [THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: I did not say so.] Then the note which I took is quite wrong, and we are to suppose that the hon. and learned Gentleman has never expressed any opinion to the effect that it is desirable that this country should have

diplomatic relations with the Sovereign Pontiff. He has, nevertheless, declared that there is nothing in the law that would prevent the establishment of such diplomatic relations. The hon. and learned Gentleman referred to the Act of Settlement and the other Acts of like effect. Now, it does happen that as the Bill for establishing Diplomatic Relations with Rome was introduced into the House of Lords it proposed directly that diplomatic relations should be established with the Sovereign Pontiff. That was the proposal made by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords; that was the substance of the Bill. In the House of Lords great objections were taken to that particular proposal, and in Committee it was determined to exclude everything from the Bill which would sanction diplomatic relations with the Pope in his character as Sovereign Pontiff; the form of the Act was purposely framed with the intention of excluding any diplomatic relations with the Pope in his ecclesiastical and spiritual character. I can give strong proof of this. Early in the debate in Committee in the House of Lords, the late Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, observed that the Preamble of the Bill recited the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, to which the Attorney General has referred, and the first enacting words were, that—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in the said recited Acts, or either of them, or in any other Act now in force.”

These words were purposely struck out by the House of Lords. Is it possible that the intention of the Legislature can be made more clear than by the fact that when the proposal to establish diplomatic relations with the Sovereign Pontiff in his ecclesiastical and spiritual character were produced in a Bill before the House of Lords, those words which referred to the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement as statutes which it was proposed to contravene by the operation of the Bill, were struck out? Is it possible to have anything more distinct than that? The Duke of Wellington's whole object was to prevent the opening of any diplomatic relations with the Sovereign Pontiff in his ecclesiastical and spiritual character. The occasion for introducing the Diplomatic Relations Bill was—and this was admitted by Lord Lansdowne—that in a

Mission entrusted to Lord Minto he had virtually contravened the law, because he had negotiated with the Pope for the withdrawal of the Jesuits from Switzerland, where they were then creating disturbances that ended in a civil war. That was the cause of the introduction of the Bill. Can anything be stronger than this proof—that the intention of the Government of the day was to establish diplomatic relations with the Sovereign Pontiff, as head of the Roman Catholic Church, in order to induce the Pope to control the Order of the Jesuits and the other Orders in the Church of Rome? But Parliament distinctly refused to give its consent to that proposal, and struck out every single word from the Bill that would enable the Government of Her Majesty to establish any such diplomatic relations. The purpose of Parliament was different. Parliament desired that this country have relations with the Pope in his then capacity of temporal Sovereign of the Roman States. The right hon. and learned Baronet the Member for Clare has correctly stated that the reason that these relations have never been established is that there is a provision in this very Diplomatic Relations Act of 1848, forbidding the reception at the Court of St. James's of a nuncio or any other ecclesiastical envoy. No doubt the Pope desired to establish relations with England in order to facilitate the exercise of his ecclesiastical and spiritual power in this country; and he refused to accept the offer of the Parliament of England, because it was only to establish diplomatic relations in temporal matters. The Pope quite understood that by the terms of the Act, excluding the reception of an ecclesiastical envoy from the Court of Rome, the Act imperilled the exercise of his ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction in this country, which it was his object to establish. I well remember the present First Lord of the Treasury speaking upon the second reading of the Diplomatic Relations Bill in this House. The right hon. Gentleman adverted in 1848 to the improbability of the Pope attempting to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction by assuming to parcel out this country into dioceses for the purpose. He spoke of that as an improbable attempt; but it has been made since 1848, and has led to resistance by Parliament through other enactments. The right hon. Gentleman voted

Mr. Newdegate

for the second reading of the Bill, stating that it was improbable that the attempt to which I have referred would be made. The attempt has, nevertheless, been made, and has been resisted. True, the right hon. Gentleman expressed an opinion to the effect that he did not see any valid objection at that time to acknowledge the spiritual character of the Pope's authority in this or any other State. That I admit; but what was the course of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, a learned Roman Catholic lawyer? He raised objections to the Bill expressly upon this ground—that the recognition of the temporal character of the Pope as the Sovereign of the Roman States, by the then Bill as alone entitling the Government of this country to hold diplomatic relations with him, which was the permissive portion of the Bill by implication; but practically excluded the right to enter into diplomatic relations with the Pope in his spiritual and ecclesiastical character. That was the whole ground of Mr. Chisholm Anstey's opposition to the Bill in this House. The First Lord of the Treasury seemed to countenance this opposition, raised with a view to get rid of that limitation contained in the Bill; but whatever might have been his views in this respect, he did not attempt to enforce them. The House in 1848 felt by offering to establish diplomatic relations with the Pope in his capacity of temporal Sovereign, that it had effectually excluded negotiations with the Pope in his spiritual and ecclesiastical character. As the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General has stated, that doubts had existed at several periods, as to whether it was not legally competent to Her Majesty to open diplomatic relations with the Pope, the intention and effect of the Act of 1848 have been to solve these doubts. The Pope himself acknowledges, by his having refrained to send a nuncio or ecclesiastical envoy to the Court of St. James's, that he quite understands that these doubts have been solved. There are Protestant Powers which have maintained diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Take Germany, for instance. Prussia, by her Constitution, admits the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in that country, and on certain terms has had diplomatic relations with the Pope. And what has now happened? Why, the German Government has

offered to send as its envoy to the Pope a Cardinal—Cardinal Hohenlohe; but His Holiness has refused to accept him, on the ground that he claims him as his subject, and denies that the Cardinal can be a subject of the Emperor of Germany. The German Government, however, still keeps an envoy at the Court of Rome; because, as I have already said, the Constitution of Germany recognizes the establishment of the Church of Rome by law in the German dominions. There is no such element in the Constitution of this country; therefore there is no excuse for establishing diplomatic relations with the Pope of Rome in the manner forbidden by this Act of Parliament. The right hon. and learned Baronet the Member for Clare (Sir Colman O'Loughlen) may attempt to excuse what has been done on the ground that Mr. Clarke Jervoise, who is at Rome, is not a diplomatic agent; yet it is palpable that if he has no functions to perform there, he ought to be at home in the Foreign Office, for the presumption is that his employment at Rome is contrary to the object and intention of the Act of 1848. There is a dictum which Prince Bismarck has recently uttered that I think ought to weigh with this House. Prince Bismarck has recently declared that, since the title of Infallibility has been attributed to the present Pope, and by him accepted, no State, in its senses, will enter into any Concordat with His Holiness. And this also is notorious—that to enter into diplomatic relations without a Concordat is doubly dangerous; God grant that we may never have either between England and the Pope of Rome. I must say that it appears to me a most unwise, a most dangerous, and a most illicit transaction, by which Her Majesty's Government seem to be practically evading this statute, and maintaining relations with the Pope, as a spiritual power, although they are forbidden to do so by the statute law of this country. ["Divide!"] Hon. Gentlemen appear very anxious to divide, and I myself have no objection to divide; but I warn the advocates of opening diplomatic relations with the Pope in his spiritual capacity, that they must not expect, if they succeed in their object, to find these illicit relations remain where they are. They cannot prevent the Pope's using the opportunities they offer. Do the supporters

of the Government desire the repeal of the prohibition against the establishment of relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Pope of Rome? Is that their object? If it be not, let them say so; but if this is their desire, every vote they give in this division will be interpreted to mean that they wish to open communications between the Church of Rome and Her Majesty's Government. Let them avow this as their object and vote for it; but remember that at the next election they will have to ask the people of England to sanction what they have done.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD explained that Mr. Jervoise did correspond with the Foreign Office, and not through Sir Augustus Paget. The hon. and learned Member for Denbighshire (Mr. Osborne Morgan) had said that despatches from Mr. Jervoise had disclosed Ultramontane sympathies. In the opinion of the Foreign Office that was not the case; on the contrary, Mr. Jervoise's official superiors held that he had performed his duties with the same intelligence, tact, and discretion that had characterized his predecessors.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 17; Noes 45: Majority 28.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(20.) £191,982, to complete the sum for Consular Establishments Abroad.

(21.) £976,468, Customs Department.

(22.) £542,990, to complete the sum for the Post Office Telegraph Service.

(23.) £2,114, Repairs of Anstruther Harbour.

(24.) £5,040, Supplementary sum for Lunacy Board, Scotland.

(25.) £3,000, Supplementary sum for Temporary Commissions.

(26.) £2,600, Supplementary sum for Miscellaneous Expenses.

(27.) £630, Presents to Abyssinian Chief, Prince Kassai of Tigré.

(28.) £139,400, Military Education.

(29.) £46,600, Army Miscellaneous Services.

(30.) £196,800, Administration of the Army.

(31.) £27,300, Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.

(32.) £71,900, General Officers' Pay.

(33.) £526,500, Reduced and Retired Officers' Pay.

- (34.) £154,100, Widows' Pensions.
- (35.) £19,200, Pensions for Wounds.
- (36.) £33,900, Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.
- (37.) £1,257,300, Out-Pensions.
- (38.) £167,600, Army Superannuation Allowances.
- (39.) £19,300, Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Corps.
- (40.) £853,500, Army Purchase Commission.
- (41.) £18,000, Supplementary sum for Steam Machinery and Ships building by Contract.

SIR JOHN HAY: Before voting the £18,000, supplementary to Vote 10 of the Navy Estimates, permit me to ask the Secretary of the Admiralty the following Questions, of which I have given him private Notice. I understand that the five schooners which it is proposed to build in Australia, are intended for the superintendence and regulation of the Polynesian labour traffic. Will the sum of £18,000 complete the five schooners, at say, £3,600 a-piece? What is their tonnage? How are they to be armed and equipped? Will they be independent commands, or manned as tenders to the Commodore's ship, and how soon may they be expected to be ready for service?

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE replied, that they were built at the recommendation of Commodore Sterling, commanding in Australia; that the sum would complete them in about five months; that they were to be armed with a 40-pounder Armstrong gun, and commanded by a lieutenant; but it was not decided whether as a separate command or as tenders.

House resumed.

Resolutions to be reported upon Monday.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of £24,204,468 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Resolution to be reported upon Monday.

House adjourned at a quarter before Eight o'clock, till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 5th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Attorneys and Solicitors Act (1860) Amendment* (285); Income Tax Collection, Public Departments (No. 2)* (283); Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c.* (282); Pensions Commutation Act (1871) Extension* (284).

Second Reading—Greenwich Hospital (273); Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) (278); Public Health (279); Law Officers (England) Fees (254); Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Boards Loans)* (274); Turnpike Trusts Arrangements* (275); Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment* (281).

Committee—Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds)* (264).

Committee—*Report*—General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental* (263); Royal Military Canal Act Amendment* (263).

GREENWICH HOSPITAL BILL—(No. 273.) (The Earl of Camperdown.)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, that its main object was to provide life annuities for masters and seamen in the Mercantile Marine who had contributed 6d. per month out of their wages to the funds of Greenwich Hospital. The persons who had thus contributed down to the year 1834 to those funds had complained that although they had subscribed to the funds of the Hospital, they had received no benefit in return. Those complaints went on until the year 1869, in which year the Admiralty were empowered by Act of Parliament to provide £4,000, which should be spent, as far as it would go, in pensions to seamen who had contributed for five years or more to the Hospital funds. These seamen had, however, since renewed their complaints on the ground that they were old men, and that they would probably die before it came to their turn to receive a pension under the regulations. It was therefore proposed under the present Bill that the Admiralty should have power to purchase pensions for these persons under the regulations laid down by an Order in Council. There were two other provisions in the Bill, one of which was to empower the Admiralty to provide wholly or in part for the education and main-

tenance of the daughters of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in the Navy and Marines, provided that not more than 200 girls were so educated and maintained, and that the expense should not exceed £20 a-year per head. That provision was in continuation of a somewhat similar one which existed down to the year 1841, for previously to that year there was in connection with Greenwich Hospital a school for 200 of those girls. It was then abolished; but a Royal Commission and a Committee of the other House of Parliament had recommended that in future a sum not exceeding £4,000 a-year should be expended—not in setting up schools under the Admiralty, but in contributing towards the education of 200 girls in female schools in the neighbourhood of London. The other provision of the Bill, which was also recommended by these Bodies, was to provide for the education of the sons and daughters of deceased non-commissioned officers and men who had been educated in the school attached to Greenwich Hospital, but who had dropped out of that school in consequence of the change which had been made in the regulations of the place. The expense, however, was not to exceed £20 a-year per head, or £1,000 in all. This contribution was to be made in lieu of the sum expended on the education of such children in schools which had formerly been held in connection with the Hospital. In conclusion, he begged to move the second reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

MILITARY FORCES LOCALISATION
EXPENSES BILL—(No. 278.)
(*The Marquess of Lansdowne.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, that its object and provisions must be already so fully within the knowledge of their Lordships that he did not think it necessary to detain the House by any lengthened observations in support of the second reading. The Bill was founded on the Report of General MacDougall's Committee, which

sat last year, and which had recommended the obtaining of unity in the forces, an improved method of recruiting, and a simple and efficient machinery whereby the general officer commanding a district could set in motion the troops, by means of the division of the whole kingdom into military districts, each under the command of one officer, and in each of which there would be collected two battalions of Regular troops, two of Militia, and such of the Auxiliary forces as might be found within the limits of the district. Certain modifications which had been subsequently introduced in the scheme, and as it had been alleged that those modifications were an indication on the part of Her Majesty's Government that they were not prepared to act on the Report, he would explain how it was any change had become necessary. Where the boundary of the county and the boundary of the military district were conterminous there was no difficulty; but where two or more counties came within the military district a difficulty had arisen. There had been representations from officers of Militia that any attempt to remove the headquarters of Militia regiments from the county in which they were at present situate to the proposed dépôt centre would not be agreeable either to the county or to the force itself. Under these circumstances, the War Department thought it would be pedantic if, in such cases, a removal of the head-quarters were insisted upon. What was proposed was that in composite districts the headquarters of Militia regiments should be retained in their counties; but that in cases where the boundaries of the county and the dépôt centre were conterminous, the arrangement proposed in the original scheme should be adhered to. He thought the Department might congratulate itself on the small amount of opposition that had been shown to its selection of dépôt centres. In certain instances, there had been memorials asking the War Office to select other places; but in the majority of those cases those memorials had been followed by counter ones praying that the selection already made might be adhered to. The objections to selections were generally based on the danger likely to arise from the alleged immorality of the troops. He thought he was not going too far in saying that this scheme of the Government

would have a tendency to decrease rather than increase immorality. It was a part of that scheme to introduce into the Army a system of short service, under which the connection between a soldier and his home would be severed for a comparatively very brief period of time. Under such a system, and considering, moreover, the fact that, even during his service with the Army, he would find himself serving among men recruited from the same locality as himself, and through whom his reputation would survive the period of his enlistment, it was not too much to assume that a soldier would be for the future careful of that reputation, by which his subsequent career might be so seriously affected. With reference to the case of Oxford, which the noble Marquess opposite (the Marquess of Salisbury) had brought forward with such force on a former occasion, he understood that a wish had been expressed in "another place" by one of the Representatives of the University, that no decision should be come to as to making Oxford a centre, until the authorities of the University had re-assembled, in order that their united opinion on the subject might be expressed. He thought it very improbable that any final step in the matter could be taken by the War Department, until the University would have had such an opportunity as its Representative in the other House desired. In conclusion, he had only to point out to their Lordships that whatever might be the merits or demerits of the scheme, an undue expenditure of public money would not be one of the latter. The total expense of carrying it out would be £3,500,000; but this would render unnecessary a certain expenditure of £120,000. It was, perhaps, scarcely fair to take credit for the whole of this saving, because it would still be necessary to pay—lodging money, £40,000; camp equipage, £15,000; and fuel and gas, £12,000—£67,000; the actual saving would be £53,000, besides which the counties would be saved about £20,000. The amount saved by the expenditure of the £3,500,000 would, if capitalized, give £2,250,000. The remaining £1,250,000 did not, however, by any means involve that additional cost to the country, as it would cover an expenditure necessitated by the withdrawal of troops from the colonies—namely, provision for accommodation for

The Marquess of Lansdowne

9,000 additional men consequent upon the presence of 70 battalions instead of 46 in this country; for owing to the expenditure under this Bill no extra charge would fall upon the country in consequence of this change in the number of troops. He did not think anyone could consider that an extravagant provision for that purpose.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Marquess of Lansdowne*.)

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY was glad to hear that the War Office was willing to listen to his proposal which he made a few weeks ago, that the decision on the question should be delayed until the teaching body of the University would have an opportunity of expressing its united opinion on the subject, before Oxford was selected as a dépôt centre. He ventured to think that opinion would be such that the Government ought not to select Oxford for the purposes of this Bill. For himself, he had seen nothing to make him change his opinion; on the contrary, since this question was last before their Lordships, he had heard the opinion of a distinguished officer that to have two sets of young men, each under a different authority, mixed up together in one place, was an arrangement which would not be desirable for either. He thought the noble Marquess the Under Secretary for War and his Chief took too rosy a view of the effect of this Bill on the morality of the Army. For himself, he did not believe the morality of the Army to be worse than that of any other class; but he did not think that the congregation of a great number of unmarried soldiers at Oxford, together with the species of population they were likely to attract, would increase the discipline or promote the morality of the undergraduates. This matter, however, now rested with the University, and he could only express his hope that the War Office would not be deaf to any remonstrances which might be addressed to them.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow*.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL—(No. 279.)

(The Lord President.)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, that as its details were very generally known, and had been very fully discussed in "another place," he might, on that occasion, confine himself to a brief statement of its provisions. Its great object was the putting an end to separate sanitary authorities in the same community. Whether in towns or in rural districts, it would vest in one single authority the power of carrying out sanitary measures under the existing Acts. It did not increase the sanitary powers under these Acts. Provisions having that object were originally included in the Bill, but owing to the opposition to which they had given rise, the Government were obliged to withdraw them. The Bill would, however, effect the great object of establishing a uniform system of sanitary authority, and providing that there should be only one such authority in each community.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2."
—(*The Lord President.*)

EARL FORTESCUE congratulated the Government on their wise and courageous perseverance, and the opposition on their patriotic co-operation in carrying out four great measures—the two Mines Regulation Bills, the Licensing Bill, and the present Bill. He approved of the present measure as far as it went; but it was only a poor instalment of what was required. For without a consolidation of the confused, and even occasionally conflicting provisions of the numerous sanitary statutes now in force, into one clear and intelligible Act, no sanitary legislation could be thoroughly effective. Still, the advantage of having henceforth only one recognized local sanitary authority in every place, and one central authority in the government for all sanitary purposes, would be very great indeed. Their Lordships must not, however, expect too great results from this measure. They must remember that the Public Health Act of 1848, a far more comprehensive measure, was followed by a very small—indeed, up to

the present time, hardly appreciable average diminution of sickness and mortality throughout the kingdom. Not that the millions, well spent on works of sewerage and water supply since 1848, had not done much good in many localities; but, for them, the average mortality would have seriously increased instead of remaining about stationary. But their beneficial influence had been largely counteracted by the constantly increasing tendency to overcrowding in the chief seats of industry and commerce, and by the utterly inadequate protection afforded under a defective legislation to the population employed, even in naturally healthy work, from needless and easily preventible injury. There was in the Public Health Act of 1848 one very useful provision, since repealed, to the principle of which he would earnestly call the attention of the Government, with a view to future legislation—namely, that of requiring the sanction of some competent superior authority to the execution of sanitary works, with borrowed money by any local body. The want of such a control had notoriously already led to much wasteful and inefficient expenditure, and would certainly lead to more. He trusted that the Government would consider the propriety of insisting on the interests of the next generation, being thus protected by preventing money from being borrowed, and uselessly spent in evidently erroneous works, perhaps at the desire of only a small and temporary majority in the local body for one year, while the charge for it extended over a series of years to the detriment of those who had had no voice in the matter. They must not deceive themselves. The tendency of this measure as it stood, while apparently the contrary, would be found in the long run really, though indirectly, centralizing; because so many of the smaller urban and rural local bodies, established as the local authorities under it, would be insignificant and inefficient, that more and more duties and responsibilities must inevitably be given to the central authority. He would, therefore, earnestly press upon the attention of the Government the extreme desirableness of establishing some permanent intermediate authorities for the exercise of an habitual intermediate control over local management and expenditure, between the local units of ad-

ministration on the one hand—for which, in rural districts, the Poor Law Unions had been wisely selected by the authors of the present Bill—and the central authority on the other hand, whether of Parliament or of the Executive Government in London. For this, County Boards with a representative character, recommended as they had been by the best men of all political parties, would seem eminently fitted, if the largest towns were each made what some of them had long been—a county of a city—and thus withdrawn from the control of the authorities of the particular county to which, though geographically within it, such large urban communities could hardly, in any reasonable sense, be said to belong. Such an intermediate provincial or county control would be useful in various other besides sanitary matters. The Endowed School Commissioners had recommended its adoption in the case of endowed schools. In his (Earl Fortescue's) opinion, it afforded the only effectual safeguard against local mismanagement on the one hand, and enervating centralization on the other. The interest which, for nearly 30 years, he had taken in sanitary reform, and the fact that he had been associated with his lamented Friend (Lord Carlisle) in bringing in the Public Health Act of 1848, must plead his excuse for now troubling their Lordships at such length.

LORD REDESDALE complained that a Bill of such moment should have been brought up at such a late period of the Session.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

LAW OFFICERS (ENGLAND) FEES

BILL—(No. 254.)

(The Lord Chancellor.)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, it was one to carry into effect an arrangement which had been made for the purpose, in future, of paying the Law Officers of England by a fixed salary instead of by fees. The Bill provided for the payment of the fees now received by them to the public ac-

count. It would have partial operation at once, because one of the present Law Officers (the Solicitor General) had taken office since the new arrangement was determined on, and as the accession to office of the present Attorney General was prior to the arrangements, that hon. and learned Gentleman would continue to receive fees. The Bill, therefore, would not apply to him; but the fees hitherto paid to the Solicitor General would be paid into the Treasury, and the hon. and learned Gentleman would be remunerated by a salary, as would be the successors of the present Attorney General.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION—THE SCIENTIFIC CORPS — ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS — PROMOTIONS.—EXPLANATION.

LORD STRATHNAIRN, alluding to the discussion which occurred on this subject last week, said: I beg leave, my Lords, to explain my reasons for objecting, as groundless, to a protest which the noble Marquess the Under Secretary for War entered against me in the debate last Thursday on my Motion for Papers. Before going further I should state, my Lords, that I wrote a very courteous letter on the 20th ult. to the noble Marquess, expressing the hope that he would have the goodness to accept, and to convey to Her Majesty's Government, my regret at not having brought forward my Motion the day before, owing to my having been told, and thought—as I may observe that the impression was universal—that the Kiree Motion would have lasted much longer than it did. As regards the second postponement, travelling and coming to London in great heat caused an affection of sun to which I have been subject since I had a sunstroke in India, and I was quite unable to come to the House. As regards the absence of His Royal Highness, I thought that he was at Goodwood, and knew nothing of his departure for Germany. But the absence of the Commander-in-Chief was the less material, because, as I stated in my speech last Thursday—a circumstance which the noble Marquess seems

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to have lost sight of—His Royal Highness's opinions as to the Short Service Act without pension, and as to the discontinuance of the Long Service Act without pension, are recorded in debates in your Lordships' House, and are now registered in *Hansard*; and, with all due deference to the noble Marquess, I must assert my perfect right to discuss in debate such very valuable material as the opinions on military matters expressed by the Commander-in-Chief in Parliament. As regards the supersession question, I am at a loss to imagine how the Under Secretary of State for War can say that nothing would be less one-sided—that is, neutral—than the opinion of His Royal Highness on that matter, when that admirably reported journal, *The Times*, states the illustrious Duke's preference of retirement to the Government plan in the following terms:—

"There is, no doubt, a considerable difference of opinion as to whether promotion is better obtained by this scheme or by retirement."

His Royal Highness gives this decided opinion in favour of retirement after a careful review of the whole subject; and this opinion having been expressed in Parliament, I have as much right to make use of so able and important a judgment as I had in the case of the discontinuance of the pensions.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE regretted the noble and gallant Lord should imagine that he had been guilty of any discourtesy towards him. The afternoon on which the letter referred to was written he met the noble and gallant Lord in the House and thanked him for having written it. He was, he thought, warranted in saying that he was sorry the noble and gallant Lord had not brought on his Motion before the departure of the Commander-in-Chief; but he had not the slightest idea of conveying the imputation that he desired to bring it on in the absence of His Royal Highness, who would have contributed to the discussion had it been brought on on the day originally proposed. He would only add that His Royal Highness's speech was, although he might himself have preferred the scheme of retirement, by no means condemnatory of the alternative course adopted by the Government.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON pointed out that the noble and gallant Lord was

not in Order in quoting from reports of speeches delivered in a former debate.

LORD STRATHNAIRN said, he was obliged to the noble Marquess for the courteous explanation he had offered him.

House adjourned at half past Six o'clock,
'till To-morrow, a quarter before
Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 5th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—considered in Committee—Resolutions [August 3] reported—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

WAYS AND MEANS—considered in Committee—Resolution [August 3] reported—Consolidated Fund (£24,204,468).

PUBLIC BILLS—Ordered—First Reading—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*.

Second Reading—Statute Law Revision (No. 2)* [283]; Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2)* [284]; Statute Law Revision (Ireland)* [285]. Committee—Report—Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) [198-288]; Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation* [166].

Considered as amended—Expiring Laws Continuance* [244].

Third Reading—Revising Barristers* [262], and passed; Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment [269], debate adjourned.

FRANCE—THE COMMERCIAL TREATY—THE EXPORT OF COAL—QUESTION.

LORD JOHN MANNERS asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether at the expiration of the Commercial Treaty with France in March next, it will be within the power of this country to impose a Duty on the export of coal to France; or whether, under the operation of the most favoured nation clause, no Duty on the export of coal to France can be imposed until the expiration of the Commercial Treaty with Germany in 1877?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Sir, when the Treaty expires, it will be within the power of Her Majesty's Government to impose a duty on the export of coal to France, as the operation of the most favoured nation clause in the said Treaty will then cease.

Q

IRELAND—CHALLENGE OF JURORS.

QUESTION.

MR. DIGBY asked Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, If he is aware that at the late assizes for the Queen's County eight Roman Catholics, several of them special jurors, were set aside by the Crown Solicitor in a trial concerning the burning of Judge Keogh's effigy; if he is prepared to state the reasons for the exclusion of these gentlemen; and, if it was done with his sanction or authority?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse) said, that the Crown Solicitor for the Queen's County, in common with all the other Crown Solicitors of Ireland, acted under certain rules issued by various Attorney Generals, the last having been issued by the present Vice Chancellor of Ireland. Those rules laid down that when, in any case, there was sufficient reason to believe that any person summoned to act as a juror was open to challenge, on account of partiality, or bodily or mental infirmity, such person should be ordered to stand by. That procedure was also to be adopted in case of persons who might be resident in any locality where popular excitement prevailed, and where it might lead to a partial verdict. A copy of the Question had been sent to the Crown Solicitor, with a request for an explanation; and in reply he had stated that none of the persons set aside were personally known to Mr. Gerrard, the Crown Solicitor of the Queen's County; that he knew nothing of their religion at the time; that one of the eight he had since found was a Protestant; and that four of them were shopkeepers or farmers in the neighbourhood. It was further stated that the Crown Solicitor had acted according to the rules laid down to the best of his judgment; that the religion of the persons in question had nothing to do with their being set aside; and that he had acted under the advice of the senior Crown counsel.

SIR JOHN GRAY asked the right hon. and learned Gentleman whether, having regard to the evils which arose under the rules, it would not be desirable to amend them?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse) said, that no case had been brought under his notice in which anyone had been set aside on

account of religion. When such a case occurred he certainly would call the offender to account.

ARMY—ROYAL WOOLWICH ACADEMY—ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES.

QUESTION.

MR. STACPOOLE asked the Secretary of State for War, If it is the fact that after the result of the last competitive examination for admission into the Royal Woolwich Academy had been returned by the Examiners, eleven competitors whom they had not certified were admitted as students; whether the eleventh person so admitted was not the son of an influential military officer; if this is so, by whose authority and under what rule was this exceptional admission made; and will all those candidates for admission into the Academy be now allowed to enter, who at previous examinations have scored higher marks than those eleven so alleged to be exceptionally admitted, and who have been rejected; and, whether there would be any objection to produce the Correspondence relating to this matter?

MR. CARDWELL: Sir, in making the transition from the old to the new rules, some elasticity has been necessary in order to avoid injustice to those who were preparing to be examined for admission into the Royal Academy at Woolwich under rules previously published. In this instance it had been originally announced that the age would be 18½, but the limit was subsequently extended to 19. It occurred, however, that among the successful candidates 11 were over 18½, whereby 11 under that age, who would otherwise have succeeded, were excluded. It was considered just to these candidates to admit them, and they have been admitted accordingly. In answer to the rather unworthy suspicion suggested in the second Question, I have to say that the reason I have given was the only reason why this arrangement was made. I am, however, informed that the eleventh candidate was a gentleman named Haig, whose father is a private gentleman, and was never in the public service. The arrangement was made by my authority. It has reference to the circumstances of the present examination only. The hon. Member is at liberty to see the Correspondence if he desires it; but I see no reason for printing it at the public expense.

IRELAND—LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT—CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.—QUESTION.

COLONEL STUART KNOX asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether the law advisers of the Irish Government see any difficulty in the case of the Dublin Corporation in enforcing this year the provisions of "The Local Government Ireland Act 1871," for the audit of its accounts; and, as the accounts of that Corporation for the year ending the 31st of August 1871 have not been signed and certified by any auditor, whether the Chief Secretary can state that the accounts for that year will be audited by the auditor appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in December 1871 for that purpose?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse) said, there was no difficulty now; but there was a difficulty in 1871, because the Act did not come into operation until the 1st of September, and there having been one audit of accounts up to the 31st of August, it did not seem right to incur the expense of a second.

ARMY—18TH PERTH HIGHLAND VOLUNTEERS—CASE OF PRIVATE PORTER. QUESTION.

MR. ANDERSON asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether his attention has been called to the case of Private Porter, of the 18th Perth Highland Volunteer Corps, who was dismissed from his corps for the offence of attending two political meetings; that the meetings in question had so far been sanctioned by the magistrates granting the use of the hall to hold them in; that Private Porter expressed no approval of the sentiments of the lecturer, and that he did not attend in uniform or in any sense in his capacity of Volunteer; and, if the regulations of the volunteer force are now such that a citizen on joining a corps sacrifices his independent position as a citizen to the extent implied by this decision?

MR. CARDWELL: Sir, it is true that Private Porter's services have been dispensed with by his commanding officer, in consequence of his having presided at a public meeting held to hear a lecture in favour of a Republican form of government. My attention has been called to the circumstance by the Ques-

tion of my hon. Friend, and, looking to the words of the statute, I think they confer upon the commanding officer the power which he has exercised.

TURKEY—CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF THE SULTAN.—QUESTION.

SIR JOHN GRAY asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If he would inform the House whether the authorities of the Ottoman Porte are giving effect to the provisions contained in various edicts issued by the Sultan of Turkey during recent years in favour of his Christian subjects?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Sir, the latest report from Constantinople, received two days ago, states that, as a general rule, the edicts in favour of the Christians are fairly carried into effect, and that as a class they have no reason for complaint.

CRIMINAL LAW—CASE OF ALBERT C. GRIFFIN.—QUESTION.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether it is true that Albert Charles Griffin, who was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for a rape upon a child eight years of age by Baron Bramwell at the Central Criminal Court, has been released after having undergone only six months' imprisonment; and, if so, whether this commutation of the sentence was founded upon facts which have transpired subsequent to the trial, or upon any recommendation from the Judge who pronounced the sentence?

MR. BRUCE replied that after the trial a Memorial, with some fresh evidence, was submitted by him to the consideration of the Judge, who, in consequence, suggested that fresh inquiries should be made through the police. Such inquiries were made; and the learned Judge, on the result being submitted to him, informed him (Mr. Bruce) that at the trial the evidence given by the child had been in some respects contradictory, and the fresh evidence showed her to be an artful little girl; and, moreover, that it had not been without a doubt that he had sentenced the prisoner, and if he had been on the jury he would have given him the benefit of the doubt. Under these circumstances, no

other course could have been pursued than the one he had adopted.

BUENOS AYRES—MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.—QUESTION.

MR. C. DALRYMPLE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reference to the lamentable massacre of foreigners at Taudil, Buenos Ayres, on the 1st January last, Whether, after communication with the British Consul there, he is now in a position to state what steps, if any, Her Majesty's Government have taken or intend to take to secure for the future the safety of British settlers in the Argentine Republic?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Sir, on the 22nd of June, as appears in the Papers lately presented to Parliament, Mr. MacDonnell was instructed to remind the Argentine Government of the obligation incurred by it to deal with those whom it had induced by its assurances to settle in the country as with its own citizens, and to take the most effectual measures in its power for their protection; but that if this be not done—

“It must reconcile itself to the reproaches of those nations whose subjects suffer from its neglect of duty, and to the loss it will sustain by a cessation of the flow of immigration which has hitherto been directed to the country.”

IRELAND—LABOURERS' DWELLINGS. QUESTION.

MR. WHITWELL asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether, as there has been no legislation this Session with respect to Labourers' Dwellings in Ireland, he can give any hope that this important subject will be taken into consideration by the Government during the Recess?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON stated that he hoped the Government would be able during the Recess to consider the subject of labourers' dwellings in Ireland, and that with a view of facilitating such consideration the Poor Law Commissioners had, on his suggestion, issued a series of questions to their Inspectors, for the purpose of obtaining information on several points connected with the subject. The whole, or, at any rate, the greater part, of their Reports had now been received, and they contained much useful information which would no doubt be laid upon the Table

Mr. Bruce

of the House next Session, and which probably would form the foundation of a satisfactory measure on the subject.

CATTLE IMPORTATION—GERMANY AND RUSSIA—THE RINDERPEST.

QUESTION.

MR. M'LAGAN asked the Vice President of the Council, If he has any information as to what steps the German Government have taken to prevent the introduction of the rinderpest from Russia into Germany?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he was informed that on the 2nd of August an Order was issued at Berlin prohibiting the importation of Russian cattle on the whole Russo-German frontier by sea and land. It appeared, however, that that had not prevented the introduction of the rinderpest into Germany. In addition to the fact that the cattle which had arrived at our ports must have had the disease before leaving Germany, he was informed that the rinderpest had broken out within five miles of Hamburg. He hoped, however, the German Government would soon stamp it out.

THE ROYAL MINT—THE SILVER COINAGE.—QUESTION.

COLONEL TOMLINE asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether it was by Statute Law or by the Prerogative of the Crown, that he, as Master of the Mint, caused the scarcity of silver coinage, the existence of which scarcity he admitted on the 1st of August, in his reply to the honourable Member for Sheffield; and, whether it is by Statute Law, or by the Prerogative of the Crown, that he now limits the coinage of silver for the people of Great Britain and Ireland to £50,000 a-week?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: Sir, the hon. and gallant Gentleman asks me whether it was by statute law, or by the Prerogative of the Crown, that I, as Master of the Mint, caused the scarcity of silver coinage? The scarcity of silver, in my opinion, was caused by the great increase of trade in this country, and certain changes, which are very much to be rejoiced at, in the direction of making the payment of wages much more frequent. As I do not admit, therefore, that I caused

the scarcity of silver, the hon. and gallant Gentleman will, I am sure, be kind enough to relieve me from finding an explanation of the circumstance. Then, the hon. and gallant Gentleman asks me, whether it is by statute law or by the Prerogative of the Crown that I now limit the coinage of silver for the people of Great Britain to £50,000 a-week? I have announced that it would not be possible to increase the silver coinage of the country to more than £50,000 a-week, owing to the imperfection of our machinery; but as I did not say that that was for any other reason the maximum amount of the coinage, I apprehend that I am also discharged from the necessity of stating whether it is by statute law or the Prerogative of the Crown that such a limit has been fixed.

THE ROYAL MINT—CHARGES AGAINST THE AUTHORITIES.—QUESTION.

COLONEL TOMLINE asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (in the absence of the First Lord of the Treasury), Whether he is aware that charges have been openly made in Parliament against the authorities of the Mint of speculation, and of secret alteration of official documents, and that an inquiry was demanded, which inquiry has hitherto been successfully resisted; and, whether he will consent to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into, and report upon, the truth of those charges?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I am not aware of the correctness of the facts stated by the hon. and gallant Gentleman; but, certainly, whether they have happened or not, they have not happened in this House. The only answer I can give the hon. and gallant Gentleman is, that in order to found a case for an official investigation of any kind, either by inquiry or by Royal Commission, two things must be combined. In the first place, a charge must be distinctly made, and secondly some sort of evidence must be produced to give a colour and plausibility to that charge. Until these two conditions are complied with, I am sure the House and the Government will not grant a Royal Commission; and in the present case, as far as I am aware, neither of these conditions has been complied with.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CROWN DEBT—CASE OF GEORGE PAGE.

QUESTION.

MR. M. T. BASS said, that some weeks ago he was asked to inquire into the condition of a man named George Page, who since August 29, 1871, has been a prisoner in Maidstone Gaol for debts due to the Crown. He accordingly did so, and made representations to the Treasury to the effect that Page was in a dangerous state of health, and that under the circumstances he hoped the department would consent to his liberation. Communications were also made to the Board of Inland Revenue, and the President of the Board gave his assent to the man's release. He took it for granted that when these documents were taken to Maidstone Gaol the man would be set at liberty; but he was now informed that he was still there in a very bad state of health. He wished, therefore, to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Why George Page is still detained in prison, notwithstanding the fact that the Lords of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have signified their consent to his discharge?

MR. BRUCE said, the matter was not within his jurisdiction, as he had nothing whatever to do with the release of persons who were in prison in consequence of civil suits. He had applied, however, to the proper authorities in order to obtain a reply to the Question of the hon. Member, and he had received from the Board of Inland Revenue a letter to the effect that it offered no objection to Page's release, if the district Commissioners, who had obtained the warrant against him, did not object to it. It appeared that Page was required to pay costs to the amount of £15 or £16; but the Board would take steps to remove this obstacle to his release.

TRINITY HOUSE—DISMISSAL OF MR. BEAZELEY.—QUESTION.

MR. EASTWICK asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether any communication has been received from the Trinity House relative to the dismissal of Mr. Beazeley?

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE replied that he was not responsible for either the engagement or dismissal of

any gentleman in the employment of the Trinity House; but the Deputy Master of the Trinity House being aware that the Question had been addressed to the Board of Trade by the hon. Member, had sent him (Mr. C. Fortescue) a letter, the substance of which was as follows:—Mr. Beazeley had been removed from the service of the Trinity House. He had been employed as assistant to the engineer, and in the course of last year he delivered to the Institution of Civil Engineers a lecture on the subject of fog signals. His official superior objected to Mr. Beazeley's using data which could only be obtained from documents belonging to the Trinity House, and to his putting forward views, the importance of which was solely due to the fact that he was on the Trinity House staff. Nothing further was heard of Mr. Beazeley till a copy of his second lecture at the United Service Institution was forwarded by him to the Deputy Master, without any reference to what had previously occurred. Under these circumstances, and looking to the terms on which Mr. Beazeley stood in the office, the Board felt that there was only one course to be pursued. Mr. Beazeley having only a weekly tenure of office, the Board invited him to name a reasonable time within which he might expect to obtain employment elsewhere; but as he did not do this, they were obliged to give him two months' notice.

CATTLE PLAGUE—PROFESSOR SIMONDS.—QUESTION.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he wished to put a Question to the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. W. E. Forster) in consequence of some remarks of that right hon. Gentleman, delivered July 30 or 31, relating to Professor Simonds, which have been misunderstood. Professor Simonds occupies the position of Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, and the right hon. Gentleman was understood to say that the Professor went down to Newcastle as Government Inspector. He wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman, Whether he intended to convey that Professor Simonds went down as an Inspector in the service of the Government?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that if he had spoken of Professor Simonds as one of the Government Inspectors he had

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made a mistake. Professor Simonds was no longer in the service of the Government, and he was sorry for it; but in such an emergency Professor Simonds had been kind enough to place his most valuable services at the disposal of the Government. He did not suppose, however, that any objection had been raised by the Veterinary College.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (LICENSING)

BILL (*Lords*)—[BILL 198.]

(*Mr. Secretary Bruce.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 2nd August.*]

Bill considered in Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Saving Clauses.

Clause 60 (Saving of certain rights) agreed to.

Definitions.

Clause 61 (Interpretation).

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON proposed, in line 40, to omit "Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828." That he believed was known as the Ale-house Act, and he suggested the omission of the words "Intoxicating Liquor."

MR. BRUCE said, he saw no reason for altering the words of the clause.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, there was another question most difficult to define, and that was what constituted "a *bond fide* traveller." He proposed to insert in the clause, at page 29, line 19, after "county," an Amendment, to be inserted as a separate paragraph, to this effect—

"A *bond fide* traveller shall mean a person who being in a neighbourhood other than that in which he resides, and at a distance of not less than three miles from such residence, stands in need of refreshment."

Since he had put his Amendment on the Paper official information had been sent him, which showed that three miles would, practically, be hardly a sufficient limit to fix for carrying out the definition of a traveller by a reference to his neighbourhood, and that a larger limit must be assigned. He believed that which was last year adopted by the Home Secretary, when dealing with that very subject, was an unobjectionable one, and he should ask leave of the Committee to alter his Amendment by inserting "five" instead of "three." The Amendment would not do what he should wish to do, by getting rid of the

great difficulty which had prevailed on the subject; but he believed it would be a great improvement on the present definition.

MR. BRUCE admitted that the hon. Baronet had an advantage in being able to quote against him the opinion he expressed last year, but he thought the magistrates would have great difficulty in applying it. How, for example, was it to be interpreted in places of such magnitude as London or Manchester? His own opinion was, upon the whole, that the matter had much better be left to the decision of the magistrates themselves, as the circumstances in different places were so various. Besides, the increased stringency of the Bill and the greater restriction of the open hours, made it desirable that they should not add to the difficulty which must any way occur in enforcing the law. They had reduced the open hours on Sunday afternoons to all except *bond fide* travellers, and he should be sorry to see the law enforced too strictly, which they would do very seriously if they were to adopt the hon. Baronet's definition. For that reason he must oppose the Motion.

MR. LOCKE said, that if his hon. Friend would stop in his Amendment at the word "resides," it would answer very well. As he had now put it, it would never do. Suppose he (Mr. Locke) said he should walk all the way to Edinburgh. Well, he should very likely get tired before he had gone a mile; and then his hon. Friend stepped in and said he must walk five miles before he should be entitled to any refreshment. Why, it might be the death of him. Or say he only resolved to walk to Croydon, and that he walked to the top of Brixton Hill, and then felt weary. Even then, not having completed the specified five miles, he would have to trudge the difference further on, before he could get anything to drink. He did not think the definition was a good one, and must decidedly say that he coincided in the opinion that the settlement of the disputed point should be left with the magistrates.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, it was not his intention to press his Amendment, and explained that it only referred to times when public-houses would be closed by law.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Repeal.

Clause 62 (Repeal of Acts mentioned in schedule), amended, and *agreed to*.

Postponed Clause 60 A (License as defined by Act not required for certain retail sales).

MR. BRUCE said, that the clause had been postponed at an early hour on Saturday morning, in deference to the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, who had given great attention to the subject; but as a domestic loss prevented the right hon. Gentleman from being present, he had to appeal to the indulgence of the Committee to postpone it a little longer, to enable the right hon. Gentleman to be in his place. His appeal more particularly applied to the hon. Baronet the Member for West Essex, who had a Notice of Amendment upon the Paper.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON observed, that he was not surprised at the appearance of the House, and did not doubt that its recent labours had told severely on many of its Members, as they must have done, particularly on the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government himself, whose absence from his place too plainly confirmed the statement just made by the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary. He attached immense importance to the proper discussion of this clause, and one of the chief reasons why he had objected to the Bill going on at so late a period of the Session, was that he had felt that many hon. Members who had taken a deep interest in this question, and who had very strong feelings respecting it, would be absent when it came under discussion. What he had foreseen had come to pass, for many benches were empty, the length of the Session having told on the endurance of hon. Members. He felt, indeed, that even a discussion that evening on the subject would not be so satisfactory as it would have been some short time back. The appeal which had been made under the circumstances was one which he confessed he had the greatest possible difficulty in resisting; but he had to consider not only his own feelings on the subject, but also those of other hon. Members, and there arose the fear that any further postponement would place hon. Members who might be present when the subject came on for discussion entirely at the mercy of the Go-

vernment. Under the circumstances, therefore, he thought the right hon. Gentleman would see that if he said he must press his Amendment that day, it was not from any want of sympathy at all with the feelings of the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, or from any desire to take an unfair advantage of his absence. It would be open for the right hon. Gentleman to deal with the matter afterwards. At any rate, he hardly felt that he would be doing justice to those who had entrusted the question to his hands if he did not ask the Committee that evening to give their opinion upon it.

MR. AKROYD observed, that he took a warm interest in the subject, and urged that the discussion should be taken on it that night.

MR. J. LOWTHER pointed out that if his hon. Friend yielded to the appeal, he would only have one more opportunity of bringing the matter under the notice of the Committee. The right hon. Gentleman could again raise the question on the Report if the Committee dealt with it that evening. He hoped that as the attendance of the House was diminishing, he might almost say every moment, his hon. Friend would not listen to the appeal which had been made to him. Although he regretted the absence of the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, yet he thought no time should be lost.

MR. HARVEY LEWIS said, that although on both sides of the House there was an extreme degree of sympathy with the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government under the circumstances which necessitated his absence that day, yet he felt that no further delay ought to take place in dealing with this matter. There was a widespread feeling of discontent arising from the Bill having been brought on at the fag-end of the Session, when many hon. Members, from causes over which they had no control, were obliged to leave town.

LORD JOHN MANNERS observed, that under the peculiar and melancholy circumstances under which the appeal had been made, he thought hon. Members should avoid anything like a controversial tone in discussing the proposal which would come before the Committee. He trusted the Home Secretary would feel, after what had been said on both

sides of the House, that nothing short of a sense of public duty had compelled them to press on the discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN begged to remind the Committee that, at present, there was no Question before it.

New Clause—

(Licence as defined by Act not required for certain retail sales.)

(A licence as defined by this Act shall not be required for—

1. The sale of wine by retail, not to be consumed on the premises, by a wine merchant in pursuance of a wine dealer's licence granted by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; or
2. The sale of liqueurs or spirits by retail, not to be consumed on the premises, by a wholesale spirit dealer in pursuance of a retail licence granted by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.)

—brought up, and read the first and second time.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON moved, as an Amendment, in page 27, line 33, after "dealer," to insert—

"Whose premises are exclusively used for the sale of intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-one, intituled an Act for granting Her Majesty certain Duties of Excise and Stamps."

He had already stated, he said, the disadvantage under which he laboured; but he proposed to deal with the question as briefly as possible. The Amendment he proposed would practically place grocers—who took out a wholesale 10-guinea license, which afterwards entitled them to a three-guinea retail license—on the same footing as other people who dealt in intoxicating liquors. He wished to base the whole of the argument he brought before the Committee upon that ground, and on that ground alone. He wished to restrict no class of men who chose to conform to the law in conducting their trade; but he said that when the Committee were passing laws in order to restrict and regulate a particular trade, it would be a perfect absurdity and a perfect farce if they left an opening or loophole through which anyone might retreat who wished to evade the action of the law. He, at the same time, confessed that the right hon. Gentleman had strong grounds for the argument he would probably use against the Amendment, because there was no doubt that, with very small exceptions,

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anticipate would be the history of its working in England. On that Committee they had the evidence of Mr. Robert Lindsay, a merchant of Belfast, who, speaking of those licenses, said—

“They are called, in Belfast, night-houses, as distinguished from the regular public-houses. They have the power by law of selling for consumption off the premises.”

He would call the right hon. Gentleman's particular attention to this. Mr. Lindsay went on to say—

“But in fact, what they do sell is mostly for consumption on the premises. These night-houses keep a regular watch on the police, and by means of back doors, opening frequently into open yards, if a policeman comes to the front door whoever is inside is turned out into the common ground, and it is impossible to get proof.”

Farther on he said—

“These parties do sell tea and coffee; but it is more as a blind than anything else, for the shops are really public-houses. Persons who cannot get a regular license, owing to their character or the character of the premises, go to the Excise, and there, without any reference to character, they can command a license by paying £10.”

Turning from that to the evidence of Mr. J. L. O'Ferrall, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police, they would find that gentleman saying—

“The drinking at all hours now so openly carried on in many spirit grocers' shops and in most of the beerhouses, in direct violation of the condition of their licenses, is proof how reckless people seeking drink usually are, and that there will not be wanting persons, in total disregard of the law, always ready to minister to this craving. The public-houses in Dublin are, for the most part, well conducted; the laws regulating them are sufficiently stringent.”

In answer to another question, he says—

“The spirit grocers and beer dealers sell contrary to the law and in violation of the law, because though they have the right to sell, they have only a right to sell a certain quantity, and that not to be consumed on the premises, yet they frequently sell in violation of the law, and to be consumed on the premises, while the houses are closed, and the police have no authority to enter and so to convict them. The more you increase the difficulty of getting liquor in proper places the more people you throw into these houses.”

He was asked—

“Do you mean that the spirit grocer may sell between 11 o'clock on Saturday night and 2 o'clock on Sunday?” and he answered—“They may sell at all hours of the night.”

Again, on being asked—

“Does that take place, in fact, in Dublin now?” he replied—“Very largely. The whole of the illicit drinking in Dublin is in beerhouses and at spirit grocers, as they are called.

“I believe by the 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 38, s. 3, the grocers are not entitled to sell less than one

pint, and not to be consumed on the premises, but there is no limitation with reference to the hour of opening or closing?—But the provisions have been altered; I think, under 8 & 9 Vict., they can sell a less quantity; the quantity has been reduced, any quantity of spirits may be sold, even a glass.

“Can you, from your connection with the police, state from what houses that arises?—From beer dealers and spirit grocers.

“Which should you say chiefly?—I should say the spirit grocers; they sell the most spirits.

“And are not liable to a penalty for selling it, apparently?—No; they are not liable to a penalty for selling it, but only for allowing it to be consumed on the premises.

“In fact, the police are at this moment powerless to prevent this drinking during those hours?—They are to a great extent, from the difficulty they experience in proving the sale; that is, that they had seen payment of the money for the drink consumed on the premises.

“Your opinion is that drinking does not take place to such an extent as that?—I think it does in spirit dealers' and beerhouses; I think there is drinking there going on to a very great extent now.”

The Superintendent of Police in Dublin, Mr. Corr, before the same Committee, gave the following evidence:—

“Would you tell the Committee what you consider the evils of the present licensing system at Dublin?—As regards spirit grocers and beer dealers, wholesale and retail, the spirit grocers can keep open on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and every Sunday in the year. I have one at present in my division who keeps open all night for the sale of drink, not to be consumed on the premises. I have to keep a constable there, at the door, to prevent parties from congregating about the place, and to preserve order in the locality. These beer dealers are a great source of annoyance in any locality in the City of Dublin that they spring up in; there are some of them in lanes and in courtways, and I am sure it was never contemplated any license should be given to such places at all.

“They are not subject to any restriction with reference to getting a license; they get it as of right, by paying for it, do they not?—No matter what a man's character may be, he goes down to the Custom House and gets the beer license or the spirit license.

“Do you know whether there are many persons in the City of Dublin who take out spirit licenses not *bond fide* for selling drinks not to be consumed on the premises, but as a blind to enable them to sell it to be consumed on the premises?—The majority of spirit grocers in Dublin violate the spirit of their license.

“Would it not be difficult, indeed, to prevent a man having bought a glass of whisky in a bottle from throwing it down his throat when he had got as far as the door?—Yes, perfectly impossible.”

He had referred to the evidence in order to meet the argument which the right hon. Gentleman would, in all probability, put forward—that this system of grocers' licenses had already been in operation in Ireland; but the class of

spirit grocers had increased with alarming rapidity in Ireland, in consequence of the abolition of the smaller class of beer-houses, and all the evils which had been pointed out in the evidence given before the Committee of 1868 arose from a class of spirit grocers which the present Bill proposed to set up in this country. If the present Bill were carried out properly, it was hoped that they would put a stop in a great measure to badly-conducted houses throughout the country, and by so doing, they would have a field ready open for occupation by a new class of traders; and it would be a class who would carry out trade in England in the same way as it had been carried out in Ireland. He believed that the effect of that would be to prevent the Bill from working, and that they would soon have to pass another Bill to place these new traders under the same conditions as all others who dealt in the same class of articles, and when that time should come to pass they would regret having to do what was necessary, because they would then have to deal hardly with what would fairly be called vested interests. He therefore contended that if his Amendment were accepted and embodied in the Bill, its effect would be to put a stop to these illegal modes of dealing, for the licenses necessary would have to be obtained from the licensing magistrates, doors would have to be closed at prescribed times, and the number of houses would be materially diminished; whereas unless they could do that, he believed the maintenance of the existing system would be a blot on the Bill, which would render it ineffectual for the object it was framed for. He placed the question upon this ground—that it was only justice that they should deal evenly with the whole trade; that all who elected to sell this particular description of goods should be placed upon the same footing. He owned that he was unable to see the difficulty which had been suggested by the grocers themselves. They said they considered that it would be an indignity that they should have to go before magistrates to ask for the permission to sell these particular things; but he did not believe that the Committee would entertain any such an absurd idea. Why should it be a greater indignity to the grocer than to the publican to go before a magistrate to obtain their licenses to sell intoxicating drinks? There was

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another argument used which perhaps might be considered to be of more weight—that they, having to apply for a magistrate's certificate, were practically restricted to one day in the year upon which they could take out their license; but this could be met by making special sessions meeting days upon which such licenses might be taken. They knew very well that these grocers' licenses were the means of holding out immense temptation to the men who held them to violate their licenses, and for this reason—The public-house had to close at a particular time, whilst the grocers could keep open all night, and it would be extremely difficult to prove that they were selling after hours. He regretted that a subject of so much importance had not fallen into the hands of those who would have dealt with it as it should have been dealt with; and also regretted further that it should have been discussed at a time when there were present so few hon. Members who took an interest in the subject. He regretted the absence of many who would have given the Committee their opinions; and, in conclusion, he could only recommend the matter to their consideration, and ask them carefully to consider what he had said. He might add that the Amendment technically only dealt with an incidental point; but it was necessary that he should move it in order to raise the whole question.

Amendment proposed,

In line 6, after the word "dealer" to insert the words "whose premises are exclusively used for the sale of intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-one, intituled an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Excise and Stamps."—(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

MR. M'LAREN said, he had had some experience of a similar clause in Scotland to that now proposed by the hon. Baronet opposite, and he should not be doing his duty if he did not express his opinion of its operation in that country to the Committee. Under the Act in Scotland grocers' spirit licenses were obtained in the same way as public-house licenses; and the grocers were not only not allowed to keep open longer than the publicans, but they were restricted to shorter hours. Notwithstanding that, however, enormous evils had arisen from

grocers having these licenses, for the party who wanted to drink spirits in Scotland unobserved slipped into the grocer's shop, and thus escaped the notice of his neighbours. That was not all. Poor people, who frequented those spirit-grocers' shops for other articles got spirits also, and told the grocer to put the article down in the pass-book. Then, again, servant girls who went to these shops were often offered a glass of spirits, and in that way led to the commencement of a great evil. The trade was carried on in that way, and numerous bad results followed. As the magistrates had the licensing of public-houses from time to time, there was always the greatest objection on their parts to giving licenses to the grocers. One great evil that existed there was that there were no limits—no minimum quantity, than which the grocer was not permitted to sell less; and if the grocer should be permitted to sell at all, he should be confined, in his (Mr. M'Laren's) opinion, to the sale of reputed quart bottles, and the spirit should be sold sealed up. The system had been most demoralizing. He spoke with some experience in the matter. Although he was not in Parliament at the time, he had a good deal to do with the framing of the last Public House Act; and as an active magistrate, and taking a great interest in the question, he had for years devoted himself to watching its operation. He had thus acquired a considerable knowledge of the subject; and knowing the evils that had arisen from the system under his own eyes and the complaints that were made, he felt that he would not do his duty if he did not rise up and protest against the system being extended to England. He did not believe that much harm would arise from the sale of wine, but thought that the words about the sale of spirits should be altogether obliterated.

MR. F. S. POWELL wished to corroborate the statement of his hon. Friend the Member for West Essex. Having some acquaintance with the northern district, he knew that after the passing of the Act great anxiety was felt by those who were familiar with the condition of the working classes; and he grieved to say that their fears had been confirmed. There was great reason to fear that the grocers' licenses had been much demoralizing. He had heard the same story

which had been told by his hon. Friend the Member for Edinburgh (Mr. M'Laren), about women who would shrink from entering a public-house, entering into these grocer's shops and thereby contracting a habit of drinking, and becoming more and more its victims. He had heard also the same story about disputes between husband and wife, and that which was represented as a dealing in some article of grocery, was really a transaction in wine and spirits. As the representative of a considerable constituency, and having heard much of the evils of the grocer's licenses, he would support the Amendment of his hon. Friend the Member for West Essex.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, that appeared to him an important Amendment, and he should like to say one word upon it. He had listened to the speech of the hon. Baronet the Member for West Essex with considerable interest, and was rather amused at the way in which those different classes of traders spoke of one another. The hon. Baronet had dealt rather hard measure to the grocers. He described them as demoralizing the people; but he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) must remind him that there was something to say on the other side, and that they had several letters in the newspapers in which Mr. Gilbey stated that he found a great deal of demoralization in the proceedings of the publicans; in fact, most of them were in the habit of getting a little cheap popularity by abusing the lower class of public-houses. The hon. Baronet opposite came down upon the grocers, and then the defendants of the grocers came down upon the publicans; so that they were reminded of the old fable of the pot and the kettle. The hon. Baronet, however, was right in what he said about the experience they had had of the Beer Act of 1830. He said that the Act was passed to benefit the public by promoting free trade in beer; but he must remember what was the state of things before the passing of that Act. It was said that when it passed the Duke of Wellington, under whose Government it became law, observed that in breaking down the publicans' monopoly he had gained a greater victory than Waterloo. If the hon. Baronet would read the debates that took place on that occasion, he would find that the reason why it was passed was that the state of things was

intolerable, and that the House rushed into free trade in beer. That system went on for several years, but things still got worse; and his right hon. Friend the Home Secretary would remember that in 1860, at the time of the French Treaty, the Prime Minister brought in his Wine Act to extend the power of selling wines to other houses. They had now heard that these extensions had resulted in leading to the drunkenness of women; and they now stood in the position that they were asked to go back to the old magisterial system, pure and simple, of 1830; for if this Bill were passed they would come again to where they were in 1830, with the exception of the heavier penalty which it imposed and the shortening of the hours, which, no doubt, would do some good. The hon. Baronet said that if his Amendment were not carried, he was afraid the Bill would be little better than a sham. There were many people out-of-doors who looked at the Bill in that light already; and although they in that House, who had gone more into the question, believed it would do some good, yet a large number of people, viewing the Bill as a remedy for drunkenness, thought they were trifling with the question. It seemed to him that the proposition of the hon. Baronet was quite fair, and that the grocers should be put upon the same footing as the publicans; and believing that its effect would be to do that equal justice to all, and that it would a little diminish the facilities for obtaining drink, he would support it.

MR. BRUCE said, that nothing could be more consistent than the speech which had just been made by the hon. Baronet. He objected to all facilities for the sale of spirituous liquors; and therefore he wished to put every obstacle in the way of their sale. But the great majority of that House were of an entirely different opinion. They were promoting a Bill to repress disorders; they were dealing with known and admitted evils; they were dealing with actual facts. Now, what were the actual facts which would justify the proposed interference with the issue of grocers' licenses? His hon. Friend (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson), who had moved this Amendment, with the fairness which had been characteristic of his conduct throughout the whole of this Bill, and to which he (Mr.

Bruce) wished to bear the strongest testimony, admitted that there was no case against the existing grocers. He said that their conduct had been thoroughly satisfactory; that he had communicated with all classes of persons, and that he had not been able to prove any evils under the existing system. He had admitted that he could not call evidence; but he affirmed, with a number of other persons, that evils existed. He (Mr. Bruce) had applied to the Board of Inland Revenue, and they said that there was no proof of the alleged evils—no proof either of the surreptitious sale of wine and spirits under the name of other goods, or of the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises when they had only got a license to sell it for consumption off the premises. The only breaches of the law which had occurred had been in some cases where, mostly through ignorance, a smaller quantity was sold than they had a right to sell by law. His hon. Friend further justified his Amendment by taking a prophetic view of the evils which were to arrive hereafter. He referred to the action of the House in regard to the beerhouse system; but he (Mr. Bruce) would remind the House that in that case they had admitted evils. They knew that a class of persons received the licenses who were notoriously improper persons to hold them, and that no sufficient vigilance was exercised with regard to them. Was that said with regard to the class of men who applied for the grocers' licenses? The license duty which they paid for the right of selling these things was about £25, and that was a considerable security for the respectability of the person who entered into that sort of trade. There was, therefore, the strongest evidence with regard to the beerhouses, but none with regard to the grocers. His hon. Friend was obliged to take refuge in the example of Ireland, and his hon. Friend the Member for Edinburgh (Mr. M'Laren) in the example of Scotland. The circumstances, however, were entirely different. In Ireland, they had admitted evils. Evidence had been taken, and there had been no difficulty in proving the existence of these evils; but no evidence had been procured in this case. He had communicated with the Chief Commissioner of Police in London, and he and his officers were unanimous in saying that

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there was no proof whatever of any of the alleged abuses with respect to the grocers' licenses. What was the difference between the case of Scotland and Ireland and the case of England? In England, the law was that a grocer could only sell in closed vessels, and they could not sell less than a quart of spirits; but in Ireland there was no such limitation. In Ireland they could sell in open vessels, and there was no limit as to quantity. His hon. Friend the Member for Edinburgh had rightly fastened upon the circumstance that they were able to sell in small quantities as being the cause of mischief; and that power was more liable to be abused in a country where, on account of the colder, bleaker, and moister climate, there was a greater demand for spirits than for the weaker beverages. In both these countries, therefore, they had the existence of admitted evils; and his noble Friend the Chief Secretary would only be too glad, so far as the cause of temperance was concerned, to substitute for the law in Ireland the existing law of England. But they were now asked by the hon. Baronet to interfere with the sale of liquors by a certain class of dealers—not on account of any existing evils, not because any proof had been given of injurious results, but because such consequences might hereafter follow. To that proposal he would reply, why should they interfere to prevent persons from purchasing wine or spirits in such quantities as they required from persons duly qualified to sell them, and to take them home to be used at their discretion? Public-houses stood upon a wholly different footing. The difference between the grocers' shops and the public-houses was this—that at the public-houses drink was sold for consumption on the premises, and at the grocers' shops it was not, and the sale for consumption on the premises was accompanied by intemperance; men gathered in considerable numbers, and intemperance led to disorder, which it was the interest and duty of society to prevent. But, apart from these evils, which were connected only with the sale for consumption on the premises, if it could be shown that great moral mischief ensued, the right of interference would still arise; but none had yet been proved. No such mischief or disorder as had been adverted to in the course of the discussion had been

shown to arise from the grocers' licenses. But there was another thing which he would put to the hon. Baronet and the Committee. If they agreed to the clause which was now proposed, they would in fact be creating a new monopoly. If the grocers were in future to receive their licenses from the licensing magistrates, and to be brought under all the provisions of this Bill, a new vested interest would be created—a great and very formidable interest—with which they might find it hereafter very difficult to deal. It had been objected to the Bill that it would make closer the existing monopoly of the right of sale for consumption on the premises. But what grounds had they strong enough to justify a further extension of the principle of monopoly, and the creation of a new class of houses arbitrarily selected for carrying on a certain trade? The hon. Baronet opposite had not only failed to prove that any evils had been produced by the present system of granting grocers' licenses, but he (Mr. Bruce) would add, that all the information which he had asked for and received from police superintendents and other officers conversant with the facts, had failed to show that there were any grounds even for the suspicion that these licenses were abused for the purpose of promoting or encouraging drinking on the premises. He would, therefore, put it to the Committee, whether it would be right, and consistent with the principles of modern legislation, where no evil was proved, and when it was only suggested by surmises of the vaguest description, to throw impediments in the way of this trade? The greater the restriction on public-houses the greater would be the tendency to evasion, and for that reason they must grant facilities for the purchase of liquors by the public, provided that by so doing they did not endanger public order. The hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle was consistent with his own position; but Government never interfered with the habits and enjoyments of the people, except for the purpose of preserving public order, which was not threatened by the description of trade which it was now sought to restrict. He had been told by deputations of publicans over and over again that the drunkenness of the country arose, not from drinking in the public-houses, but from the drinking of spirits sold by the grocers. If that were so, he should be

happy to co-operate with those who impeached the trade of the grocers; but, as he had the means of knowing what the truth was, he had not the slightest faith in the statements made about the trade of the grocers. The publicans were exerting themselves to the utmost to reduce the competition of the grocers; the supporters of the hon. Baronet the Member for Carlisle wished to impede every branch of the trade without discrimination; he sympathized with neither party in this indiscriminate attack, and therefore, on the part of the Government, it was his duty to oppose the Motion of the hon. Baronet opposite. He said there was no reason why grocers should not apply to magistrates for licenses, but he had not shown any reason why they should; and he absolutely proposed to vest magistrates with complete discretion to grant or refuse, in which case, if they were prohibitionists, they might occasion great inconvenience to the public. On these grounds he (Mr. Bruce) hoped the Committee would not entertain the proposal.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that in his own Bill he had acted on the same principle as he now proposed, and brought two and three-guinea licenses within the cognizance and control of the licensing authorities.

MR. GREGORY said, the avowed object of the Bill was to extinguish a certain number of public-houses; but he would venture to caution the Committee lest in endeavouring to get rid of one evil, they found themselves creating another. The object of the Motion of the hon. Baronet was to prevent the continuance or extension of a new class of public-houses, placed under more favourable and less stringent regulations, and thus able to supply greater facilities and temptations for the consumption of intoxicating liquors. It was a fair and reasonable proposition that all such houses should derive their authority from the same source, and all be subject to the same regulations and the same penalties for the infringement of these regulations. That, however, was not the case here. The licensed victuallers were obliged to close at certain hours—the grocers might if they chose keep open all night. [MR. BRUCE: That is dealt with under the Bill.] He was speaking of the present system, and contended that it offered a temptation to

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grocers to exceed or abuse their power, by supplying that which the public-houses had been prohibited from doing. Again, licensed victuallers were to be subjected to severe penalties if they sold intoxicating drinks to young persons under a specified age; but spirit and wine grocers were subject to no such penalties, and might sell to whom they chose, and a child refused at a public-house might obtain ale or spirits at a grocer's shop, which the Bill contemplated he should not have. Licensed victuallers, too, were to be subject to heavy penalties, not only for selling adulterated liquors, but for having materials on their premises, whether knowingly or not, which might be used for purposes of adulteration, and in the case of two convictions they were to be compelled to placard the fact of these convictions on their own premises. Spirit grocers were exempt from these stringent penalties. He contended that that was unequal and unfair legislation, and he should certainly vote for the Motion of the hon. Baronet below him.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT said, that looking at the quarters whence came the attacks upon the clause, he was tempted to make the inquiry—"Is Saul, too, among the prophets?" Legislation dictated by dread of the future and designed to meet conjured-up phantoms of the imagination must always fail; indeed, he thought it the chief duty of those who asked Parliament to legislate to make out a present case, a pressing necessity for the remedy advocated. He was astounded that any hon. Member who professed Free Trade principles should think of voting for this Motion. Free Trade seemed a lesson to be, with some, as easily learned as readily forgotten; but he trusted that no Free Trader would vote for the creation of a new monopoly. The attack made on the clause was only one other mode in which the interests of the public were apt to drop out when the interests of individuals stood in the way. If the publicans felt aggrieved with the grocers being allowed to sell spirits, let them form a large society for selling tea; but, as regarded the great body of the nation, he hoped the Committee would not throw difficulties in the way of obtaining the best article at the cheapest price.

MR. SCOURFIELD thought the remarks that had been made with refer-

ence to his hon. Friend the Member for West Essex were most unjust. His Bill was rather unpopular, and it was accepted as a fair compromise. He also objected to the mode in which the other side put the question. In his opinion, the *onus probandi* lay not with his hon. Friend, but with those who held that grocers should be allowed to sell spirits. Why should not stationers or any other shopkeepers be also allowed to sell spirits? [Mr. BRUCE: So they are.] Prideaux was asked by his publisher to put some jokes into his *Sacred and Profane History*, in order to make the book sell; and in like manner the grocers now sold wines and spirits in addition to their other commodities. He had always thought that tea and coffee were the great antidotes to intoxication; but now it appeared that the bane and its antidotes were to be sold in the same shop.

MR. T. HUGHES said, he was somewhat surprised at the statement he understood the Home Secretary to have made—namely, that persons taking out those licenses paid as much as £25 a-year. Was his interpretation correct? He had always been under the impression that the spirit-grocer's licenses were £13 a-year—£10 for one and £3 for the other; whereas that of the publican amounted to £20 or £30.

MR. BRUCE said, the wine and spirit licenses together amounted to about £24 a-year.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON observed that his clause did not relate to wine licenses.

VISCOUNT SANDON considered that in connection with these spirit-grocers' licenses the great danger to be apprehended and to be guarded against was that of clandestine drinking. If any tradesman could obtain a license, then they would have the shops of the stationer, draper, tobacconist, and the like turned into lurking dens for the sale of intoxicating liquors. When the Home Secretary said that no evils had been proved to exist from the operation of the spirit-grocer system, he forgot evidently the testimony which had been quoted by the hon. Baronet of governors of gaols respecting the evils clearly traceable to the sale of spirits in shops of this description.

COLONEL AKROYD believed that, as a rule, licensed spirit-grocers' shops were not badly conducted, but the great dan-

ger arose from tradesman's wives going there to purchase articles of necessity for family use, but being tempted into buying spirits for their own consumption. There was a natural modesty about women, and, in many instances, their sense of delicacy kept them away from the public-house; but this feeling did not prevent them entering the grocers, and bringing away a bottle of spirits. It transpired in the Inquiry respecting Habitual Drunkards that the practice of drinking was spreading more than ever among womankind. Some protection, therefore, such as the hon. Baronet proposed, was necessary, otherwise all that had already been accomplished with regard to beerhouses would prove comparatively useless. The object of the Amendment was merely to extend to grocers those restrictions which they had already determined should apply to publicans.

MR. DODSON said, that throughout the discussion there had been considerable confusion because hon. Members did not sufficiently distinguish between sale and consumption on and sale and consumption off the premises. For instance, his hon. Friend and Colleague opposite (Mr. Gregory), in alluding to the 7th clause, which forbade the sale of spirits to persons apparently under the age of 16 years, failed to notice that it applied solely to a sale for consumption on the premises. It had been argued that the system of grocers' licenses encouraged secret drinking by women and young servant girls, and that, therefore, the licenses ought to be subject to a magistrate's certificate; but as a matter of fact, there would, under such a system, be just the same facilities as at present for women and servant girls to obtain spirits. The House ought to keep steadily in view the distinction between regulating houses in which people drank and took refreshments and shops which were only open for the supply of commodities which the purchasers took away to their own homes. Before altering the law in respect of grocers' licenses, a further trial ought to be given to the existing system.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 95; Noes 65: Majority 30.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

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On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, a new clause, to follow Clause 27 (Local authority may grant occasional licenses exempting from provisions relating to closing during certain hours), *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON moved that certain of the provisions of this Act with respect to—1. Illicit sales; 2. Offences against public order; 3. Adulteration; 4. Repeated convictions; 5. Entry on premises; 6. Six day licenses; 7. Legal proceedings (except so much thereof as relate to the continuance of license during pendency of an appeal); 8. Miscellaneous, and 9. Saving clauses, shall extend to Ireland, with certain modifications.

Motion agreed to.

New Clause—

(Closing of premises.)

(Notwithstanding the provisions of section forty-three of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven, it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or expose for sale, or to open, or to keep open, any premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving after nine o'clock at night within any city or town the population of which according to the last Parliamentary Census shall exceed five thousand, nor elsewhere after seven o'clock at night on such days, and on other days after ten o'clock at night.

The provisions of all Acts relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail, authorising or forbidding the doing of any Act, matter, or thing at any times during which the sale of intoxicating liquors is by the said Acts prohibited, shall be construed as if the times during which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by this section were substituted respectively in the said Acts for the times therein mentioned.

Any person who sells or exposes for sale, or opens or keeps open any premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors at any other times than those limited for such purpose by section forty-three of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven, as the same is amended by this section, or during such times as aforesaid allows any intoxicating liquors to be consumed on such premises, shall, for the first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Any conviction for an offence against this section shall be recorded on the licence of the person convicted.

None of the provisions contained in this section shall preclude a person licensed to sell any intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises from selling such liquor to *bonâ fide* travellers or to persons lodging in his house.

Nothing in this section contained shall preclude the sale at any time, at a railway station, of intoxicating liquors to persons arriving at or departing from such station by railroad.)—(*The Marquess of Hartington.*)

—*brought up*, and read the first and second time.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN in moving as an Amendment, in line 7 of the proposed new clause to leave out from the word "after," to the words "ten o'clock at night," in line 10, said: Sir, the effect of leaving out these words would be to close up all shops where spirituous liquors are sold during the whole of Sunday. The effect would be the same as that of the Sunday Closing Bill, and it is with that object I now propose this Amendment. There is a misapprehension on the part of some who oppose the measure I am now proposing which I desire to remove. The proposal to close public-houses in Ireland during the whole of Sunday has been viewed by some as an attempt to interfere with a supposed almost immemorial right of the trade, and hence is looked upon as an unjustifiable innovation. Now, the fact is, that it is no innovation of an immemorial right. The sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday was in Ireland forbidden by law under penalty up to the year 1833. In that year an Act, commonly called "Perrin's Act," was passed, and it is only since that year public-houses have been permitted to be open in Ireland on Sunday. All that we seek now is to have that bad Act repealed, for experience has convinced us that its effects have been most injurious to the morals, the comforts, and the health of our people and of their families. We ask you to do with this Act as the House has dealt with other Acts when they have been found not to work well. Some years ago this House passed the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. It has been repealed, for its provisions were useless or injurious. Some years since the Party Processions Act (Ireland) was passed. Instead of its achieving the end for which it was passed, it was found to make matters worse. You repealed it. I ask you now to do the same with the Act of 1833. That Act has produced great evil. Do with it as you have done with the Ecclesiastical Titles Act and the Processions Act—repeal the Act of 1833, which permits the sale of liquors on Sunday. We only ask this—place us in the position

in which we were before 1833—place us in the same position as the people of Scotland have been in for 18 years. The Prohibitory Law has worked well in Scotland, in all the large towns and through the country. It will work equally well in our cities and through the country. On what grounds do I ask for the repeal of the Act of 1833? I think I shall be able to show the House there are indeed sufficient grounds for the total closing of public-houses on Sundays in Ireland. In 1834, only one year after the passing of Perrin's Act, a Petition from the Corporation of Dublin alluded to the increase of drunkenness consequent on its passing, and from that year up to the present a constantly increasing demand for the closing of public-houses on Sunday has been spreading through Ireland; within the last few days I have had a communication from a society of licensed retailers themselves, informing me they were favourable to Sunday closing. It may not be out of place here to notice that from the nature of the drink taken in Ireland, the effect of Sunday drinking is peculiarly to be dreaded. Beer is the general drink in England; beer taken to excess stupefies; whisky is the general drink in Ireland; whisky maddens. The habits of drinking, too, are different. In England, each man drinks his beer in such quantity as he likes; in Ireland, in country parts especially, they drink in rounds in parties of five or six; each stands his round in his turn, treating the party in glasses of whisky. Swearing into illegal societies too often follows, for the designing entrap the unwary. Faction fights on the way home or agrarian murders are sometimes among the consequences. Such are among the evils of Sunday drinking. I can say, without hesitation, that never on any subject in Ireland has there ever been so widespread, so universal a conviction as on the evil effects of Sunday drinking, and never on any subject in Ireland has there been such an unanimous appeal to the Government and to this House, as for total closing of public-houses in Ireland on Sundays. Within the last few days I presented at the same time to this House two remarkable Petitions on total Sunday closing of public-houses. One was from His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, and 13 Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church. The other was from 3 Bishops,

16 Deans, and 21 Archdeacons of the Protestant Church. The Heads of the Presbyterian Bodies and of the Wesleyan Methodists have also petitioned for it. However we may differ in Ireland in politics, in religion, in party, in class, all are united on this point. On the 28th March last an aggregate meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, the Lord Mayor, *locum tenens*, in the chair, attended by all classes and all religions. There was an unanimous vote in support of Sunday closing. Complaints were made that the trades and workmen of Dublin were not there. To meet this really unfounded objection, a meeting was called of the working men of Dublin, open to all, for the discussion of the question, in the Mechanics' Institute. The great hall was filled; some hundreds were there; only four hands were held up against total Sunday closing. No meeting was ever called against it. The following extract from the form of petition very generally adopted throughout Ireland puts concisely the grounds on which total Sunday closing is asked for:—

"On the day set apart for rest and Divine worship, when usual labour is prohibited, and the wages for the week's support of the family have been recently received, the temptations of the public-houses and beerhouses are permitted, to the grievous injury of good morals, and of the health, wealth, and comfort of the people of Ireland."

Deputations with memorials in favour of total Sunday closing waited on the late right hon. the Chief Secretary, now President of the Board of Trade, and on the present Chief Secretary the noble Lord (the Marquess of Hartington). The memorials presented were signed by 1,026 Justices of the Peace, 60 Corporations and Boards of Town Commissioners, 84 Poor Law Boards, 23 Boards of Gaols and Lunatic Asylums, 67 County and City Coroners, 57 Chaplains (Protestant and Catholic) of Gaols and Asylums, 13 Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and 10 Clerks of the Crown. The trade itself sent in a Petition from Dublin with 235 names attached. Of 60 signatures from a town in Ireland (Moate) presented in April last, 15, or one-fourth of the whole, were of vintners. In the present year, 1872, the most rev. Dr. Conaty, Catholic Bishop of Kilmore, thus writes—

"Any person with an accurate knowledge of the country knows that many of the deeds of daring and violence which have occasionally dis-

graced our people were concocted and matured in public-houses notable for Sunday traffic. The Sabbath being a day of rest, the young and unwary assemble in the haunts of the idler, the plotter, and the drunkard. Here it is that wicked and designing men ply their victims with drink, and then engage them in societies alike subversive of order and religion. Close the public-houses, and you deprive all those parties of a legalized rendezvous. Their daily toil or necessary avocations will prevent their meeting on week days."

Let us turn for a moment to the case of the young men and—now, unfortunately, in some cases—young girls employed in selling whisky on Sundays in public-houses. Of these, there are in Dublin about 3,000; through the country altogether, about 60,000. They cannot be in bed on Saturday night before 12 or 1 o'clock. On Sundays they must be behind their counters from 2 o'clock to 11 or 12 at night, exposed to the company often of the dissolute and depraved. There is little or no time for recreation, for religious attendance, or moral instruction, for after the fatigues of Saturday night, the morning time on Sunday is scarcely more than is given to rest and meals. These young persons presented to my Colleague and myself a memorial, asking us to use our efforts for Sunday closing. In it they observe—

"The hours of our body are 16½ hours' work on week days, and 9 hours' work on Sunday. You will search in vain for a parallel for our position."

In several parts of Ireland voluntary closing on Sunday has been adopted. We ask you now to make compulsory throughout Ireland what is now voluntary in some parts. It might, perhaps, be said here, why may it not be left to be voluntary everywhere? For this reason—As one black sheep will spoil a whole flock, so one publican opening his house, forces all the trade about him to break up the voluntary closing. In one large parish in Dublin the Catholic clergymen succeeded in carrying out voluntary closing; but one or two broke the rule, and then the others were obliged to follow for their own protection. In other parts the movement has been more successful. The most rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, thus writes after 12 years' experience of Sunday closing in his diocese—

"Our Sunday temperance law has been to the present faithfully observed by the people, and has wrought immense good. A drunken man rarely is to be seen amongst us on Sundays. Rioting

and blasphemy, the inevitable consequences of excessive drinking, which, before the introduction of our law, prevailed to a lamentable extent, have ceased to desecrate the Sunday and to disgrace our towns."

The most rev. Dr. Furlong, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, writes as follows, this year, after 15 years' experience of Sunday closing:—

"The closing of public-houses on Sunday in this diocese dates from June, 1857. It has been since that time faithfully observed, and the scenes of drunkenness and disorder which were in former times but too frequent, have altogether disappeared. . . . I can say with perfect truth that the calm and abstinence from all disturbance and disorder which pervade this diocese on the Sabbath day is a result of Sunday closing, for which we have reason to be thankful to Providence."

Were the women of Ireland—the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the working men of Ireland—polluted, there would not be found amongst them even one dissenting voice. It has been feared that if the licensed houses be closed, drinking in illicit houses would increase. To this there is this sufficient reply—that it has not taken place in those districts where voluntary total closing has been established. We have this also in communications from those districts—

"Should total Sunday closing be established by law, we would have the most efficient watch-guard to discover the illicit houses, for the police and licensed vintners would be combined to detect and punish the keepers of such houses should any attempt be made to establish them."

It is often said in this House and out of it by successive Governments—"Bring any measure before us on which the Members agree, and we will not oppose it." I now propose to the Government this Amendment for their adoption. There is not a constituency in Ireland that has not, either in convention, numbers or unanimously, asked for Sunday closing. Do, then, give us what we ask. I will conclude by reading a letter of His Eminence Cullen to the very rev. Dr. Cullen on total Sunday closing.

"My dear Dr. Spratt,—I earnestly thank you for the exertions which are now being made to secure an Act of Parliament prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sunday may be carried with complete and speedy success, which forbids the sale of other articles on Sunday should certainly make no exception of liquors, the abuse of which is so injurious to the public. Almost all the crime which is committed in Ireland may be traced to drink, and as long as the doors of the public

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stand open during the leisure of the Sunday, it will be very difficult indeed to root out from among our people that degrading vice. No one knows better than you how much has been already done to meet this evil. The Archbishop of Cashel and the Bishop of Ferns have succeeded in inducing their people to refrain from the sale or purchase of intoxicating drinks on Sunday; and in many parishes of this diocese the parish priests have been similarly successful. The happy results which have followed wherever this has been done, should encourage you and your colleagues to persevere in the work you have undertaken, and should secure for you the hearty co-operation of all those who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of our excellent people.—I am, my dear Dr. Spratt, your devoted servant,

✠ PAUL CARDINAL CULLEN."

Amendment proposed, in line 7, to leave out from the word "after," to the words "ten o'clock at night," in line 10.—(*Sir Dominic Corrigan.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, he was sorry he could not assent to the proposal of the hon. Baronet, believing that the change he proposed to make by his Amendment was one of too great and important a character to be effected by the omission of a few words from a clause, and without due notice being given to the people whom it so much concerned. If such a change as that suggested were desirable, it ought, in his opinion, to be made by means of a Bill framed with the avowed object of shutting up public-houses on Sundays in Ireland. The present measure was not one for that object—it was only a measure for the better regulation of public-houses generally. His hon. Friend had himself brought in a Bill to effect his object—which Bill stood for a second reading on Wednesday. He (the Marquess of Hartington) did not believe that there was one person in 100 in Ireland interested in this subject aware of his hon. Friend's intention to effect his object, if he could, by such an Amendment as he had proposed; and it appeared to him that it would not be fair for the House to decide in this sudden manner upon a point of such grave importance. He (the Marquess of Hartington) proposed by his clause to restrict the hours at which public-houses should be open on Sundays in Ireland. Those houses were now allowed to keep open from 2 o'clock until 11 o'clock on Sunday. Eleven o'clock being thought

to be unnecessarily late, he should propose that in towns of over 5,000 inhabitants the closing hour should be 9 o'clock on Sunday, and in other towns 7 o'clock. Now, he believed that such an arrangement as that would be attended with beneficial results, because he was induced to think that the worst kind of drinking took place during the later hours of the Sunday. He could not, however, go so far as to say that the public-houses should be closed throughout the whole of the day. His hon. Friend had alleged that there was great unanimity on this subject in Ireland, and had appealed to him as to the representative character of the deputation which had waited upon him. He had had the honour of receiving deputations comprising persons of all creeds and politics in favour of the view of his hon. Friend, and he was aware that there was a very strong feeling in Ireland in that direction; but he was not prepared to admit that there was anything approaching to unanimity of opinion upon the subject—or that even a majority of the people of Ireland was favourable to this proposal. If it were generally known throughout that country that such a change as that suggested by his hon. Friend was contemplated, he was disposed to think that they would see as strong an agitation on foot in favour of the other side of the question as any that had already manifested itself in support of the closing of those houses on the whole of Sunday. The hon. Baronet had, no doubt, disclaimed any intention to effect class legislation by his Amendment. Nevertheless he (the Marquess of Hartington) thought, from the nature of his proposal, that it was impossible to avoid exposing it to the character of class legislation. He was quite aware of the distinction which existed between public-houses and clubs; but there was this analogy between them—that whereas in the case of the upper classes a club was a place to which a gentleman resorted if he wanted to take something to drink in the middle of the day or night, the public-house was almost universally the only place to which a member of the lower classes could resort. Consequently, if public-houses were closed the whole of Sunday, it might be said that the law left open to the rich man a place where he could obtain refreshment, while it closed the only place available for the

poor man. He must say that Her Majesty's Government were by no means prepared to effect so important a change in the law.

MR. PIM said, he was much indebted to the noble Lord for his efforts to improve the morals of the people in connection with this question. He was nevertheless in favour of the proposal of his hon. Colleague, believing that if the people of Ireland were polled upon this question a large majority would be found in support of it. If the noble Lord would accept an Amendment which he had assisted in drawing up, by which the question of Sunday closing could be left for the decision of the great majority of the locality, then he would counsel the withdrawal of the Amendment; but if the noble Lord would not accept it, then he would urge his hon. Colleague to divide on the present Amendment.

MR. MURPHY observed that the hon. Baronet the Member for Dublin had brought the subject before the Committee as if it had never been heard of before in that House, whereas a special Committee had sat upon the question of Sunday closing, and a Bill to effect that object had been before the House for three successive Sessions. It had, therefore, undergone thorough and repeated discussion. He would not trouble the Committee with any observation of his own; but he would call the attention of the hon. Baronet to the evidence given by one of his own constituents, as to the difficulty of preventing Sunday drinking, which was one of the special purposes which would, it was said, be effected by the passing of this clause. The secretary of the United Trades of Dublin, in giving his evidence before the Committee of 1868, said, that from what he had learned there was a strong feeling in favour of sobriety on Sunday, but that no steps they could take to put down drunkenness would be productive of sobriety, unless they secured the co-operation of the sober men in the attempt to check it; as when the public-houses were closed, those who wished for drink would run all risks to obtain it, and would seek for it wherever they could find it, which was chiefly in the low beerhouses in disreputable localities. It was, too, an extraordinary circumstance that the time when drunkenness was most observable in the streets of Dublin on Sundays was from 8 o'clock to 2 o'clock in the after-

noon, the very hours during which the public-houses were closed. They had already had the testimony of Mr. John Lewis O'Ferrall, who was most intimately acquainted with all matters of police in the City of Dublin, placed before them in respect to this question of Sunday drinking, which he attributed to the beerhouses and grocers' spirit licenses. The whole gist of the evidence before the Committee went to show how impossible it was to carry out practically the system of Sunday closing.

DR. BALL said, he was quite certain that if the public-houses which were under the control and supervision of the police were closed throughout Sunday, those who were desirous of obtaining spirits and other intoxicating liquors would seek for them in houses which were not under any such control, and, so far, the cause of public morality would be a loser. The stream blocked up would force its way through other channels; and the police, instead of being able to check and control drunkenness, would be powerless in the matter.

MR. P. J. SMYTH suggested that where a majority of one-third of the publicans in a district agreed to keep their houses closed on Sundays, it should be made compulsory on all others in the same district to do so likewise.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN complained that on his introducing his own Bill last June the Home Secretary objected to it as piecemeal legislation, and advised him to raise the question in connection with this measure; whereas the noble Lord now told him he should have brought in a separate Bill. The Irish people had had six months' notice of his proposal, and meetings held in every part of the country had shown remarkable unanimity in its favour.

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes 61; Noes 28: Majority 33.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN said, he wished to draw attention to the hours at which he thought it desirable that public-houses should be open on Sundays in Ireland—namely, from 1 to 3 in the afternoon, and then to close till 6; in other words, that they should adopt the English practice in Ireland, and for this reason—if whisky-houses were kept open the whole of Sunday the labouring classes would congregate in the towns; but if

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they were closed as in England, the labourers would go to their homes.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON did not think that the suggested alteration would be an acceptable one in Ireland. In England the hours were regulated in reference to Divine Service, whereas in Ireland Divine Service was celebrated at different hours. As far as he was informed, those hours would be most inconvenient.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING said, he was in accord with the hon. Baronet the Member for Dublin, and he had an Amendment to move—namely, that additional power should be given to magistrates in granting licenses at Quarter Sessions in Ireland. The magistrates there held their sessions four times a-year; and, while he desired to give them increased power, he was not favourable to give the power to a majority of the magistrates. His opinion was that two-thirds of them might be entrusted with power and control. He would therefore move an Amendment to the proposed new clause as follows:—After the word “night,” in line 10, to insert the words—

“Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the justices assembled in quarter sessions for any district of any county or riding, to make an order or orders directing that all houses and premises within such district, or within any portion thereof specially designated in such order, which are licensed for the sale by retail of intoxicating liquors shall be closed on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and every day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, at an earlier hour, or during the whole of such days; and they may also by such order direct all such houses and premises to be closed one hour earlier on the other days of the week.”

The great advantage of such a law was that it would spread throughout the country; and he desired that a discretionary power should be given to the magistrates, on an application of the majority of the inhabitants of any parish that all public-houses should be closed throughout the whole of Sunday; that two-thirds of them shall so direct, if they think proper, after hearing every person for and against such application.

Question proposed, “That those words be there inserted.”

MR. MITCHELL HENRY hoped the Government would accept the Amendment of his hon. Friend. There could not be a doubt that a large number of people in Ireland wished for such a law, and he believed if the country were

polled that the result would be in favour of the Amendment. He could speak for his district. No more carefully-guarded clause than this could be drawn, and he trusted that no one would vote against it for fear of introducing the permissive principle. Let them legislate for this part of the United Kingdom as it desired; and who could doubt that, if this matter were to be decided across the Channel, the permissive principle in this respect would be adopted. The demand made by his hon. Friend was very moderate. He simply proposed that the licensing authorities, after due notice had been given, and every opportunity had been afforded to the people of the district to express their views, might, if they found it was in accordance with the wish of the inhabitants, close public-houses on Sunday. It was not fair to say that this could be done now if the publicans desired it. They had no right to submit the virtue of those who desired to do it to the vicious wishes of an individual. In one district four out of five publicans might desire to close on Sunday; but it was not fair to put them in the position of losing half their trade if the fifth did not join. The proposal of his hon. Friend was guarded by requiring that two-thirds of the magistrates should be of one mode of thinking before this restriction could come into operation. He earnestly hoped the Government would accept the Amendment.

MR. PIM thought the Amendment would be a most satisfactory mode of dealing with the question.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN said, he would accept the Amendment, in lieu of his own, with great gratification.

MR. MURPHY said, it appeared to him that this proposition was only the permissive question in another shape. The object which the hon. Member had in view would be much better accomplished by the voluntary action of those who kept public-houses than by the Amendment which he proposed. What would be the effect of the proposition? It would cause canvassing and strife in every parish. Twenty-one days' notice must be given before any action could be taken. But on whose behalf and for what object was that notice to be given? Was it not that the ratepayers and consumers should have notice of the proposition? and it would not be difficult to foresee that in that district they would have all

the excitement of a contested election. [An hon. MEMBER: The magistrates are not elected.] The object of the notice was that the magistrates should be informed by the inhabitants of the district what was their will and pleasure upon this subject. [Mr. M'CARTHY DOWNING said, that this was not the case.] What, then, was the object of the notice? Would not everyone who was against Sunday closing be up in arms against those who were in its favour, and would not that give rise to canvassing and internecine strife in the whole of the district? He contended, also, that the Amendment would be unfair to the occupiers of the public-houses, because it would render their tenure insecure. There would be continual agitation for and against Sunday closing; there would be no finality in any rule that was adopted, and the question would give rise to vexatious strife.

Dr. BALL said, there was a good deal to be said in favour of the proposition of the hon. Member for the county of Cork; but he doubted if it should be adopted when there were so few of the Irish Representatives present. He was the only Irish Member left on his side of the House. He would suggest that the proposition should be considered by the Government between that and the Report; but he did not think that there was a sufficient number of Irish Members present to decide a question which involved principles of such importance.

Mr. M'CARTHY DOWNING said, his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Murphy) had fallen into entire delusion and misapprehension. He did not know what he meant by saying that there would be canvassing. Would the magistrates at Quarter Sessions be canvassed? [Mr. MURPHY: The public opinion of the district will be canvassed.] Public opinion would, no doubt, be brought to bear on the magistrates, and it would be for the magistrates to consider how far they would be guided by that opinion. He had thought that he would not take a division on this question; but he found the opinion of hon. Members around him so strong that he should set aside that resolution, and take the sense of the House upon the question.

Mr. O'REILLY-DEASE said, hon. Members were much mistaken in supposing that the people of Ireland were

in favour of penal legislation of this kind. He was convinced that the majority of the people of Ireland, like the majority of the people of England, were against curtailing the luxuries of the poor.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, that the proposal of his hon. Friend consisted of two parts—one to give magistrates the absolute power of closing public-houses on Sunday, and the other a power of curtailing the hours on other days. With regard to the absolute closing of public-houses on Sunday, that was not a principle or mode of legislation which he admired, for he thought that as far as possible Parliament ought to decide on these matters, and that they ought not to be left to the local authorities. There was, of course, a great difference between town and country; but the House was aware of that difference, and it could make one set of regulations for the town, and another set for the country. There was great force in the objection which had been raised by the hon. Member for the City of Cork, and if the proposal were adopted there would no doubt be an active canvass, with the view of eliciting the feelings of the inhabitants on the one side or the other; and that agitation might be renewed every three months. That was a prospect upon which he looked with no satisfaction at all. It would be an abandonment of the public functions if they placed such extensive powers as these in the hands of magistrates. It further appeared to him that this was something like the permissive principle without some of its advantages, for there was this advantage in favour of the permissive principle—that they did obtain, in some sense, the opinion of the majority of the ratepayers, whereas, by the proposal of the hon. Member, they would not have that advantage. Then, again, the magistrates to whom the power was to be granted might be all of one opinion, and that was that public-houses should be closed entirely; and if they were so minded they would be able to carry it out, irrespective of the opinion of the ratepayers, whether in a minority or a majority outside. He hoped that he should not be supposed to say anything derogatory of the character of the magistrates of Ireland, who, as a body, he believed, would not shrink in any case in doing their duty as between man and man; but that was a different question,

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and in dealing with such points as would be brought before them, if the Motion of his hon. Friend were agreed to, they would have to deal with opinions, not with facts. If they had strong opinions one way and decided accordingly, the thing would be done past the probability of recall, and great discontent might be thereby created among the population at large. He must say, therefore, that he could not vote for the proposal to give the magistrates the power, under the proposed conditions, of closing public-houses entirely on Sundays. He preferred to leave the regulation as it stood in the Bill. With respect to the optional and elastic power of varying the hours of opening and closing on week-days, he must say that he could not find that there had been any general expression of public feeling in favour of such a course being adopted in Ireland. He thought that what had induced his right hon. Friend the Home Secretary to adopt the elastic principle for England was, that the people in the different towns and districts lived under such widely diverse circumstances; their habits and local wants were so different that it was necessary to make, as it were, a self-acting machine adapted to meet these different local wants. But as regarded Ireland, which was a more purely agricultural country, and where there was not the same diversity of local and social habits and wants, there was no need for ensuring the same elasticity. What he should propose was that on Sundays, in towns having 5,000 inhabitants and over, the public-houses should be open from 2 o'clock till 9, and on week-days from 7 to 11 o'clock; under that population, from 7 until 10. If he saw, before the Report was brought up, any strong reasons to alter those views, he should be happy to give them his best consideration. Meantime, he hoped his hon. Friend would withdraw the Amendment.

MR. MAGUIRE said, he wished to thank the Government for what they had done in the Bill, which he thought would greatly promote the cause of temperance in Ireland, and produce a great improvement on Sundays. As to closing the houses entirely on that day, he was sure that public opinion would be entirely against it in his part of the country, and he for one did not believe that there was any such desire on the part of the great majority of the people. Certainly he

should not vote for such a measure unless such an opinion existed in its favour. He would suggest, however, to the noble Lord whether it would not be an improvement if the public-houses could be closed in towns earlier than 11 o'clock on Saturday nights. The younger portion of the working classes, with their week's wages in their pockets, were tempted into excesses by the houses being kept open late. He would not propose to close so early as 9, but he would suggest that 10 o'clock would be a fair hour for closing on Saturday, and believed that if that were done it would be of great benefit to the working classes and to the cause of morality.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. DOWSE) said, the practical objection to the clause of the hon. Member was that it would be absolutely unworkable. Its phraseology would require no end of interpretations and definitions. It would cause a grand field-day every three months at Quarter Sessions, preceded by a general agitation throughout the division of each county, and he believed even the hon. Member for Carlisle would hardly like to place himself at the mercy of some 50 irate publicans dragged in that manner from their business and their homes. Besides that, who was to pay the clerks of the peace their fees for all this additional work? Who was to pay for the advertisements in the county papers? Who was to find the means for setting in motion a complicated and unworkable machinery? He strongly advised the withdrawal of the Amendment.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY said, the only objections urged by the right hon. and learned Gentleman were legal objections, not based upon principle. If he chose to do so, he might amend the clause in such a way as to obviate his own objections on the bringing up of the Report. The Attorney General for Ireland had stated that the proposed clause would prove unworkable. Now, if the right hon. and learned Gentleman would undertake to produce on the Report some clause similar in principle which would work, he should recommend his hon. Friend (Mr. Downing) to withdraw his Amendment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. DOWSE) said, he was entirely opposed to the principle of the clause. So was his noble Friend (the Marquess of Hartington).

MR. MURPHY, on the ground that no opportunity had been afforded the trade in Ireland of expressing their views on the subject, said, he must oppose the clause.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING maintained, in opposition to the right hon. and learned Gentleman, that his clause was perfectly workable.

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes 25; Noes 50: Majority 25.

Clause *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

New Clause (Interpretation—"spirit grocer," "Excise license," &c.) amended, *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

New Clause (No renewal of a license to be granted to spirit grocers without certificate of justices).

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING moved as an Amendment, that no renewal of a license should be granted, unless the spirit grocer produced a certificate from two or more justices who usually preside at the nearest sessions. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland knew that in many places only one magistrate presided, and he believed his Amendment would remedy that inconvenience.

Amendment *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

New Clauses (Penalty on spirit grocer if liquor drunk on premises); (Evasion of law as to drinking on premises of spirit grocer); (Internal communication between premises of spirit grocer and house of public resort), *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

New Clause (Justices and constables may enter premises of spirit grocer during prohibited hours).

MR. PIM wished to be informed whether that meant all hours? Suppose a spirit grocer closed his shop, would those parties be entitled to demand admittance?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse) replied that the Bill gave them such a power, and did more than that. At present spirit grocers in Ireland could keep their houses open all day and night too; but by this measure they were subject to the same rule as publicans.

Clause *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

New Clause (Repeated convictions) *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

MR. MAGUIRE, in reference to the preceding clauses, said that the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Hartington) would find on inquiry of the Irish Members that they were in favour of diminishing the hours of sale on Sundays, and he hoped he would bear that in mind before the Report.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, there was no question before the Committee, and therefore he could not make a speech; but he would promise his hon. Friend that the matter should receive his attention before the Report was considered.

MR. RATHBONE moved a new clause to follow Clause 13—(Evidence may be given as to previous offences). The object of the clause was to remedy the difficulty of obtaining convictions for permitting drunkenness. That difficulty was so great that there were many towns in which there was not a single conviction during a whole year.

MR. BRUCE said, he would accept the clause, for he thought it was founded on a just principle. When evidence was given that drunkenness was continually taking place, it was equivalent to proving that it was knowingly permitted. It was, in fact, the same principle as was applied to the passing of bad coin.

Clause *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he should not move the Amendments of which he had given Notice under the head of "Grant of orders of occasional exemptions;" nor that in Clause 30, which dealt with the question of appeal. The present appeal, as the House was aware, whether as to the removal or the transfer of a license, was to Quarter Sessions. He believed that the idea thrown out by the Government of creating a new licensing committee would have led to the formation of a valuable Court for dealing with appeals of that kind also, and had it been earlier in the Session he should have endeavoured to press the subject on the House; but under present circumstances he should not do so, as he would be very unwilling at so very late a period to entertain any new scheme with reference to appeals. He should, however, move according to Notice, the insertion of a new clause after Clause 40, providing

that premises to be licensed must be of the following rateable value—namely, if in a town containing a population of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, £50 per annum, or for a beerhouse or eating-house licence only £30 per annum; if in a town containing 10,000 inhabitants, £40 per annum, and for a beerhouse or eating-house licence £25 per annum; if not in any town as above-mentioned £20 per annum, or for a beerhouse or eating-house licence £12 per annum. He should also supplement the proposed new clause by providing regulations as to the structural fitness of the premises. He had evidence from almost all the large and populous districts of the country as to the rateable value of the houses in them; and the figures in the clause he proposed he thought would be found fairly to represent the value of houses employed in the trade throughout the country. At the same time, he was not prepared to adhere to the figures if the right hon. Gentleman felt that in any instance they were seriously too high. He believed they would work fairly. He attached great importance to the raising of the qualification of houses, for in their value was to be found a guarantee for their regular conduct and the maintenance of order in them. One of his reasons for raising the qualification from £8 to £12 in rural districts was that that was the qualification necessary for a vote in Parliamentary elections. It would be generally found that the value of public-houses was higher than that of beerhouses, and that where the rateable value of the latter was £10 the rateable value of the former was £15 or £20. He moved the insertion of the clause.

New Clause—

(Qualification of house.)

(No new premises shall be qualified by law to have a licence attached to them which do not satisfy the following conditions:

(A.) The premises, unless such premises are a railway refreshment room, shall be of not less than the following rateable value: If situated within the limits of a town containing a population of not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants fifty pounds per annum, or if a beerhouse or eating-house licence only is attached thirty pounds per annum.

If situated within the limits of a town containing a population of not less than ten thousand inhabitants forty pounds per annum, or if a beerhouse or eating-house licence only is attached twenty-five pounds per annum.

If not situate in any such town as above mentioned twenty pounds per annum, or if a beerhouse or eating-house licence only is attached twelve pounds per annum.

(B.) The premises shall be, in the opinion of the licensing authority, structurally adapted to the class of licence for which a certificate is sought: Provided that no house, not licenced as a public-house or beerhouse at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be qualified to have a public-house or beerhouse licence attached thereto, unless such house shall contain, exclusive of the rooms occupied by the inmates of such house, if a public-house two rooms, and if a beerhouse one room, for the accommodation of the public, each of such rooms to be not less than nine feet in height, to contain not less than one thousand five hundred cubic feet, and to be so constructed as to freely admit light and air; and no new house licensed as a public-house or beerhouse shall be qualified to have a licence for sale off the premises attached thereto, unless such house shall have a separate entrance and separate accommodation for the purchasers of intoxicating liquor to be consumed off the premises: And no house shall be qualified to have a public-house or beerhouse licence attached thereto, if any part thereof or of any premises communicating therewith is used as a common lodging-house.)—(Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson,)

—brought up, and read the first time.

MR. BRUCE said, the principle of the clause had been already adopted in regard to beerhouses, but the figures it comprised were too high. The hon. Baronet proposed that there should be no licensed victualler in any part of the country unless he occupied a house of the rateable value of £20. [Sir HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON: No new one.] That would practically prevent the establishment of public-houses in rural districts. Small populations were springing up here and there, and the Return made in 1867 showed that there were some 30,000 public-houses under the rateable value of £15 a-year. He would undertake to say that they were by no means the worst-conducted houses in the country. They were village public-houses, decent and well-conducted places, against which no complaint could justly be made. Why should such houses be excluded from our rural districts? What he had endeavoured to do by this Bill was to secure good and responsible persons for the management of these houses, who would act under a sense of duty and with a regard to the public interests. The scale of his hon. Friend was really too severe.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON supported the clause, because in his opinion it would do something to prevent the increase of public-houses.

COLONEL BARTELOT agreed with the right hon. Gentleman, believing that if the clause were passed it would prevent many increasing districts from having houses of refreshment. The houses that were built in the villages were not of an expensive character.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK thought the clause ought not to be lost, but that the figures should be reduced.

MR. BRUCE said, he would not oppose the second reading of the clause, on the understanding that the rentals mentioned in it should be somewhat reduced.

Clause read a second time.

MR. BRUCE said, he could not object to any fair and moderate proposition. The facts obtained by the hon. Baronet were valuable, but they ought not entirely to guide the Committee.

MR. WETHERED suggested that the object which the Committee had in view might be obtained by substituting the annual for the rateable value.

MR. RYLANDS said, that at the time he proposed his former Amendment he was not aware that the hon. Baronet the Member for West Essex had a similar Motion on the Paper. His Amendment certainly did not provide for so large an advance in the rateable value as that of the hon. Baronet, but still he would be prepared to vote for it; and a great deal of difficulty would be got over, if Government would accept the advance. He was sure such a course would give very great satisfaction. It was really a preposterous arrangement that in small towns they should require as a qualification a rental of £8 per annum, in larger towns one of £11 per annum, and in the metropolis one of £15 per annum. If houses of such insignificance in value were licensed, the occupiers carried on a business which was of no advantage either to the owner or to the public. On the contrary, they led to a large amount of vice and immorality, and injuriously affected the houses of higher value in the same neighbourhood. Unless in this Bill they took some means to put an end to this state of things, it would not, when it became law, give satisfaction to the country.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON then moved as an Amendment, to leave

out the word "new" in the first line of the clause, in order to insert after "premises" the words "not licensed as a public-house or beerhouse at the time of the passing of this Act."

COLONEL BARTELOT inquired what the hon. Baronet proposed to do after that?

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON explained that he proposed in the subsection to leave out the limitation of 10,000 inhabitants, and to make the public-house qualification £25 instead of £40, and that for the beerhouses £15 instead of £12; and for public-houses in rural districts £12 instead of £20, and for beerhouses in similar localities £10 instead of £12.

MR. MELLY said, though the figures mentioned appeared to him somewhat too high. Their object was to restrict the trade; it was on all hands admitted that there were more licensed houses than were required by the legitimate wants of almost every locality. The clause was a direction to the licensing magistrate to require a higher class of house, a richer, and therefore more responsible tenant, before they granted a new license. It was of the first importance in large towns especially to have comfortable, well-ventilated houses, with sanitary conveniences, and large rooms for social and political intercourse. No new license in such a town should be granted to any house which not being of a rateable value of £50 or £30 would probably not supply these requirements. Gradually, the older houses, untouched by the clause, would, by building new rooms and additions, follow the rule thus laid down. He preferred annual to rateable value, as the system of rating varied in each town. In the country districts, he would advocate a lower figure, say, £15 and £12; a man not held fit to be a county voter should not, he thought, hold a beer license. It must be remembered that this clause was the minimum which the licensing magistrates might require; it left their discretion unfettered as to higher requirements. If the trade was to be as seemed the desire of the Committee, a close monopoly, let every guarantee be taken that those who henceforward engaged in it should be men of substance and capital, likely, according to all the rules which guided human nature, to conduct their houses respectably, and to aid the cause of law and

order. He entered on this very restrictive policy with reluctance; but if they were not to enter upon a free trade policy—for which he was not prepared, at all events let them take every precaution that the new houses in large towns should be of proper size and value. As regarded the villages, he supported a lower figure than that proposed by the hon. Baronet.

MR. GOLDNEY said, the hon. Member for Stoke would shut up all the old houses.

MR. BRUCE thought the qualification in towns of over 100,000 inhabitants rather too high than too low, and would suggest that the rateable value should be fixed at £30 instead of at £50. In the outskirts of all the large towns there were a great many small houses springing up, as the building ground was cheap; and whereas £50 per annum might not be too high a qualification for houses in the centre of the towns, it would certainly be so in these localities. He must also say that he had no objection to the substitution of the word "annual" for "rateable," as suggested by the hon. Member for Great Marlow.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he was entirely in the hands of the Committee. He had personally no objection to lower the public-house qualifications to £40, and that for beerhouses to £25.

MR. F. S. POWELL cautioned the Committee not to fix too high a rateable value. He did not see why houses of a lower rateable value might not be as well conducted as those of a higher, especially in new neighbourhoods where the house were let at low rents.

Amendment agreed to; words inserted.

First, second, and third divisions of sub-section (A) amended and *agreed to*, as follows:—

"No premises not licensed as a public-house or beerhouse at the time of the passing of this Act shall be qualified by law to have a license attached to them which do not satisfy the following conditions:—The premises, unless such premises are a railway refreshment room, shall be of not less than the following annual value; if situated within the limits of a town containing a population of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, £50 per annum; or if a beerhouse or eating-house license only is attached, £30 per annum. If situated within the limits of a town containing a population of not less than 10,000 inhabitants, £30 per annum, or if a beerhouse or eating-house license only is attached, £20 per annum."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON proposed as an Amendment in the fourth division of sub-section (A) by substituting £15 for £20, and £10 for £12.

Amendment proposed, in line 13, to leave out the word "twenty," and insert the word "fifteen."—(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson.*)

MR. RYLANDS said, he did not think that the figure "20" as the annual value would be too high, as it was desirable to raise the qualification for these houses.

MR. BRUCE said, on the contrary, he was not inclined to make the value too high in the country districts, and he did not see any necessity for raising the figure.

MR. WHITWELL said, it would, in his opinion, be impossible to get a house under £20 value.

MR. GREGORY thought it would be a wholesome and wise thing that the annual value should be above £20.

Question put, "That the word 'twenty' stand part of the Clause."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 29; Noes 80: Majority 51.

Clause amended, by inserting the words "fifteen" and "twelve."

On Question, that the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill,

MR. DODSON expressed a hope that the House would pause before it agreed to sub-section (B) of the clause. He asked the House whether they were going to enact regulations which were more worthy of a Continental *Préfet* than to be embodied in a Bill? The clause provided that no house was to be licensed as a public-house, or a beerhouse, unless it should contain, exclusive of the rooms occupied by the inmates, for a public-house two rooms, and for a beerhouse one room. What would be the effect of such regulation? That the inmates would be packed into one room so that it might be said that there were two other rooms in the house for the use of the public. Then the clause provided that no house was to be licensed unless it had rooms nine feet high, and that there should be a separate entrance for those who consumed intoxicating liquor on the premises, and other conditions. He asked where they could make sure of finding this sort of accommodation in the rural villages; and they must remember that they were legislating for the rural districts as well as for the

towns. He thought they might leave it to the common sense of magistrates to license such houses as were suitable.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that the virtuous indignation which the right hon. Gentleman had expressed was rather misplaced. He seemed to forget that they were dealing with houses which were to be created in the future, and that it was proposed to lay down certain conditions which they should fulfil. He believed that unless they laid down some rules they would be doing little good. The clause had been in force for many years in some of the colonies and had worked well.

MR. BRUCE thought that the justices should have some voice in deciding not only whether the rateable value of the house was sufficient, but whether it was properly adapted for a public-house. The first sentence in the sub-section therefore might be retained; but the remainder could be well dispensed with.

MR. BOUVERIE said, he wished to draw attention to the last words of the clause—

“And no house shall be qualified to have a public-house or beerhouse license attached thereto, if any part thereof or if any premises communicating therewith is used as a common lodging-house.”

He supposed by this was implied a common lodging-house under the Act of Parliament, but as the clause stood, the effect of it would be that nobody could lodge at a public-house.

MR. DODSON, in accordance with the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, moved the omission of certain words in the sub-section, but—

THE CHAIRMAN intimated that the question before the Committee was, that the clause as amended stand part of the Bill.

MR. BRUCE suggested that the Motion should be withdrawn in order that the clause should be amended.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

MR. DODSON moved the omission of all the words in sub-section (B) from the word “provided.”

COLONEL BARTTELOT thought the provision with regard to the two and the one rooms should be left.

MR. BRUCE said, that surely that point might be left to the magistrates.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that one of the reasons for pro-

Mr. Dodson

posing the sub-section was, that in some beerhouses the family room of the inmates was used as a taproom. With regard to the objection of the right hon. Member for Kilmarnock, the clause had been carefully drawn under legal advice, and the words of it would not prevent a traveller from lodging at a public-house.

MR. GOLDNEY supported the sub-section as an indication to the magistrates of what should be required in public-houses.

MR. WHITWELL thought that a room of 1,500 cubic feet—which was a room of 8 feet by 13—was a miserably little place for a number of healthy fellows to assemble in and drink their beer.

MR. CAWLEY opposed the limitation of 1,500 cubic feet, not because it was too large, but because in many cases it would be too small.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

On Motion of Mr. DODSON, sub-section amended by striking out all the words after “public,” in line 8.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*, and *added to the Bill*.

New Clause (Transfer or renewal in case of forfeiture)—(*Mr. Gregory*) *negatived*.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON moved after Clause 43 to insert as separate clauses 43 (A) (Application to remove license); and 43 (B) (Mode of removal). The one had reference to applications to remove licenses—the other to the mode of removal, and both were framed on the principle and sought to carry out the object of the Bill of last year, which had only been acted upon to a limited extent. The clauses he moved would extend the operation of the Bill of last year, and enable the holders of licenses to move from overcrowded or decaying districts into new and growing ones, to their own great advantage and to the advantage of the populations in the new districts whose wants they would supply.

MR. BRUCE said, the circumstances under which they stood now were very different from those when the Bill of last year was passed, and he did not see how the Amendment of the hon. Baronet would fit in with the provisions of a Bill framed upon a totally different principle. The manner in which new licenses were

to be granted would, he believed, render such applications for removal or transfer to other districts very few; but he would have no objection if the clauses were amended so as to make the applicants pass the same ordeal as the applicants for new licenses.

MR. A. JOHNSTON supported the clauses, as being calculated to benefit the tradesmen in the over-crowded districts from which the transfers were made. The tradesman who removed to a new and growing district, and the public, which would be supplied by an experienced and respectable tradesman, would equally benefit by those clauses.

Clauses amended accordingly, *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

MR. RATHBONE moved after Clause 49, to insert the following new clause:—

(Protection of licensed persons.)

“Where a licensed person is convicted of more offences than one committed on the same day, the convictions for which are by this Act directed to be recorded on his license, the court by whom he is convicted may in their discretion order that one or some only of such convictions shall be so recorded. Where a licensed person is convicted of an offence, the conviction for which is by this Act directed to be recorded on his license, or on conviction for which his license is by this Act declared to be forfeited, the court by whom he is convicted may, if they are satisfied that the act or default in respect of which he is convicted was committed by his servant or by any other person maliciously or for the purpose of procuring his disqualification or the forfeiture of his license, order that the conviction shall not be recorded, or that his license shall not be forfeited, as the case may be.”

MR. BRUCE said, he had no objection to the first portion of the clause down to the words “so recorded.” He must oppose the remainder.

Clause amended accordingly, *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill.

On the Motion of Sir HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON, the following new clauses were substituted for Clauses 54 and 57:— Clause 54 (Evidence); Clause 57 (Regulations as to closing of houses, &c.); Amended Clause 57 (A) (Police superannuation fund entitled to moiety of penalties; Clause 57 (B) (Limit of mitigation of penalties; and Clause 57 (C) (Regulations as to retail licenses of wholesale dealers).

New Clause (*Mr. Locke*), by leave, *withdrawn*.

SIR TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR proposed a new clause, having for its ob-

ject to empower local authorities to purchase all public-houses within their jurisdiction, and to work them for the benefit of the local taxpayers. In support of this proposition he would instance the success which had attended the experiment tried at Gottenburg in Sweden, where the public-houses worked upon this principle had been made to yield a net revenue of several thousands towards the reduction of municipal taxation; and drunkenness, in the first year of the experiment, had decreased to the extent of 33 per cent. Assuming the average price of the goodwill of a public-house in this country to be five years' purchase, he calculated that local authorities buying up the whole of the public-houses within their jurisdiction would be able to effect a reduction equal to 20 per cent in the amount of the rates.

MR. BRUCE said, that if it had been earlier in the Session he might enter into and discuss the subject proposed by his hon. Friend. If he should think it desirable to renew and elaborate the scheme next year he (Mr. Bruce) would give it his best attention; but at this time of the year he would recommend him to withdraw it.

Clause *negatived*.

Schedule 1,

MR. PLIMSOLL moved in page 32, line 4, before “*coccus indicus*,” to insert “salt,” in addition to the deleterious articles used in the brewing of beer.

COLONEL AKROYD pointed out that the Schedule dealt with deleterious ingredients, and that salt did not, properly speaking, come under that head.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, that salt in the operation of brewing was no doubt very generally used, and there was, he believed, no doubt that it was used for the purposes of adulteration after the beer left the brewery. He believed there was an ale well-known as Yarmouth ale, in the brewing of which salt water was much used. It would be better, he thought, to leave such matters to be provided for by an elastic regulation than to lay down any such precise rule as that proposed.

MR. SERJEANT SHERLOCK thought 30 grains of salt to every gallon was too great a proportion, and moved that the quantity should be 15 grains.

MR. BRUCE said, the danger was to define these matters too closely rather than too loosely. He thought the Committee would act more wisely in leaving the question to stand over for the present.

MR. RATHBONE hoped the Amendment would be accepted, as salt was used to a very great extent in the manufacture of beer. Its use was not, he believed, necessary in the brewing of good ale, and it was employed principally to disguise unsound beer and to create thirst. He would propose in line 6, after "ingredients" to insert—

"And chloride of soda, commonly called salt, or any similar substance, if present in a proportion exceeding 30 grains in a gallon of liquor."

MR. DODSON reminded hon. Gentlemen that this was not an assembly of chemists, to decide upon such a question. It was, in his opinion, better not to touch the subject at all, and he hoped his hon. Friend (Mr. Plimsoll) would withdraw his Motion.

MR. PLIMSOLL replied that although they were not an assembly of chemists, they could at least stop the use of what was injurious to public health.

MR. BRUCE hoped his hon. Friend would not press his Amendment. He would undertake to have the matter properly considered by competent authorities, and at present it was better not to discuss it.

ALDERMAN SIR JAMES LAWRENCE did not think the question a very immaterial one, for he had known cases where men were fined as much as £200 for putting bad ingredients into the manufacture of articles of consumption.

MR. WHITBREAD agreed with his right hon. Friend the Member for Sussex that this was not an assembly of chemists. He believed salt was used for purposes of fermentation, but did no harm to anybody. Salt being contained in the various kinds of malts, and also in the water used in brewing, a number of grains of salt from those two sources would be introduced into the beer, amounting in general to 14 or 15. It would be impossible, therefore, to limit the quantity to 15 grains, or even to 30. He admitted the desirability of diminishing as much as possible all provocatives of thirst, but he would suggest to the right hon. Gentleman that it would be better for him to consult competent authorities, and see what it would

be possible to do in the direction indicated.

MR. PLIMSOLL said, he was ready to withdraw his Motion. He was willing that there should be an investigation. What he disapproved of was that salt should be actually added, and his Amendment was to prevent that.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LAWRENCE asked whether the Home Secretary proposed to bring up words on the Report to limit the quantity of salt in the beer?

MR. BRUCE said, that the Privy Council having the power of adding from time to time to the Schedule of deleterious substances, what he proposed to do was to consult competent authorities as to the manner in which salt should be excluded from beer, and according to their recommendations salt would be added to the Schedule by the Privy Council or not.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LAWRENCE observed that in that case the shortest way would be to put salt in the Schedule of deleterious substances in the first instance, and to remove it if it should be found on inquiry that it ought to be omitted.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Schedule *agreed to*.

Schedule 2.

On Motion of MR. A. JOHNSTON, Amendment made in page 32, line 9, before "section ten," by inserting "section six."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON asked whether it might not happen that the 14th section of the Act of *Will. IV.*, c. 64, not being repealed, might not be set up on the part of beerhouse keepers throughout the country, as defining the hours during which they might keep open?

MR. BRUCE said, that he assumed this Bill, when passed, would overrule the Act of William IV. But he would consider the matter before the Report.

Schedule further amended, and *agreed to*.

Preamble amended, and *agreed to*.

Title *agreed to*.

House *resumed*.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY hoped the Report of the Bill would not be taken to-morrow. The Bill could not be

printed in time, and it would be a mere farce to bring it on before hon. Members had the opportunity of reading it and correcting any errors.

MR. BRUCE said, the Bill was already in type, and the Amendments in it could be printed in time to admit of the Bill, as amended, being in hon. Members' hands to-morrow at 12 o'clock. This would afford ample time for them to give Notice of any Amendments they desired to bring on at 9 o'clock, and to have these printed meanwhile. In point of fact, there were very few Amendments to be printed.

Bill reported; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow*, and to be printed. [Bill 288.]

SUPPLY—REPORT.

Resolutions [*August 3*] reported.

Resolutions 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to. Resolution 5—

"That a sum, not exceeding £9,450, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for Grants in aid of the Expenditure of certain Learned Societies in Great Britain and Ireland,"

read a second time.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK called the attention of the Secretary to the Treasury to the terms in which the Vote was described, terms which were calculated to create, and, in fact, had created, an erroneous impression. The Vote was described as required "to pay Grants in aid of the expenditure of certain Learned Societies;" but, in fact, out of the total amount of £12,000 only a very small proportion really fell under this head. £10,000 were spent on the Meteorological Department, conducted, it was true, through a committee appointed by the Royal Society at the request of Government; but that really represented an important service rendered by the Society to the Government, and was in no sense a contribution by the Government to the funds of the Society. Another £1,000 was set down as intended "to enable the Royal Society to carry on certain experiments for public objects." That also was a misdescription. The fact was, that under the old system when any person applied to Government for assistance in carrying out any inquiry of public interest, the Government were in

the habit of consulting the Council of the Royal Society as to the desirability of making such a grant, and in almost all cases acted, he believed, on the advice so given. Some years ago, however, it was suggested that it would be simpler that Government should ask Parliament to vote a certain sum for scientific researches, and that the Royal Society should be requested to distribute the sums so voted. This had been done; but the experiments were not carried on by the Society, nor were the funds confined to members of the Royal Society. They were open, not only to all Englishmen, and he might add all Scotchmen and Irishmen, but also to foreigners; the one principle which guided the Committee being an anxious desire to render the fund as useful as possible for the advancement of science. Without troubling the Committee with further details, he believed he had shown that £11,000 at least out of the £12,000 were not in any way Grants in aid of Learned Societies. The scientific Societies of this country did not rest on the Government, as was the case with similar bodies on the Continent. Except that in some cases they were supplied with house-room, they provided for every penny of their expenditure by their own subscriptions. He made no complaint of this; the Societies preferred their independence, they had no wish to be subsidized by Government; but it seemed to them unfair that Parliament should be annually asked to vote a considerable sum for Learned Societies, when, as he had shown, the money was not really devoted to any such purpose. He hoped, therefore, that next year the Vote would be submitted to the House in a different form. He had mentioned that some of the Societies were provided by Government with house-room; but there were a considerable number which were not so fortunate. Nine of these had constituted a committee, with a view to the erection, if possible, of a suitable building. These were all societies of importance and standing. He need only mention the first on the list—the Statistical Society—whose journal was, no doubt, well known to many hon. Members, the value of which would be generally admitted. They applied some time ago to the Government offering to erect a building at their own expense, if Government could grant them a site on

reasonable terms. His right hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer received them with courtesy, and expressed his desire to meet their views, if possible; but as they had heard nothing more on the subject, they were anxious to learn whether he had been able to arrange anything in the matter. Before sitting down, he wished to say a word on the subject of the annual grant of £1,000 allotted to the prosecution of inquiries of public interest. The Royal Society had never made any application for an increase of this grant, and the Council had not requested him to do so. Speaking, however, as an individual deeply impressed with the importance of scientific progress to the welfare of the general community, more especially in a thickly-populated country like ours, where the general well-being and comfort of the people depended so much on an acquaintance with the general physical laws by which the universe was governed, he confessed that to devote £1,000 a-year to such a purpose seemed to him hardly worthy of an enlightened people, and he believed that if the Government next year were to propose an increase in this grant, it would be a most wise expenditure of public money, they would receive the support of this House, and would give general satisfaction to the country.

MR. BAXTER said, he must admit that his hon. Friend's criticism of the wording of the Vote was just, and would take care to correct it before next year. The suggestion, however, as to the propriety of giving house accommodation to the Learned Societies had taken him quite by surprise, for he had not heard of the matter before. A deputation, he believed, had waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he could hold out no hope that the Government would entertain their request.

Resolution agreed to.

Resolutions 6 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.

Resolution 10—

"That a sum, not exceeding £406,081, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,"

read a second time.

MR. BOUVERIE rose to call attention to the Petition of the Reverend Mr.

Sir John Lubbock

O'Keeffe and his treatment by the Irish Education Commissioners; and to move to reduce the Vote by £1,000. He regretted that he should have to call the attention of the House to such a matter at so late a period of the Session, for he thought that if the House had not been jaded and exhausted with the business of a long Session, a subject of so much importance would have justified much more deliberate attention being paid to it than was now likely to be the case. Six weeks ago he presented a Petition from the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, who had been, and claimed still to be, the parish priest of Callan, in Kilkenny. That gentleman was, he understood, a person of irreproachable private character, and of considerable literary distinction, and he complained of the treatment he had received at the hands of the National Education Commissioners for Ireland. Mr. O'Keeffe stated that he had been suspended by the Roman Catholic Bishop of his diocese; that that suspension had been confirmed by the Cardinal Legate in Ireland; and that the Education Commissioners, without hearing him or giving him an opportunity to state his case, or express his views on the subject, dismissed him from the office of manager of the five parish schools which he held up to that time. Now, that was not merely a question of a squabble between a parish priest and his ecclesiastical superiors—it was no less a question than whether the civil authorities of this country were to be the instruments of a foreign ecclesiastical Power, and were to use the powers intrusted to them by the State for civil purposes, in order to enforce the arbitrary decrees of ecclesiastical rulers. Mr. O'Keeffe was suspended by Cardinal Cullen in November of last year. The decree of suspension was an elaborate document in indifferent Latin, and a copy of it was to be found in the Papers which had been laid before Parliament. In the middle of March the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory brought to the notice of the Commissioners of National Education the suspension of Mr. O'Keeffe, and requested that that gentleman might be pronounced incapable of discharging any functions in connection with the parish schools of Callan. He also informed the Commissioners that another gentleman, Mr. Martin, had been appointed parish priest in Mr. O'Keeffe's place. By a letter of the

same date, Mr. Martin requested of the Commissioners that he might be substituted for the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe in the management of the schools. On the 9th of April, which appeared to have been the first day of meeting after the receipt of the letters from the Bishop and Mr. Martin, the Commissioners considered the application. A proposal was made by one of the Commissioners that the proceedings should be adjourned for a fortnight, to which an amendment was moved that a copy of Mr. Martin's letter should be sent to Mr. O'Keeffe, who up to that time was manager. The amendment was lost by a majority of 1, and the original motion was carried. On the 23rd of April, accordingly, the Commissioners again met, and it was then proposed by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and seconded by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland—

"That the certificate of the Roman Catholic Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory (that the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe had been suspended) be received and acted upon by the Board, until the suspension therein contained should have been removed or declared invalid by a competent tribunal."

An amendment was moved by Mr. Justice Morris, and seconded by Mr. Waldron—

"That before any action should be taken on the letter of the Rev. Mr. Martin to the Board, or on the letter of Dr. Moran, Coadjutor Bishop of Ossory, to the Resident Commissioner, the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe get the opportunity of knowing the nature of the application made, and of offering an explanation."

Upon that there was a division. The amendment was put first, when there voted for it eight—namely, Mr. Justice Morris, Mr. Waldron, Chief Justice Monahan, Mr. Jellett, Mr. Morell, the Lord Primate, Judge Lawson, and Mr. Murland. Against it were—Mr. Gibson, Judge Longfield, Lord O'Hagan, Chief Baron Pigot, Mr. Lentaigue, Mr. O'Hagan, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Viscount Monck, and Mr. Keeman. The amendment was therefore lost by a majority of 1. The consequence was, that Mr. O'Keeffe never had communicated to him in any manner or form the intention of the Commissioners to consider his dismissal. The first intimation he received was the letter dismissing him from his functions as manager. Without going into the particulars of this case, he ventured to say decidedly that this proceeding of the National Education Commissioners, great personages as they

might be, was contrary to the very first principles of elementary justice, for it was a universal rule of justice that before dealing with any person to his damnification, either in character, person, or purse, he should have an opportunity of being heard in answer to the charge made against him. That rule was universally acted upon in English Courts of Justice, and he should have supposed that persons of eminence at the Irish Bar would have thought it right to have acted upon it in dealing with Mr. O'Keeffe. He heard a story from a gentleman who was present on the occasion, that upon a similar question being raised before Lord Chief Justice Campbell—as great a lawyer as ever sat upon the Bench—he said—

"This is contrary to every principle of justice. Why even at the commencement of the world the Lord God said to the woman—'What is this that thou hast done?' before she was turned out of the Garden of Eden."

But the Commissioners in this case took the certificate of the Bishop as absolutely conclusive evidence that the clergyman was suspended, and should, therefore, be dismissed from his functions as parish priest. But it was quite conceivable, without resorting to an extreme case, that a parish priest might be dismissed for doing what they should all consider his duty as a subject of this Realm. He could conceive, at least some time ago, a priest being called upon to announce from the altar that the Queen was not the legitimate Sovereign of these Realms, and yet it would be his duty as a loyal subject to disobey. It had been said that the Board acted in accordance with the precedents they had themselves created on similar occasions. All he could say was that if there were any such precedents they were bad precedents. But he had inquired into those precedents, and he found that none of them could be taken as an authority in point, inasmuch as in those so-called precedents there was really no one person found to question the authority or decision in his case. There was, however, another point upon which he wished to make an observation as involving a departure from the ordinary practice of this country. A great deal of the proceedings in which Mr. O'Keeffe was concerned had been in litigation in the Common Law Courts with his ecclesiastical brethren, and one of the Commissioners who voted for his

suspension as manager of the schools was one of the counsel engaged against him. He did not know what was the practice in Ireland; but in this country no gentleman at the Bar who had been engaged in any case as counsel would think it right to take part for or against a litigant should he be brought before him subsequently in a matter touching such litigation. He must say, therefore, that Mr. O'Hagan, if he had been counsel against Mr. O'Keeffe, would have done better if he had taken no part when that gentleman's case was before the Commissioners. The facts of the case were these:—It appeared that Mr. O'Keeffe had got into some dispute with his Bishop, and in the course of the dispute one of his curates denounced him from the altar as a liar, as he said by order of his Bishop. Mr. O'Keeffe thereupon brought an action against the Bishop for slander; but the action failed, because it could not be proved that the Bishop had given the curate authority for what he had said. In the course of the action Mr. O'Keeffe received the two following letters from the Vicar General. The first was as follows:—

“ St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny.

“ Rev. Sir,—In punishment for the action-at-law taken by you against the Right Rev. E. Walsh, R. C. Bishop of Ossory, I, vested with requisite powers, do hereby suspend you from your office.—Your humble servant, E. M'DONALD, V.G.”

“ The Rev. R. O'Keeffe.”

Two days afterwards, he received the second, from the same person, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from him (Mr. O'Keeffe), in the following terms:—

“ St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny,
October 13, 1870.

“ Rev. Sir,—I have received and filed your communication. It is no part of my duty to argue with you. Whether you take my word for it or not, I am certain that I possess the powers necessary for dealing with your case; it is my fixed purpose to exercise them. Therefore, I repeat the sentence of your suspension.—Your obedient servant, E. M'DONALD, V.G.”

“ The Rev. R. O'Keeffe.”

Indeed, Mr. O'Keeffe appeared to have been suspended five times. But he was suspended by the Vicar General for having dared to bring an action at Common Law against the Bishop for slander, a thing which he had a perfect right to do as a subject of Her Majesty. Mr. O'Keeffe having been non-suited in his action against the Bishop, brought

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an action then against the curate. In December, 1870, this action against the curate was tried, and in the course of the trial the following letter was handed to Mr. O'Keeffe from the Vicar General:—

“ St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny,
Dec. 10, 1870.

“ Rev. Sir,—From a subpoena served on me and in other ways, I have become aware of your action-at-law against the Rev. John Walsh, to be tried before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin. It is my duty to tell you that your proceeding is a grave offence against the sacred canons. Of course, I do not find fault with the eminent and impartial Judges who preside in the Court referred to, but, in common with every other Catholic, I feel that respect for the discipline of your own Church should keep you from bringing a brother priest before any lay tribunal. Some communications already received from you leave me no grounds to hope that you will desist from your present proceeding by reason of mere remonstrance of mine. At the same time, it is my duty to employ the powers which I possess to stop it if I can. Therefore, I hereby command you to withdraw the case of the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe against the Rev. John Walsh from the Court of Queen's Bench under pain of suspension, *ab officio et beneficio* to be *ipso facto* incurred the moment your counsel begins to state the case to the Court and jury.—Your obedient servant,

“ E. M'DONALD.”

“ The Rev. R. O'Keeffe.”

That letter was shortly after followed up by another to this effect from the Bishop of the diocese himself—

“ Kilkenny, Jan. 11, 1871.

“ Rev. Sir,—As you have disregarded the ordinary mode of procedure, I, after mature deliberation, send you hereby a suspension ‘*ex informata conscientia ab ordine officio et beneficio*.’ You are aware that from this suspension there is no appeal; and that should you violate it, you will incur an irregularity. ✠

EDWARD WALSH.”

“ The Rev. R. O'Keeffe.”

Mr. O'Keeffe did not appear to have been at all satisfied with the result, and he continued to perform the functions of a priest, in spite of his suspension, greatly to the satisfaction of his parishioners. This conduct brought down Cardinal Cullen upon his head. Cardinal Cullen, in a letter to Mr. O'Keeffe, first expressed the distress felt by the Pope at the disturbances that had happened at Callan. He was gratified to find that in the midst of his anxieties at home the Pope could take an interest in what was going on in a remote corner of an Irish county. The Cardinal then went on to say—

“ I will not merely add that the present Pope, while limiting and abrogating other censures, confirmed all penalties of the canon law against those who drag ecclesiastics, and especially

Bishops, before lay tribunals, and there charge them with canonical offences. The Pope's Bull regarding censures was handed to every Bishop in the Vatican Œcumenical Council last December twelve months, and is now known over the whole world. While such penalties as those I refer to are hanging over his head, I cannot conceive how any priest can venture to charge ecclesiastics with calumny, lying, and drunkenness, and endeavour to prove such charges before a Protestant Judge, and in the presence of numbers of persons who must be sorely scandalized by what they hear in such a case. Moreover, I cannot understand how any priest, having once incurred the censures reserved by the Pope, can continue to officiate and to bring on himself innumerable irregularities."

After some further correspondence had passed, Cardinal Cullen proceeded to fulminate against Mr. O'Keeffe that alarming Latin document which had appeared in the Parliamentary Papers. This was not a new-fangled claim on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. It was an old controversy which dated back almost to the earliest times of Christianity, when already the clergy claimed to be exempt from the control of the ordinary tribunals of the country, and insisted that no clerical person should dare to bring another ecclesiastic before the Courts of Law. Against that doctrine our forefathers had strenuously contended, and yet we now found it introduced into and flourishing in Ireland and favoured by the National Education Commissioners, for it was obvious that the only object that Cardinal Cullen had in view in this sentence of suspension, was to intimidate Mr. O'Keeffe and to prevent him from enforcing his common-law right against a brother ecclesiastic, and, when that course had failed in its effect, to punish him for having dared to disobey his ecclesiastical superiors. Not only that, but the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland were essentially a civil body spending the money of the State and constituted by Parliament, and yet it turned out that they had been assisting and co-operating with the Irish Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in intimidating and punishing an ecclesiastic for having sought to establish his right in a Court of Common Law. Under these circumstances, he could not help thinking that the rule of the Commissioners was a bad one. Had Mr. O'Keeffe been afforded a fair opportunity of stating his case, the Commissioners would have ascertained that there was a conflict of jurisdiction between the Roman Catholic

ecclesiastical authorities and the lay tribunal, in which they were bound to withhold their judgment until the question had been settled by the proper authority. The Commissioners, moreover, had proposed to suspend Mr. O'Keeffe only until his suspension by Cardinal Cullen was removed or declared invalid by a competent tribunal, for Mr. O'Keeffe, who appeared to be a very bold fellow, had brought an action against the Cardinal for illegally suspending him, and a Commission had been sent out to Rome in order to ascertain what was the power of suspension under the Canon Law. Now, assuming that the result of the action against Cardinal Cullen to be that the suspension was decided to be invalid, were the Commissioners prepared to reinstate Mr. O'Keeffe as manager of the schools, although Cardinal Cullen would keep him suspended as a priest? It was clear that Cardinal Cullen would not be influenced by the decision of a lay tribunal against him. The Cardinal would still hold that he was right. Were the School Commissioners willing to confirm the Cardinal in his position? Would they hold that Mr. O'Keeffe was properly suspended, if the Common Law Court decided that he was right? The fact was, that the Commissioners appeared to have got themselves into a nice dilemma. He (Mr. Bouverie) did not like to set up his judgment against that of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald; but he should have thought that not only was it according to the first principles of justice to ask Mr. O'Keeffe what he had to say to his suspension, but that it was according to the first principles of prudence to do so. When Mr. O'Keeffe, if he had had an opportunity of stating his case, had informed them that the case was *lis pendens*, the natural course for the Board would have been, that while the case before the lay tribunals was in suspense, they themselves would likewise suspend any judgment with regard to Mr. O'Keeffe continuing to be manager of the schools. But that was not all Mr. O'Keeffe's case. Mr. O'Keeffe in his Petition said it was true with regard to four of the schools that they came to him as parish priest from his predecessors, but that with regard to the fifth, it was founded by himself, and with his own money, and that he had requested the Commissioners of National Education to

adopt it. Yet, that school was one of the management of which he had been dispossessed by the arbitrary proceedings of the Commissioners. It seemed to him (Mr. Bouverie) that if the National Education Commissioners had been made aware of these facts, Mr. O'Keeffe could never have been dismissed from retaining the management of that one school; for the rules under which these schools were founded neither gave any explicit or implicit sanction to the idea that any manager or patron would be dismissed by the Commissioners on account of the acts of the ecclesiastical authorities. On the contrary, if a patron wished to resign his office, he had the power of appointing his successor, subject to the approbation of the Board. He wished to ask what chance a priest of independent character in Ireland would have of asserting his rights as a subject of Her Majesty, if the ecclesiastical authorities were to be thus assisted by the civil authorities? That was but a part of something they had heard of during the present Session—a system of priestly intimidation—intimidation by a class, of which it might be said that to whatever Church they belonged, they had never wielded their authority to the advantage of the human race. They had heard that the Rev. Mr. Walsh had been inhibited from performing some ecclesiastical function, because he gave evidence before the Galway Commissioners. [“No, no!”] He was glad to hear the statement contradicted. But he had a statement written by Mr. O'Keeffe, who seemed to be a gentleman of character, ability, and veracity, which was dated July 17, to the effect that the Roman Catholic police at the station at Callan were prohibited from attending mass in his chapel, where he still celebrated mass as a Roman Catholic priest, by the authorities, and had been informed, under pain of removal, that they must hear mass in the Priory chapel, although his chapel, where they were accustomed to hear mass, was not ten doors from the barracks. That was another instance in which the civil authorities appeared to have been called on to co-operate with the ecclesiastical Roman Catholic authorities in an act of oppression. As he had said, this was only a very old question revived. It was a struggle which he supposed would go on to the end of time; but it was a

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struggle in which they had always supposed hitherto in this country that the lay tribunals and the lay authorities had triumphed. Yet in the year 1872 they found the lay Board of Education Commissioners, composed of distinguished lawyers and laymen, co-operating with the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in punishing a poor priest for venturing to assert his rights before the lay tribunal of his country. Was that a condition of things to be tolerated? Was it right that the National Education Board should have done this? He said distinctly that it was not. He was sure it would not be tolerated in England or Scotland, or even in Ireland; for he believed the bulk of the Irish people would not approve of such proceedings towards a priest. It was repugnant to all our opinions of what was due to a fellow-subject. This gentleman had a perfect right to appear in the Common Law Courts to sue anyone whom he justly thought had given him offence; but for suing another priest he was punished by his ecclesiastical superiors, who suspended him from ecclesiastical functions; and for that the National Education Commissioners dismissed him from the managership, not only of the schools of which he was manager, but from the very school he had himself founded, and of which he was the patron. He could not imagine that anyone would defend the course which had been taken, for it was contrary to sound policy, prudence, and the first principles of justice; and he therefore asked the House of Commons to co-operate with him in expressing their sense of the conduct of the majority of the National Education Commissioners in the matter. He would move that the Vote be reduced by £1,000.

Amendment proposed, to leave out “£406,081,” in order to insert “£405,081,”—(*Mr. Bouverie*),—instead thereof.

Question proposed, “That ‘£406,081’ stand part of the said Resolution.”

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, that was one of the most difficult cases that had ever come under his notice, and he hoped the House would give it their most careful consideration. He thought that when the House had heard what was to be said on both sides, it would come to the conclusion that it

had not before it at present the materials for giving a decision on the subject, and certainly not such a decision as the right hon. Gentleman desired; for he supposed the reduction of the Vote was intended as a direct vote of censure upon the National Board for their conduct in the case. It would be well, in the first instance, to correct some misapprehensions. The right hon. Gentleman had raised a great prejudice in favour of Father O'Keeffe, and against his ecclesiastical superiors, and the Board of Education, by stating that the sole ground on which he incurred ecclesiastical displeasure was that he availed himself of his right as a British subject to appeal to the tribunals of his country. That might be so; but the rule or law mentioned was not confined to the Roman Catholic Church, for there were Protestant communities in this country of which it was equally a rule that one member was not allowed to take legal proceedings against another member of the community. [*Cries of "Name!"*] He was informed that such a rule prevailed in the Independent and Baptist Churches. ["No, no!"] At any rate, it was only fair that no prejudice should be created against the proceedings of the Roman Catholic authorities on that account. Another statement was not entirely accurate. The right hon. Gentleman stated that Father O'Keeffe had been removed from the managership of a school which he had actually founded at his own resources. That was not the fact. [Mr. BOUVERIE said, he made the statement on Mr. O'Keeffe's authority.] He was sorry to say, then, that Mr. O'Keeffe did not represent what was entirely the fact. Shortly after Father O'Keeffe succeeded to the parish he applied to the National Board for aid for the Callan Infant National School. In his application he stated that the rooms of the school were provided by means of a public subscription, and he applied for and obtained the management of the school not as a private individual, but as the parish priest of Callan. He (the Marquess of Hartington) had never heard before of the instructions said to have been issued to the constabulary force not to attend Father O'Keeffe's chapel, and until he had it from a competent authority he should be inclined to doubt whether such instructions had been issued. It was necessary to consider for a mo-

ment the position of managers, and especially clerical managers, under the national system of education in Ireland. Their position was defined by rules of the Board, one of which had already been referred to by the right hon. Gentleman; and the object and meaning of those rules was explained by evidence given before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the system of education. Sir Alexander Macdonald, when examined by the Commissioners, stated that, generally speaking, the person who applied became the manager of the school, and that they considered that the clergyman of the parish, or an owner of property in the parish, was the person whom it was intended should be the manager, for he, as a rule, represented the feelings of one portion of the locality. The system, therefore, was one partly of lay managers and partly of clerical managers, and the latter class had been as distinctly recognized as the former. It was not necessary now to discuss the merits of that system. Perhaps a good deal might be urged against employing clerical managers; but it was only fair to say that the system of employing them had greatly tended to give the National system of education in Ireland that degree of success which had attended it, and that if any other principle had been adopted it was probable that that system would not have commanded, as it had done, the confidence and support of the great body of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. Practically, though not technically, according to the rule of the Board, the parish priest was recognized as an *ex-officio* manager, and more as parish priest than as an individual. Father O'Keeffe had been recognized as manager of these schools. With regard to the power of dismissal, the Board, acting, as he had explained, to a great extent through the agency of clerical managers, had from their first foundation adopted the system of acting in all matters affecting the status of the clerical managers through the recognized heads of the denominations to which they belonged, and upon that principle they had acted impartially. It was perfectly true that there was no rule of the Board which laid down in so many words this power of dismissal. That appeared to him, to a certain extent, to be an omission; but in practice the Board had constantly exercised this power. The practice upon that point

had been very ably stated by Sir Alexander Macdonald in his evidence before the Committee of Inquiry. There had been numerous precedents where the Board had dismissed managers who had incurred the censure of their ecclesiastical superiors. In 1845 they dismissed the Rev. Dr. Keenan. Dr. Keenan appealed; but the Commissioners refused to enter into the merits of the dispute between him and his ecclesiastical superiors, and removed him from the management of the schools until his suspension should be reversed by competent authority. Again, in 1851 the Rev. E. K. Wilson was deposed by a General Assembly. He also appealed to the Board against his removal from the management of the schools, but the Commissioners refused to deal with the question. There were other cases—those, for instance, of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell and the Rev. Mr. Sheridan—but they partook of no exceptional features. Now, there was only one point to which he need refer on the present occasion in explanation of the conduct of the Board. It must be quite clear—and he was sorry that his right hon. Friend had not referred to it in his remarks—that whether the Board had acted rightly or wrongly in this particular case, they had acted in no sectarian spirit. They had acted strictly in accordance with the usual practice, and in no undue subservience to the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. Unfortunately, the reports of the proceedings of the Commissioners had not been put upon record; but the Rev. Dr. Henry, who was unable to be present at the meeting, had sent a letter to the Commissioners stating the grounds of his decision, and so his letter fortunately appeared upon the minutes of the proceedings. Dr. Henry took the very strongest view that it was the duty of the Commissioners to remove Father O'Keeffe. Dr. Henry was a Presbyterian minister and the President of the College of Belfast—an institution not particularly patronized by Cardinal Cullen and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Then, again, how was the majority of the Commissioners composed? Apart from the Roman Catholic Members, it consisted of Lord Monck, who was a member of the Church of Ireland, and who was appointed by the universal consent of that House a Church Commissioner; of Mr. Gibson, a Presbyterian,

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and who enjoyed the confidence of the Presbyterian Body; of Judge Longfield, who enjoyed the confidence of the Disestablished Church. These men were not influenced by unworthy sectarian motives. His right hon. Friend criticized the conduct of the Commissioners, because they had not given Father O'Keeffe the opportunity of stating the grounds on which he was prepared to protest against his removal. If the majority had felt that their opinion would be reversed by that course, they would have asked for a statement from him. But the majority, no doubt, felt that it was not their business to enter into the merits of the case, but to act upon the statement of the recognized head of the Body. It was stated that though Father O'Keeffe might have appealed to the legal tribunals, that would not have re-instated him in his former clerical position. If the majority of the Commissioners held these views, it would have been useless to have asked Father O'Keeffe to state his views. He now came to the other side of the question. It was urged that the precedents he had quoted did not cover the whole of the case, and that in those cases of suspension which had hitherto occurred, the person suspended, though appealing against the sentence, had acknowledged the competency of the authority by whom he was suspended. In this case, however, the competency of the authority was denied by Father O'Keeffe. He had the opportunity of seeing some of the pleas about to be laid before the Court of Law, and it was somewhat remarkable that Cardinal Cullen did not shirk the question, but was prepared to go into Court and to maintain that he was invested with the necessary authority for what he did, and that he exercised the authority in a legal and proper manner. He did not mean to say that Cardinal Cullen would feel himself bound by the decision of the Court, but the Cardinal did not shrink from arguing the question. Under these circumstances, it would have been better, in his opinion, if the Commissioners had waited until the question had been decided in a Court of Law. He thought that the Commissioners, when they came to the determination at which they arrived, were not so well informed as the Government as to the nature of the plea which Father O'Keeffe was about to

make. If they had been, they might have modified their decision; but they appeared to look to precedents, and thought it highly undesirable to enter into the merits of a dispute between an ecclesiastical person and his superior. Under these circumstances, and looking to the perfectly *bona fide* manner in which the Commissioners had acted, he, on the part of the Government, was not prepared to censure them, or to ask them at present to reconsider their decision. What the Government was prepared to do was to wait until the action which Father O'Keeffe had brought against Cardinal Cullen was decided. It was perfectly impossible at present to say not only how the issues would be decided, but what issues would be decided in that action, or how far the decision might affect the position of Father O'Keeffe as parish priest of Callan; but whatever the decision of the Court of Law should be, it would be carefully considered by the Government, with the aid of the legal advice at their disposal; but until then it would be unreasonable to expect that the Government should be called on to state what steps they would take. He knew that it would be said by some hon. Members below the gangway that the decision of a Court of Law, whatever it might be, could not alter the ecclesiastical status of Father O'Keeffe; but he was not prepared to give an opinion on that point until the issue before the Court was decided. He did not commit himself or the Government to an absolute agreement with the opinion of Dr. Henry. On the contrary, it appeared to him that no Government or Board could altogether ignore the decision of the Court of Law, but must be guided by that decision; which, again, so far as it affected Father O'Keeffe's position as parish priest, could only be based on the laws and rules of the Catholic Church, to which Father O'Keeffe belonged. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the House would not think it necessary to come to any decision on the question to-night, and, having regard to the perfect sincerity with which the Board had acted in this matter, would not deem it right to pass a vote of censure on the Board; and he therefore hoped the right hon. Gentleman would withdraw the Motion.

DR. BALL said, he agreed with the noble Lord that the Board had not had

before them all the necessary information in this case; but the reason why they had not was because when Judge Morris, Chief Justice Monahan, and Justice Lawson pressed on the Board the necessity of making inquiry of Father O'Keeffe what he had to say for himself, the head of the law in Ireland, a Member of Her Majesty's Government, refused any inquiry whatever. That was the simple point. The Board said they had got the document of Cardinal Cullen; but what knowledge had the Board of the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church except what they chose to assume and adopt for themselves? The Board must have required some authoritative exposition of the law of the Church. In this case the discipline was the matter in dispute. What was the suspension sent to the Board? Solely and wholly Cardinal Cullen's. Now, the Cardinal's suspension was furnished by himself. Mr. O'Keeffe was in the diocese of Ossory, and the Archbishop could not issue that document except by way of appeal. By the canon law the Archbishop had no right to go into another Bishop's diocese, and assume an original jurisdiction; and Cardinal Cullen therefore recited on the face of the document that he was the Legate of the Pope, and commissioned in that capacity to inquire into the matter. This was not a question as to whether there was an authority from which the Commissioners could have been informed whether the document was valid or not; they took the document as valid, and acted upon it, though they knew that its validity was disputed. That document proceeded from an extraordinary pre-eminent over-riding authority, acknowledged to have been acting outside the ordinary rules of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Commissioners ought to have ascertained whether that authority had acted in accordance with the discipline of the Church; but instead of that, they assumed the validity of the whole proceeding, although two Roman Catholics sitting upon the Board refused to act upon it. The whole question resolved itself into this—was any body of men to act against an individual without asking him what he had to say in his own defence? It was a consideration of that kind that had led Chief Justice Monahan, and Mr. Justice Morris to decide as they had done in the matter.

Mr. O'Keeffe had a right to believe that he had an independent position, and it was not just that an arbitrary rule should be laid down afterwards when there was no printed rule to guide him in his conduct. The clergy who were similarly placed ought to know whether they occupied an independent position or one which was dependent on their ecclesiastical superiors. This matter had attracted considerable attention in Ireland, especially as the Commissioners had not acted upon any of their printed rules in regard to it, but had made a new rule for themselves in order to meet the case—a proceeding which had necessarily given rise to great suspicion, especially as the Cardinal was concerned in it. Everyone knew that the Cardinal had enormous power, and the belief in Ireland was that he had a very illegitimate power, such as he ought not to have, in relation to the patronage and government of Ireland. The idea which was entertained in that country by many people was—"Of course, the Government officials voted for the Cardinal because they are all in combination—there is an agreement between them." It was a great evil that, in consequence of Commissioners having acted upon no printed rule, their action should be attributed to the relations which existed between the Cardinal and the Government.

MR. AGAR-ELLIS said, that when Mr. O'Keeffe laid his case before him, he (Mr. Agar-Ellis) told him he would have nothing to do with it if it was simply a question between him and his ecclesiastical superiors, but that he had no objection to take it up in the light of a matter affecting a distressed constituent. It was very difficult for Protestants to know what was the actual position of Father O'Keeffe, and whether he was really suspended or not; but this much was certain, that a great majority of that gentleman's parishioners still followed him, and believed him to be their parish priest, and they had subscribed liberally—to the extent of £600—towards the expenses of his action against the Cardinal. The great feature of this case was, that it was different from any that had ever happened before; for though clergymen had been dismissed from the management of schools, the validity of such dismissals had never before been disputed. He thought that Father

Dr. Ball

O'Keeffe had not had justice done to him, and he believed it would have been not only just, but politic in the Commissioners, if they had acceded to that gentleman's request, that he should be heard before they deprived him of his position.

MR. HENLEY said, that until he had read the Papers in the case, he could not have believed it possible that any public body could be so painfully subservient to priestly power as the Education Commissioners of Ireland seemed to have been to the ecclesiastical authorities of the Romish Church. The Papers disclosed another thing which was also far from pleasant, and that was that the priestly power of which he was speaking went out of its way to flaunt in the face of those with whom it was dealing that it was directly authorized by Rome. A good many hon. Members in that House had sworn a good deal about foreign Powers having no authority in this country; and they had been told by an eminent counsel that the law on the subject might be repealed, because the oath of allegiance was the same thing. The Papers before the House, however, contained, in his opinion, a warning which ought not to be lost sight of when Parliament came to legislate on what was known as the Prison Ministers Bill. Everybody had a great wish to do what was for the good of the people in that matter; but there would now be a strong reason, at all events, against giving the official status which was asked for. All he need add was, that if a public body living in this country had received such a notice from the Pope as that to which his right hon. Friend opposite had called attention, the probability was they would put it behind the fire. The House was, he thought, much indebted to the right hon. Gentleman for the manner in which he had brought the subject forward.

MR. SERJEANT SHERLOCK said, the debate was verging on a theological discussion. It would have that aspect if the subject of discussion was the ecclesiastical position of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe. In his opinion, the Board of Education had no duty to inquire into the merits of the question whether the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe had been properly suspended or not, for the fact was they had recognized the ecclesiastical authority by which he was appointed to the office of parish priest, and they only recognized the same au-

thority in taking notice of his suspension. Further than that, they could not effectually inquire into it, without assuming the right to revise what certain ecclesiastical authorities had done in a matter peculiarly within their own province. It was to be borne in mind, moreover, that there was no tribunal before which the legality of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe's suspension could be tested, for although an action might be brought in a Court of Law for libel, no Court in this realm could deal with questions relating to the internal organization of the Roman Catholic Church. It had been said that the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe should have been heard before the Board of Education; but those tribunals only were bound to hear that had jurisdiction to try the question. The Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe was not like a lay patron—he derived his right to be a patron from his having been appointed parish priest of Callan; he was so appointed by the authority of the Roman Pontiff, and the tribunal which appointed him was the same tribunal by which he was suspended, and upon due notice from that tribunal he was removed by the Board, as in the original instance it was upon the authority of that tribunal he was appointed to his office. To impose on the Board of Education the duty of investigating the canonical status of every parish priest in Ireland who sought to be a patron by virtue of his office, was imposing on them a duty which they were entirely inadequate to perform, and which it was not necessary for them to discharge.

MR. NEWDEGATE: The argument of the hon. and learned Gentleman who has just sat down (Mr. Serjeant Sherlock) proceeds on the assumption that no Roman Catholic priest has personal rights, as an individual. [Mr. Serjeant SHERLOCK: No, not at all.] Such, nevertheless, I understood to be the basis of the hon. and learned Gentleman's argument. At all events, he approves of the deprivation of this priest on the sole dictum of his ecclesiastical superior. Now, I do not think that that is the understanding upon which this House voted the money for public education in the elementary schools of Ireland, nor is it the sense in which this House has voted money for the purchase of glebes, the erection of glebe houses, and so forth. In this country, we do not act upon the assumption that any subject of Her Ma-

esty can be held devoid of civil rights as an individual. That is a fact, and the fault which the National Board of Education in Ireland has committed in this instance is, that it has hastily accepted the dictum of an authority which, according to the hon. and learned Member, denies the civil rights of the Roman Catholic priests as individuals, and denies the individual right of this priest to do anything connected with the parish in which he has served, even though it be with property which he himself has been the means of procuring. Well, Sir, there is nothing new in this. I hold in my hand a rather thick volume. It contains the evidence which was taken before a Select Committee of this House in the year 1853, on the law of mortmain, and before that Committee there appeared at the instance of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, a very learned Roman Catholic lawyer, the Rev. Mr. Trappes, a Roman Catholic priest, and other Roman Catholics, who declared that, by the Brief of 1850, and by the action taken upon it by the late Cardinal Wiseman, they had been, or would be, deprived of property as individuals; that the canon law under which their right in such charitable property—chapels and the like—had been changed, and that the manner of their trial for ecclesiastical offences had been altered; for that, whereas, up to the issue of that Brief they had a right, for all ecclesiastical offences, to be tried before 12 ecclesiastics of their own district by regular process, after the issue of that Brief, and by virtue of that Brief; it was to rest with the Bishops in Synod whether they were to have any regular trials at all, or whether they were to be condemned unheard by whoever might be their ecclesiastical superior. The evidence also goes to show that, at that time, this new system of ecclesiastical jurisdiction had not been introduced into Ireland. It now appears that, simultaneously with the introduction of a Cardinal Legate, the arbitrary system of which the priest here complains, and which the priests of a whole Roman Catholic deanery in the North of England in 1850 deprecated the introduction by the late Cardinal Wiseman into England, has now been introduced throughout Ireland. It is of this that Mr. O'Keeffe complains. He complains that an ancient canon law of Ireland, which would have ensured to him a fair trial

before suspension, by the authority of the Cardinal Legate, just as the Roman Catholic priests of a Northern district in England complained that the ancient canon law prevalent among them here in England was superseded by the authority of Cardinal Wiseman; and I hesitate not to say that the Board of Education in Ireland has been guilty of a gross misfeasance in not giving this ill-used person the opportunity of stating before the Commissioners that he had been dispossessed by a process which was unusual, and which did not prevail at the time when he was instituted into this so-called benefice of Callan, and that he had been deprived of property in which, according to the ordinary law of this country, he has an interest, by a foreign process which ignored and set aside the jurisdiction of the Courts of this country, and under which he was entitled to a regular trial or a hearing. I refer the House to the evidence taken before their own Committee on Mortmain, which fully explains the just cause of complaint which Mr. O'Keeffe has against his ecclesiastical superiors and the despotic system they now administer for having, in the first instance, condemned him unheard, and next against the Board of Education for pursuing that same system of condemnation, and carrying out his condemnation just pronounced by his ecclesiastical superiors without giving him a hearing.

MR. GLADSTONE said, he was anxious to remind the House that the Motion of his right hon. Friend (Mr. Bouverie) could afford no redress whatever to Father O'Keeffe, and was practically one of censure upon the Board of Education in Ireland. With regard to the case of Father O'Keeffe, his right hon. Friend had, in his opinion, done quite right in bringing the matter forward, and he had obtained from his noble Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland a statement of the motives and reasons which had induced the Board to dismiss that gentleman. As regarded the case itself, however, he was not able to concur in the opinion which appeared to be entertained by the hon. and learned Member for King's County (Mr. Serjeant Sherlock). That hon. and learned Gentleman seemed to adopt without any qualification the opinion given by Dr. Henry, a most eminent Presbyterian minister—namely, that upon receiving from the recog-

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nized ecclesiastical superior of a priest or clergyman who might be manager of a school a certificated statement that he was suspended from his office of priest, the Board was at once to act irrespective of any other consideration. That was a position which the Government were not able to accept. He must, however, own that he was surprised at the statement of the right hon. Member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Henley), when he complained of a great and incredible subserviency to an ecclesiastical Power, and went on to import the opinions he had formed in this case into a discussion upon the Prison Ministers Bill, proceeding distinctly upon the ground that the Board of Education in Ireland had shown a favour and regard to the Roman Catholic authorities which it had declined to show to others. Nothing could be more unjust. He would make no comparison of the modes of proceeding adopted in this and other cases by the Board. But when it appeared from the history of the precedents that the conduct of the Board had been uniform in all cases, he could not but express his regret that the right hon. Gentleman should have brought such a charge. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for the University of Dublin (Dr. Ball) stated the case fairly, when he pointed out that it was necessary that the Board should proceed upon a distinct rule, and at the same time said that it was scarcely fair to managers that they should be brought into a position from which, without knowing it, they might at a subsequent period be dismissed. He would pass now from the case of Mr. O'Keeffe to the Motion before the House, which was entirely distinct from Mr. O'Keeffe's case, and had nothing to do with it. The Motion proposed to inflict a disgrace and dishonour upon the Board of Education in Ireland. Was it expedient or becoming that such a punishment should be inflicted upon the Board? It might be said that it was inflicted only upon its majority; but that was hardly a distinction which would be taken in this House. The majority of the Board was the Board, and must be looked upon as the Board. Was it desirable that this condemnation should be passed? What was this Board? It was a body which for 40 years had served most important purposes of State in Ireland. It was a body without which we could

hardly ever have established National Education in Ireland. When the system was founded, it was extremely difficult to give to it anything like solidity or permanence. It was met by determined and angry hostility from various quarters, and much of character, much of ability, much of prudence and policy were required in order to obtain for that system anything like fair play. For that purpose, the best and wisest men that could be found in Ireland were selected by successive Governments; they had undertaken this most important, difficult, and invidious labour, and by that labour, which seemed almost hopelessly exerted for a long series of years, they brought the system to such a state that, instead of a condition of things in which the supporters of the National Board were continually threatened by their opponents—and it was hard to say which way the balance would incline; now, on the contrary, there was a competition between all parties of politicians in this country, each declaring that they were the most zealous advocates of the National system. This, too, was an unpaid Board—that was a point which ought to be mentioned; but the main point to which he wished to direct attention was the arduous nature of its labours, the difficulties it had had to encounter, and the success which had attended its patriotic efforts. He would, therefore, ask his right hon. Friend whether he would call upon the House to pass a Vote of Censure on such a body. Should his right hon. Friend succeed in getting the House to reflect this stigma on the Board after its 40 years' services, the only effect of such a decision would be to plunge into deeper confusion that difficult question of Irish education which was at all times in a condition sufficiently critical, but in respect of which, and especially its greatest branch—the popular part—if they made a good use of their opportunities he would say that he believed they would save it from danger, and secure to it still greater efficiency than it at the present time possessed.

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS, as a lawyer, felt bound to say that the Board had acted in a manner wholly illegal and altogether contrary to the principles of English law, and he thought that it was high time that the House laid down a rule for the future conduct of the Board, so that they might be set

right, and that without any censure being passed upon them.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse) said, the question before the House was whether the Board of National Education had acted illegally with reference to Mr. O'Keeffe, and with respect to this he differed entirely from the last speaker. He could not agree that this was a question of law at all. He believed that it would have been better for the Board to have heard Mr. O'Keeffe; but their not having done so was, in his opinion, no ground for passing a vote of censure upon the Board, which might possibly lead to its being broken up. The Board were *bond fide* of opinion that the course adopted by them could not be influenced in any way by what Mr. O'Keeffe would say. The House might think that Mr. O'Keeffe should have been heard, but that was no reason why this Vote should be rejected. If Mr. O'Keeffe succeeded in his litigation, then would come an opportunity for the Board to reconsider its decision. In the meantime, things must remain as they were, which would be in accordance with the precedents followed by the Board in dealing with this case.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 57; Noes 49: Majority 8.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*.

Resolution *agreed to*.

Eight subsequent Resolutions *agreed to*.

Resolution 19—

"That a sum, not exceeding £183,826, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1873, for the Expenses of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad," read a second time.

MR. NEWDEGATE, in rising to move, according to Notice, the reduction of the Vote by £200, the amount of the allowance to Mr. Clarke Jervoise, for house rent at Rome, said: Sir, the Committee divided on the question which I am about to renew only on Saturday last, but it happened that on that day the House met at 12 o'clock, and a great number of Members believed that it would rise either at 4 or at 6 o'clock. On my arrival here, however, I found

that there was no Standing Order to prevent the House sitting until Church time on Sunday morning. A great number of hon. Members were surprised at this. Several to my knowledge had given up the idea of coming down, being under the impression that the House would have risen before they reached it. The debate that took place on Saturday evening was signalized by a most surprising announcement from the hon. and learned Attorney General. The Diplomatic Relations Act, which we believe to have been violated by Her Majesty's Government maintaining at Rome a diplomatic agent in the person of Mr. Clarke Jervoise, prescribes distinctly that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to accredit a diplomatic agent to the Sovereign of the Roman States. By the Bill which afterwards became the Diplomatic Relations Act, and which was introduced into the House of Lords by the late Lord Lansdowne, it was proposed that Her Majesty should accredit a diplomatic Envoy to the Sovereign Pontiff; but in the Committee of the House of Lords the description of His Holiness as the Sovereign Pontiff was struck out of the Bill, because it was held in the House of Lords, before the Bill reached this House, that the title Sovereign Pontiff ascribed to the Pope his ecclesiastical character, his spiritual authority, and function. Well, it is almost needless for me to assert that His Holiness the Pope is no longer Sovereign of any portion of the Roman States. That is well known. The natural presumption, therefore, is that the faculty which the Diplomatic Relations Act of 1848 conferred upon Her Majesty was limited, and it was so argued in the debate, and that by the limitation of this particular faculty it was the intention of Parliament to limit the Prerogative of the Crown. It was maintained at the time that the Act passed that by that Act the Prerogative of Her Majesty was limited to this to sending a diplomatic Envoy to the Sovereign of the Roman States, and not, as appears in debates, to the Sovereign Pontiff. Parliament rejected the proposal that Her Majesty should enter into diplomatic relations with the Pope in any other character than as the temporal Sovereign of the Roman States; and Lord Palmerston, in moving the second reading of the Bill in this House, emphatically declared that the powers

to be conferred by the Bill were to be limited solely to the temporal interests of the two countries, the smaller State, that of the Roman States and the great Empire of England. By a division in the House of Lords, it was decided that, by way of further marking the intention of Parliament, Her Majesty's Prerogative should be thus far further limited—that it should be incompetent in Her Majesty to receive in this country any ecclesiastical Nuncio, Envoy, or Ambassador from the Court of Rome. Therefore, the prohibition against that, which the opponents of this Vote hold to be the state of things now, attempted by Her Majesty's Government was doubly enacted in 1848. One question I desire to ask, and I ask it of the noble Lord the Under Secretary for the Foreign Department. It is this—whether Mr. Clarke Jervoise is in any way accredited to the Court of Rome? And when the noble Lord rises, this is the direct question, which I hope he will answer. There is nothing apparent to show that Mr. Clarke Jervoise may not be accredited in the fact that His Holiness the Pope has not sent an Envoy here; for Lord Palmerston, in the Committee of this House on the Diplomatic Relations Bill, when this Act was passed in 1848, declared that the same condition against the reception at their respective Courts of an ecclesiastical Envoy from Rome was enforced both by the Empire of Russia and the Kingdom of Prussia. Therefore, it is perfectly possible and consistent with these precedents that Mr. Clarke Jervoise may be accredited to the Court of His Holiness the Pope; and I humbly hold, that if Mr. Clarke Jervoise be so accredited he is so in direct contravention of the whole purport of the Act, for in the course of the debate upon the Diplomatic Relations Bill in 1848, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, whose knowledge of these matters was extensive, condemned the Bill for these reasons—that it was not only a declaratory Bill, declaring the law which had been supposed for 180 years to have prohibited diplomatic relations with the Pope; but because it would, if passed, become an enacting statute, whereby the Prerogative of Her Majesty would be limited to diplomatic relations, not with the Pope in his ecclesiastical character, for Parliament had decided against that, but only with the Sovereign of the Roman

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States in virtue of his Sovereignty over those States which has now passed away from the Pope. Well, the hon. and learned Attorney General has told us that, inasmuch as the Pope is the same person, therefore, although he may have lost his States, it is perfectly legitimate for Her Majesty to enter into diplomatic relation with him in the same manner as if he continued to hold them. Why, Sir, it would be just as reasonable for Her Majesty to accredit an Ambassador or an Envoy to the ex-Queen of Spain, or to the ex-Emperor of the French! The question which I have to put, then, is this—Is Mr. Clarke Jervoise in any way accredited to the Court of His Holiness the Pope? for, if he be so, I hold that his being so is not only illegal, but that it is a direct affront to the King of Italy, who is the present Sovereign of the Roman States, and is now the person to whom the Diplomatic Relations Act distinctly points as the only person to whom Her Majesty is, by law, empowered to send an Embassy. For these reasons, Sir, I propose the Motion of which I have given Notice, and unless the noble Lord the Representative of the Foreign Office can declare in this House that Mr. Clarke Jervoise is in no way accredited to His Holiness the Pope, I shall feel it my duty to divide the House by way of marking my sense and the sense of many others that by this Embassy, and through this Envoy Her Majesty's Government are distinctly contravening the avowed intentions of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment proposed, to leave out "£183,826," in order to insert "£183,626,"—(*Mr. Newdegate*,)—instead thereof.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD replied that Mr. Clarke Jervoise was not accredited to the Pope. The law of the subject he was very well contented to leave to his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General, who had explained it fully on Saturday last.

MR. MONK asked what were the duties which Mr. Clarke Jervoise had to perform at the Court of the Pope? Was it to present to His Holiness ladies and others who desired it? If those were his duties, and the only ones he had to perform, he did not think his hon. Friend the Member for North Warwickshire need divide the House.

MR. NEWDEGATE: After the answer I have received from the noble Lord the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, I should be content to withdraw the Motion. ["No!" "Divide!"] My Motion, however, is in the hands of the House, though after the distinct assurance given me on behalf of the Government that Mr. Clarke Jervoise is not accredited to the Pope, I should not be disposed myself to divide the House.

Question put, "That '£183,826' stand part of the said Resolution."

The House divided:—Ayes 56; Noes 30: Majority 26.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*.

Resolution *agreed to*.

Remaining Resolutions *agreed to*.

ECCLESIASTICAL DILAPIDATIONS ACT (1871) AMENDMENT BILL.—(*Lords*.)

[BILL 269.] THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Thomas Cave*.)

The House divided:—Ayes 19; Noes 53: Majority 34.

Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "be," to the end of the Question, in order to add the word "re-committed,"—(*Mr. James Lowther*,)—instead thereof.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House divided:—Ayes 48; Noes 21: Majority 27.

Main Question proposed.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Eustace Smith*.)

The House divided:—Ayes 56; Noes 14: Majority 32.

Debate *adjourned till To-morrow* at Two of the clock.

Complaint made to the House by the honourable Member for Barnstaple, of the terms of a Letter relating to the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill, written by Mr. Joseph K. Aston.

Letter delivered in, and read as follows:—

*Bounty Office, Westminster,
5th August, 1872.*

Sir,

Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill.

May I ask the favour of your staying to night, to keep a House until this Bill has been read a 3rd time.

The Bill is urgent—it has been considered and approved by several Members of the front benches in both Houses; and the probable attempt of a "count out" will emanate from parties personally interested, as money lenders or agents, in debarring the Clergy and this Office from the benefits and improvements contemplated by the Bill.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful & obliged Servt.

JOSEPH K. ASTON,

Secretary.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Joseph K. Aston do attend at the Bar of this House To-morrow at Two of the clock."

Debate arising;

Debate *adjourned* till To-morrow, at Two of the clock.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION)

BILL.

On Motion of Mr. BONHAM-CARTER, Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. BONHAM-CARTER, Mr. BAXTER, and Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time.

House adjourned at half after
Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 6th August, 1878.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—*Revising Barristers* * (289).

Second Reading—*Attorneys and Solicitors Act* (1860) Amendment * (285); *Income Tax Collection, Public Departments* (No. 2) * (283); *Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c.* * (282); *Pensions Commutation Act* (1871) Extension * (284).

Committee—*Pawnbrokers* (292).

Committee—*Report*—*Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1859* (Repayment of Moneys) * (276); *Greenwich Hospital* * (273); *Military Forces Localisation (Expenses)* * (278); *Public Health* * (279); *Law Officers (England) Fees* * (254); *Public Works Loan Commissioners* (School Boards Loans) * (274); *Turnpike Trusts Arrangements* * (275); *Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment* * (281).

Report—*Parish Constables Abolition, now Parish Constables* * (280); *Municipal Corporations* (Borough Funds) (284).

Third Reading—*General Police and Improvement* (Scotland) Supplemental * (253); *Local Government Board* (Ireland) (248); *Royal Military Canal Act Amendment* * (263), and *passed*.

Royal Assent—*Countess of Mayo's Annuity* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 56]; *Bishops Resignation Act* (1869) Continuance [35 & 36 Vict. c. 40]; *Life Assurance Companies Acts Amendment* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 41]; *Court of Chancery (Funds)* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 44]; *Grand Juries* (Ireland) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 42]; *Treaty of Washington* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 45]; *Masters and Workmen* (Arbitration) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 46]; *Galashiels Jurisdiction Act Amendment* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 47]; *Boundaries of Counties* (Ireland) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 48]; *Church Seats* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 49]; *Railway Rolling Stock* (Distraint) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 50]; *Judges Salaries* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 51]; *Grand Juries, Middlesex* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 52]; *Victoria Park* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 53]; *Statute Law Revision* (No. 2) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 97]; *Basses Lights* (Ceylon) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 55]; *Debtors* (Ireland) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 57]; *Bankruptcy* (Ireland) Amendment [35 & 36 Vict. c. 58]; *Metropolitan Tramways Provisional Orders Suspension* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 43]; *Elementary Education* (Elections) (No. 2) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 59]; *Public Schools Act* (1868) Amendment [35 & 36 Vict. c. 54]; *Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 60]; *Factories* (Steam Whistles) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 61]; *Education* (Scotland) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 62]; *Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation* (No. 3) [35 & 36 Vict. c. clvi.]; *Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation* (No. 3) [35 & 36 Vict. c. clvii.]; *Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation* (No. 4) [35 & 36 Vict. c. clviii.].

PAWNBROKERS BILL—(No. 262.)

(The Earl of Harrowby.)

COMMITTEE.

Order of the Day that the House be put into a Committee upon the said Bill, read.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, in moving (in the absence of the Earl of Harrowby) that the House go into Committee on the Bill, said, that as some of their Lordships thought this Bill was too much in the interest of the pawnbrokers, he might state that he had received a bitter complaint from one of them against the compulsory insurance of their customers' goods; and he would ask Her Majesty's

Government whether they would take into consideration the granting any relaxation of the insurance duty for that part of the insurance amounting to about a fourth, which would be necessary to cover the risks of the customers? The proposal for insurance of pawnbrokers' pledges seemed to have been first made by Mr. McCulloch, but the provisions of this Bill had been sketched out in a pamphlet dated June, 1868, by a pawnbroker of Exeter, Mr. J. R. Brooking, to whom seemed to belong much more credit for these reforms than he had hitherto obtained.

Moved, "That this House be put into a Committee on the said Bill."—(*The Lord Stanley of Alderley.*)

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, that on the second reading he stated his objections to this Bill. Those objections he still entertained, but at that period of the Session, and in the present state of the House, it would be useless to offer any Amendments which would materially alter it, as such a course would probably cause the loss of the measure; but he wished to express his opinion—an opinion fortified by that of several persons of experience with whom he had conferred on the subject—that this was a step in the wrong direction. His view was, that no other course but that of establishing perfect free trade between the pawnbroker and his customers would be satisfactory, and that when Her Majesty's Government found leisure to deal with the subject, they would find that there was no escape from the difficulties of the pawnbroking trade except by the adoption of some such a course. At present, our legislation hampered the trade and hampered the customers with a number of regulations; but it did not do what a thoroughly paternal Government would do—protect the poor man against the necessity of going to the pawnbroker to pledge small articles. If there was to be protection, that would be the best form of protection in the case. The only argument against free trade in the transactions between pawnbrokers and their customers was that it would afford additional facilities to a portion of the criminal population, by enabling thieves to get rid more readily of stolen property; but that objection was not a valid one, inasmuch that the thieves, knowing what police supervision existed in connection

with pawning, preferred to go to buyers of another kind, and, therefore, the restrictions imposed upon pawnbrokers did not lead to a greater percentage of detections in criminal cases. He did not wish to detain their Lordships; but he did wish to enter his protest against the supposition that he was any party to the creation of the vested interest which might hereafter be held to have been created by this Bill, for their Lordships knew the difficulties to which vested interests had given rise, when legislation was proposed in respect to another trade. He did not say that such interests might not be fairly urged on the consideration of Parliament; but he only hoped that by protesting now he might keep himself in court for a future occasion, when legislation in respect of pawnbroking might be attempted on a more direct and genuine basis.

THE EARL OF MORLEY protested against the supposition that the Bill was a step in the wrong direction; on the contrary, it was a decided step towards free trade, for whereas under the existing law the pawnbroker was only allowed to enter into a free contract with a customer for amounts above £10, the present Bill reduced the amount for which free contracts should be made to £2 2s. He had himself considerable sympathy with the views of the noble Marquess with respect to the expediency of introducing complete free trade into pawnbroking, but the Committee of the House of Commons by whom the subject was considered did not think that it would be expedient to go so far at present.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY asked if the Government would accept a Proviso "that nothing in the Bill should be considered as creating any vested interest?"

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL said, he did not think the Proviso necessary. The Bill as it stood contained nothing which could tie the hands of Parliament.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, that technically his noble Friend (the Duke of Argyll) was right, but his noble Friend knew that the doctrine of vested interests was extended to very wide limits in practice.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee.

Clauses agreed to, with Amendments.

Schedules 1 and 2 agreed to.

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Schedule 3 amended, and *agreed to*.

Schedule 4.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said, he would now move the Amendment of which he had given Notice, to leave out Proviso 2, which makes a farthing into a halfpenny, and three farthings into a penny, because it seemed to have been adopted to make up for the insufficient supply of farthings by the Mint, and he feared that the Proviso would encourage the Mint to neglect the proper supply of farthings. That farthings were insufficient in quantity in some parts of the country was shown by the answer given by Mr. Stubbs, a magistrate's clerk at Liverpool, to Question 3,095 of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. He said—

“As to Section 4, which enacted that pawnbrokers were to give farthings, I may say that in Liverpool farthings are scarcely known, and it is frequently the case that rows of pins have been given in lieu of farthings. Whether from scarcity of coin or from other causes, I cannot say, but I have not seen a farthing in Liverpool certainly within the last six years.”

If the Proviso applied only to fractional sums, not represented by any coin, it would be intelligible; but it did not seem called for, except by reason of a deficiency of coin, for which the Mint was responsible. The Proviso was most unjust in principle, for it was the same in form and spirit as a Proviso would be enacting that in certain cases half-a-sovereign or a sovereign should be required where a debt amounted to 9s. or 19s., for if a portion of the copper coinage was to be treated as non-existing, the silver coinage might soon come in for similar treatment. Any deficiency of small coin fell very severely upon the poorer portion of the population, and he had seen that proved by the fact that the only complaint which he heard made in Savoy after the annexation, was that the French Government had not given them as much small change as they had under the Piedmontese. He might also refer to the whole population of Catalonia having rejected two new copper coinages of the Revolutionary Government in Spain, so that even the beggars would not take these coins. The first of these coinages diminished the number of coppers in the piece of silver from 34 to 32, so as to get rid of four small coins called *ochavos*, and the second reduced the 32 coppers to 20, which would not

harmonize with any prices current in the country. Beyond that, moreover, it was useless for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the duties on tea and sugar if at the same time he stinted the supply of farthings, so that the consumer could not benefit by these reductions, which are only profitable to the importers. The noble Lord concluded by moving the omission of the Proviso.

Amendment *agreed to*; words *struck out* accordingly.

Schedule, as amended, *agreed to*.

Schedule 5 amended, and *agreed to*.

House *resumed*.

LORD REDESDALE said, he must express his concurrence with the noble Lord (Lord Stanley of Alderley) in the view that the Proviso against which he had moved his Amendment would not have been fair to poor persons who might be obliged to have dealings with pawnbrokers.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY said, he also concurred in thinking that the Proviso would have been inadvisable.

The Report of the Amendments to be received *To-morrow*; and Bill to be *printed*, as amended. (No. 292.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND) BILL—(No. 246.)

(*The Marquess of Lansdowne.*)

THIRD READING.

Bill read the third time (according to Order).

Some Amendments made.

On Motion, That the Bill do pass?

THE EARL OF LONGFORD said, that at present local Governing Bodies had power to promote private Bills; but they had no general power of opposing Bills affecting their locality, and which they did not approve. He begged to move an Amendment giving them the latter power.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE failed to see any sound objection to the proposition of the noble Earl; but he must ask him not to press it at that period of the Session, inasmuch as it was one on which opinion had not been taken, and it was now too late to have it considered.

THE EARL OF LONGFORD said, that of course it was useless for him to press the Amendment at that period of

the Session if the Government did not consent to its adoption, and he would therefore beg leave to withdraw it.

Amendment (by leave of the House) *withdrawn*.

Motion *agreed to*; Bill *passed*, and sent to the Commons.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (BOROUGH FUNDS) BILL—(No. 264.)
(*The Earl of Morley.*)

REPORT.

Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Amendments, read.

Moved, "That the said Report be now received."—(*The Earl of Morley.*)

Motion *agreed to*.

LORD REDESDALE moved an Amendment having for its object to prevent any town council from promoting a Bill for the compulsory purchase of waterworks or gasworks. He said much vexation was caused to gas companies and water companies by town corporations who wanted to get possession of their property.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY submitted that in these days, when uniformity in the management of public undertakings was thought so desirable, it would be unwise to insert in an Act of Parliament a Proviso to prevent a town council from promoting a Bill for the compulsory purchase of gasworks or waterworks. Parliament would take care that such Bills were passed only in proper cases.

LORD REDESDALE said, he would withdraw his Amendment, because at that time there was no hope of carrying it against the wish of the Government.

Amendment, by leave of the House, *withdrawn*.

LORD REDESDALE said, he had another Amendment to propose, and its object was to put an end to what he regarded as an abuse. The members of local Governing Bodies were very fond of coming to Parliament to promote or oppose Private Bills, because it gave them an opportunity of visiting London at the expense of the ratepayers of their locality. He would move the insertion of a clause to the effect that no expenses incurred by any member of a local Governing Body on account of attendance on Parliament in promoting or opposing

any Bill, or any payment to any such member for acting as counsel or agent in promoting or opposing any Bill, should be charged to the public funds administered by such body.

THE EARL OF MORLEY said, he could not consent to the first portion of the Amendment, because when any member of one of those bodies attended as a deputation to watch the progress of Bills, it must be presumed that the constituents of the body of which he was a member approved such attendance. To the latter part of the Amendment, providing against payment out of the funds of the body to any of its members who acted as counsel or agent before a Parliamentary Committee, the Government would give their assent.

Motion *agreed to*.

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to*.

Further Amendments made; and Bill to be read 3^d *To-morrow*.

DR. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, BRIDGEWATER.

Return of all correspondence between the Endowed Schools Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners and the governing body of or any other persons connected with Dr. Morgan's School, Bridgewater: Also, Copy of Dr. Morgan's will: Ordered to be laid before the House.—(*The Marquess of Salisbury.*)

House adjourned at Six o'clock, till
To-morrow, Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 6th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*.
Committee — Report—Statute Law Revision (No. 2)* [283]; Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2)* [284]; Statute Law Revision (Ireland)* [285].

Considered as amended—Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation* [166]; Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) [288], *debate adjourned*.

Third Reading—Expiring Laws Continuance* [244]; Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment* [269], and *passed*.

Withdrawn—Metropolitan Buildings Act Amendment* [130].

The House met at Two of the clock.

FRANCE — COMMERCIAL POLICY—
DIFFERENTIAL SHIPPING DUTIES.

QUESTION.

MR. CAWLEY (for Mr. GRAVES) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If he will state to the House the nature of the communications received from the Government of France in reply to the protest made by Her Majesty's Government on the 24th of February last against the levying of differential duties on merchandise imported into France under the British Flag, and the demand then made to place British Shipping on the "most favoured nation" footing?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: The French Government maintain that there is no treaty engagement between this country and France which precludes the levying of the duties in question, and have hitherto declined to accede to the application made by Her Majesty's Government. The representations made on this subject last February have been renewed, and the subject is still engaging the attention of both Governments.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSIONERS—
GREYCOAT HOSPITAL, WESTMINSTER.

QUESTION.

MR. W. H. SMITH asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to advise Her Majesty to signify Her Assent at the close of the present Session to the scheme prepared by the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of Greycoat Hospital; or whether, seeing that it affects the interests of the working people of Westminster, who have not fully considered its provisions, he will recommend delay until the commencement of next Session?

MR. W. E. FORSTER found from the best legal advice that there was practically no discretion with the Government in the matter. It was their duty to recommend Her Majesty to consent to the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, as there had been two months during which Petitions might have been presented to the Education Department, and the scheme had lain 40 days on the Table of the House. He was sorry to hear that any persons were dissatisfied with the Greycoat School Scheme, and could only state that the particular objection to which the hon. Gentleman

alluded never came before the Education Department during the time when they could have considered it; and, in fact, it had never come before them officially.

INDIA—MR. DENIS FITZPATRICK.

QUESTION.

MR. J. LOWTHER (for General FORESTER) asked the Under Secretary of State for India, Whether Mr. Denis FitzPatrick, who in 1864 was Judge of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, and Agent to the Government of India in defending two suits brought against them in the Deputy Commissioners' Court at Delhi by the representatives of the Begum Sombre, and who, as it appeared by evidence in that Court, in the same year was found to have abstracted papers from the Public Records in the Government Collector's Office at Meerut, is the same Denis FitzPatrick who for upwards of three years has been, according to the Indian official Civil List, receiving a salary of £1,600 a year for superintending the said suits in this country on the part of the Government of India?

MR. GRANT DUFF, in reply, said, the Question had taken him very much by surprise. He had that morning made every possible inquiry about the matter, and found that no one at the India Office had ever heard a whisper of such a story. He was told that Mr. FitzPatrick, whom he never saw, and about whom he knew nothing whatever personally, had the highest reputation for honour. It was a very great pity that the right hon. and gallant Member, before he asked a Question reflecting upon private character, did not think it desirable to give the representative of India in that House a somewhat longer Notice; especially as Mr. FitzPatrick had been employed to watch a case adverse to the right hon. and gallant Member's private interests.

MR. J. LOWTHER said, he knew nothing about the details of the matter. He had merely been asked to put the Question, and he did not think the hon. Gentleman had answered it. The hon. Gentleman had not said whether this was one and the same person who was mentioned under these two heads.

MR. GRANT DUFF stated that he knew nothing whatever about the matter; but he believed that if the right hon.

and gallant Member, who was represented by the hon. Member, had made the statement contained in the Question in some place where he was not protected by the privilege of Parliament, he might possibly have found himself a defendant in a civil or a criminal proceeding.

MR. BOUVERIE observed that it seemed to him a great stretch of the privileges of the House that any hon. Member should be entitled to put upon the Notice Paper a Question which conveyed a libellous imputation. Of course, their privileges of freedom of speech in that House entitled them at any time to make any statement they pleased in debate as to the conduct or character of any person, whoever it might be; but that privilege was subject to the Rules of the House, and also to the duty of any Member of the House to substantiate the statements he made by proper evidence before the House. He did not think, if it was strictly consistent with the Rules of the House to make that sort of imputation in a printed Question, that those Rules could be correct. He was of opinion that there ought to be some mode of revising the Questions put upon the Paper, and that it should not be in the power of any Member of the House to convey libellous imputations upon the character of a person who was a stranger to the House, and who had no means of meeting statements so placed upon the Paper.

MR. J. LOWTHER wished to explain that his share in the matter had been conforming to a request of one of the oldest and most respected Members of that House, and he thought the House would be of opinion that he acted rightly in complying with such a request. He had no personal knowledge of this subject; he had never heard of these parties before; and he could offer no further explanation; but it appeared to him that his right hon. and gallant Friend had merely inquired as to a matter of fact.

MR. GRANT DUFF remarked that he was much mistaken if, a quarter of an hour ago, he had not seen the right hon. and gallant Member who had placed this Question on the Paper in the lobby of the House.

MR. NEWDEGATE wished to express his concurrence with the right hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. Bouverie). He had repeatedly called the attention

of the House to the system of putting Questions on the Paper; it was calculated to lead to very great misapprehension, particularly as the House had no control whatever over the Questions that were placed upon the Paper.

MR. FAWCETT rose to a point of Order, and wished to ask a Question respecting his Motion on the Indian Budget.

MR. SPEAKER said, the House would probably be of opinion that one Question as to a point of Order should be disposed of before another was raised. The Question put by the hon. Member (Mr. J. Lowther) impugned the character and the conduct of an individual in the public service, and he (Mr. Speaker) was bound to say that any Question of the kind should, according to his judgment, be in the form of a distinct Motion. If his attention had been called to the nature of the Question, he should have advised the hon. Member who gave Notice of it to put it in the form of a substantive Motion to the House.

MR. FAWCETT apologized for having unconsciously deviated from the forms of the House. Hon. Members were probably aware that for many weeks he had had a Motion down on the Paper to the effect that he should move a Resolution relating to Indian Finance, on the Motion that the Speaker leave the Chair, in order that the House might consider the Indian Budget in Committee. He knew he was in Order in giving Notice of such a Resolution, because two years ago he adopted a similar course after consultation with the late Speaker. He must complain of the Notice given by the Government last night that the Government would propose that the Speaker should leave the Chair in order that the Government might move certain Resolutions in relation to Indian Finance. Such a proceeding was never adopted before, and it ought not to have been done without Notice. But that course having been adopted he wished to ask whether his Resolution had been got rid of, and whether it would be impossible for him to move the Resolution of which he gave Notice as an Amendment to the Motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER: On the Order of the Day for the consideration of the East Indian Revenue Accounts a Motion may be made that I now leave the Chair, and upon that Motion it will be open to the

hon. Member for Brighton to move the Amendment of which he has given Notice.

ARMY—MILITIA CAMP, APPLEBY.

EXPLANATION.

SIR HENRY STORKS: With reference to the Question put to me on the 17th June by my hon. Friend the Member for York (Mr. J. Lowther) touching some complaints which were preferred by three regiments of Militia then encamped for their annual training on Brackenber Moor, near Appleby, I have to state that I have received the Report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances of the case, and regret to learn from it that the complaints to which the hon. Gentleman has drawn attention are, to a certain extent, founded on fact. Owing, it appears, to the almost continuous rain, to the partial failure of contractors, as well as to the difficulty of supplying deficiencies by local purchases, the regiments in question were for some days after their arrival exposed to more inconvenience than usually attends troops under canvas, and various breaches of discipline unfortunately occurred. After carefully weighing the evidence taken by the Court, I cannot but consider that the Control officer in charge failed on some occasions to exert himself sufficiently to meet emergencies as they arose, and I have consequently ordered a reprimand to be conveyed to him. It is, at the same time, but fair to this officer that I should state that on the only occasion on which supplies were deficient—namely, on the day on which the South Durham Militia marched into camp, not only was no requisition for rations sent to him by the regiment, but he was unable to elicit from the adjutant, to whom, in default of the quartermaster he addressed himself, a satisfactory reply to his verbal inquiries whether the regiment had been already rationed for the day at headquarters, or whether they would require rations in camp. Further inquiries on this subject will be instituted by the Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces. The main cause, however, both of the breaches of discipline and of the Control difficulties was, in the opinion of the Court, the want of brigade organization, and orders have consequently been given that whenever camps of this nature are

Mr. Speaker

formed in future care shall be taken to place a brigadier in command.

MR. WHITWELL asked the right hon. and gallant Gentleman whether he had heard of great disorder having again occurred in that place in another regiment of Militia, and whether the matter was being inquired into by the military authorities?

MR. J. LOWTHER said, his Question had reference to two Cumberland and Westmoreland regiments; whereas the right hon. and gallant Gentleman's reply referred to breaches of discipline which occurred, not in those regiments, but in the regiment mentioned in the Question put by the hon. Member for Kendal (Mr. Whitwell).

SIR HENRY STORKS: My answer was made more with reference to the South Durham regiment than to the others. In reply to the Question of the hon. Member for Kendal, which refers to another regiment—the North Durham—in the same camp, I have to state that my attention has been drawn to certain reports which have appeared in the newspapers, and that I have ordered inquiry to be made into the correctness of those reports.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION AT THE COURT OF ROME.—QUESTION.

MR NEWDEGATE wished to ask the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he had correctly understood him to say the previous evening that Mr. Clarke Jervoise was in no way accredited to the Court of Rome?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: I must repeat the statement I made at an early hour this morning to the hon. Gentleman, that Mr. Clarke Jervoise is not accredited to the Court of Rome.

CATTLE DISEASE—IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.—QUESTION.

COLONEL BARTTELOT asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether his attention has been called to the fact that Belgium has not prohibited the importation into that Country of German sheep, which consequently may be imported *via* Antwerp into this Country, and whether he has taken any steps to prevent such an occurrence; also, whether his attention has been directed to the enormous increase of foot and mouth disease throughout the length and

breadth of this country, and has also shown itself in Ireland; and, further, whether he is aware that the foot and mouth disease has been largely imported from abroad into this Country, and whether he is prepared to prevent the importation of cattle suffering from that disease?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, it was quite true that there was no prohibition against sheep coming from Belgium into the interior of the country. It was also true that sheep might come from Germany into Belgium, but the reason why they had ordered sheep coming from Germany to be slaughtered at the port of landing was that it was especially dangerous that sheep should come from Hamburg, not because there was any disease among the sheep, but because they might have been in contact with diseased cattle. Consequently there was not the same reason against sheep coming in from the interior of Belgium, as they might not have gone to the dangerous place, which was Hamburg. The Government had to exercise a most painful and responsible discretion in this matter. On the one hand, they had to take such steps as were necessary to prevent the introduction of cattle plague, and, on the other hand, they ought to take no steps which were not necessary, because any interference with trade did, to some extent, diminish trade; and considering the present high price of meat, any unnecessary interference with the cattle trade was most objectionable. It was a most difficult business, and they were endeavouring to do whatever was necessary, and no more than was necessary, to prevent the introduction of the cattle plague. As regards the foot and mouth disease, he was perfectly aware it was more prevalent than usual throughout the country, and the attention of the Veterinary Department had been particularly directed to it. With reference to the importation from abroad of animals having foot and mouth disease, when such animals were found in any cargo all the other animals were slaughtered at the port of landing. There was greater restriction with regard to foreign than to home stock, and he did not think they would be justified in going further. He was sorry to say that there was every reason to believe that the disease was now indigenous, and if that were the case no restrictions

on foreign importations could put a stop to it. He took that opportunity of saying that the Government had thought themselves warranted in passing an order allowing cattle imported from France to be slaughtered at the port of landing. He thought that subject to this restriction, the import might well be allowed; and he hoped the result would be that the import of cattle from Normandy and Brittany would have the effect of increasing the food supply of the people.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (LICENSING) BILL.—QUESTION.

MR. F. S. POWELL said, the reprint of the Licensing Bill could not be in the hands of hon. Members till 5 o'clock, and consequently it would be very inconvenient to take it at 9.

MR. BRUCE said, he hoped the Bill would be proceeded with.

MR. BOUVERIE said, no new clause could be brought up on the consideration of the Report, unless Notice of such clause had been placed on the Paper. Consequently, no new clause could be moved to-night.

MR. BRUCE said, the Government only proposed to submit two new clauses, one of which was intended to give effect to a clause proposed by the hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson). The latter might have been dealt with as an Amendment simply; but the draughtsman found it more convenient to draw up a new clause. The House would be able without difficulty to consider those clauses to-night.

PARLIAMENT—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

MR. GLADSTONE moved that Government Orders of the Day have precedence on Wednesday. The Appropriation Bill would be taken first, and would be followed by the third reading of the Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill, in order that it might be sent back to the other House. In case the Indian Budget debate did not finish at this Sitting, it might also be concluded to-morrow.

MR. BOUVERIE was sensible of the anxiety of the House to wind up the Session, but he objected to business being hurried over, for such a practice led to blunders in the wording of their Bills such as had often occasioned just complaints by Judges of the impossibility of putting

a judicial construction on Acts of Parliament. The Standing Order requiring notice to be given of new clauses introduced on the Report was adopted in 1854 on account of this inconvenience. It was true the Government had given Notice of their clauses; but hon. Members might wish, after seeing the Bill reprinted, to propose clauses, especially as the Bill affected important private interests, which they would be precluded from moving. The House was not justified in galloping over business in this way, the result being that Acts were passed in a most unsatisfactory manner. The Report might be taken to-morrow.

MR. BRUCE said, he thought the right hon. Gentleman might have waited till inconvenience had actually risen. He had heard no desire on the part of any Member to propose new clauses; but if any Member felt himself aggrieved by the loss of an opportunity of doing so, the Government would not press the matter unduly.

MR. STRAIGHT thought it would be admitted that he had not interfered with the progress of the Bill; but he did think it would be desirable, on the principle that "least haste is most speed," that an opportunity ought to be given to Members for considering the Bill in its amended form. It was a most important measure, and effected some very serious changes in the existing law. On the Saturday when this Bill was discussed, the wrangling and confusion which occurred was not creditable either to one side or the other. There were provisions in the Bill relating to publicans giving evidence themselves which might give rise to considerable difficulty. The clause allowing a publican to be examined should not be optional; but he should be compellable to be examined. He said this although he was opposed to legislation of a very penal character in such cases. If no one else proposed an Amendment of that kind, he should present one to the House; but he thought that the Bill, as a whole, ought not to be forced on at such short notice, when there had been no opportunity to go carefully through the clauses with the Amendments that had been introduced, to see what effect even verbal alterations might not have made. He protested against this undignified hurrying and scrambling with so important a piece of legislation.

Mr. Bouverie

MR. BRUCE said, the clause referred to was adopted two or three days ago, so that the hon. and learned Member had had ample time to frame an Amendment.

Ordered, That Government Orders of the Day have precedence To-morrow.—*(Mr. Gladstone.)*

PARLIAMENT—BREACH OF PRIVILEGE —CANVASS OF MEMBERS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DILAPIDATIONS ACT (1871)

AMENDMENT BILL. — CIRCULAR OF MR.

JOSEPH K. ASTON.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [5th August], "That Mr. Joseph K. Aston do attend at the Bar of this House this day, at Two of the clock."

Question again proposed.

Debate resumed.

MR. GLADSTONE: I think it right to state that Mr. Aston has addressed a letter to me, which it may be proper on my part to read to the House. Mr. Aston does not state for what reason he has addressed it to me. I have had no communication with the Bounty Office, or any of its officers, in regard to the Bill—the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment Bill—in question, nor has Government taken any share in the discussion upon it. Probably the reason is, that it was I who suggested to the House last night the adjournment of the discussion on the question whether Mr. Aston should be called to the Bar. The letter is as follows:—

"Bounty Office, Westminster, Aug. 6.

"Privilege Question—Ecclesiastical Dilapidation Act (1871) Amendment Bill.

"Sir—Allow me to ask the favour of your conveying to the Honourable the House of Commons an expression of my regret that the lithographed letter in which, influenced by the urgency of the Bill passing this Session, I yesterday asked Members to remain to the close of the Sitting, was so worded as to be liable to be misunderstood. I have written an explanatory letter to the hon. Member for Barnstaple, and I now most distinctly state that the words to which exception was taken were not intended by me in any way to apply to the hon. Member, or any other hon. Member; but the words referred solely to parties outside your Honourable House. I beg to apologize most respectfully to your Honourable House if I have inadvertently transgressed any of its rules and proceedings.—I am, Sir, &c."

So far as the allegation against Mr. Aston goes it appears to me that he has said in this letter probably as much as he would be able to say in case he were called to the Bar. Of course, however, if the House thinks it necessary to proceed further in the matter it can do so.

MR. T. CAVE: I have no personal interest in this matter any more than any other hon. Member. Offensive expressions were used, not of individual Members of the House, but of Members who were not named, and I thought it my duty to bring the matter to the cognizance of the House. If the House approves, I am willing to accept the apology as amply sufficient, and I hope that so important an institution as Queen Anne's Bounty will in future be more careful.

MR. BOUVERIE could not have voted for summoning Mr. Aston to the Bar, no breach of privilege having in a technical sense been, in his opinion, committed. A libel on the House generally, or on any hon. Member in the discharge of his duties, was, undoubtedly, a breach of privilege, rendering its author liable to be called to the Bar; but the letter, offensive and improper as it was, was not an imputation on the House at large, or on any particular Member for his conduct in the House, but referred to money lenders and agents. No doubt, the proceeding was a highly improper one. Mr. Aston was Secretary to an important public Board of which he (Mr. Bouverie), as a Member of the Privy Council, happened to be a member. It was to be condemned that any responsible officer of a public Board should think it right to write canvassing letters to the Members of that House, and particularly canvassing letters in the terms of Mr. Aston's. He thought the superiors of Mr. Aston would not properly discharge their duty to the public unless they severely reprimanded that gentleman for the course he had taken in that matter, because it would be observed that the letter was dated from the Bounty Office, and signed by him as Secretary to the Board, so that he had used the name of the Board, and had committed that important public commission to the language and terms of that letter, which he (Mr. Bouverie) was quite sure the individual Members of that Commission would never for one moment justify. He hoped the House would follow the advice of the right hon. Gentleman the

Prime Minister, and that they would hear no more of the matter.

MR. MONK said, that having been requested by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the part of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, to take charge of the Bill in respect to which Mr. Aston's offence arose, he thought it right to state that that letter emanated entirely from that gentleman himself. Mr. Aston neither consulted him nor gave him any intimation that he intended to ask hon. Gentlemen to come to the House to support the Bill last night.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE.

Order of the Day for Committee upon East India Revenue Accounts, read.

MR. GRANT DUFF and MR. FAWCETT rose at the same time.

MR. SPEAKER calling upon Mr. Grant Duff—

MR. FAWCETT said, he rose to Order. He had distinctly understood the Speaker, in answer to a Question put by him, to say that on the Motion for going into Committee he would be at liberty to move the Amendment of which he had given Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member for Elgin rose to address the House, and, as I understand, proposes to conclude with a Motion.

MR. GRANT DUFF then said: I regret that the hon. Member for Brighton has not thought fit to accede to the suggestions that have been made to him; because the course he proposes to take will put many hon. Members to much inconvenience. To me, personally, that course is neither convenient nor inconvenient; but it obliges me to modify the usual order of proceedings, and to make some observations in moving that you do now leave the Chair which I would, in the natural order of things, have made in Committee; since, if I were not to do so, the House would be put in the strange, and indeed impossible, position of being asked to pass a Resolution about Indian Finance before it has the least idea what the state of our pecuniary affairs in India really is. Hon. Members will, I hope, give me their indulgence, and I shall do my best to be brief. Even under other circumstances I should not have felt justified in tres-

passing at any great length upon the attention of hon. Members; because, while a Select Committee is sitting on Indian Finance and Financial Administration, controverted questions must be considered as referred to its judgment and reserved for its decision.

Without further preface, then, I proceed to state the largest, and only the largest, financial facts of the past few years in India; speaking, as usual, first of the year of Actuals—that is, of the year which ended on March 31, 1871; secondly, of the year of the Regular Estimate—that is, of the year which ended on March 31, 1872; and, thirdly, of the year of the Budget Estimate—that is, of the year which will end on the 31st March, 1873. It has twice been my lot to move the Budget Resolutions when I could give no very cheerful account of our pecuniary circumstances. It has once been my lot to do so when I could give a tolerable account of those circumstances, and it is only fair that on this, the fourth occasion, the destinies should have been more propitious, and should enable me to give what I may call by comparison a very cheerful account of our actual state and immediate prospects.

First, then, let me compare the accounts of 1870-71, as they actually turned out, with the Regular Estimate which we offered to this House in May, 1871. We expected then to receive in the financial year 1870-71, £51,017,000—we actually did receive £51,413,000—so we were agreeably disappointed by more than £396,000, thanks almost entirely to cautious estimating under all heads. On the other hand, we expected to pay £49,933,000—we did pay £49,930,000—so that we were again agreeably disappointed by £3,000, thanks to the same cause. The general result was then this: We expected a surplus in the year 1870-71 of £1,083,000. We had a surplus of £1,482,000.

Next I will compare the actual receipts and disbursements of the year 1870-71 with those of the previous year 1869-70. In the year ending 31st March, 1871, we received £51,413,686. In the year ending 31st March, 1870, we received only £50,901,081—so that we were, as a Government, better off last year than we were the year before by £512,605. This relatively favourable result was chiefly due to increase under

Assessed Taxes, Excise, Customs, Salt and Stamps. In the same year—the year ending 31st March, 1871—we paid £49,930,696, while in the previous year we paid £50,782,412, so that we paid less in the year 1870-71 than we did in the year 1869-70, by £851,716. The decreases of expenditure were, of course, numerous, the largest being under Public Works Ordinary—that is, public works of comfort and convenience, for which we do not think ourselves entitled to borrow. The general result was, therefore, as follows:—In 1870-71, we had, in round numbers, £500,000 more Revenue, and £850,000 less Expenditure than in 1869-70.

Passing now from the year of Actuals, I come to the year of the Regular Estimate—the year for part of which we have accounts to go upon, but for part of which we have only calculations and conjectures. It appears from the Estimates recently laid before Parliament that the Revenue is expected to be fully £50,000,000 (£50,013,686) and the Expenditure £47,282,356, or £47,250,000, leaving a surplus of £2,700,000.

I come now to the present financial year—the year of the Budget Estimate. The Financial Member of Council expected on 6th April to receive during this financial year £48,771,000—say £48,750,000, and to pay £48,534,000, say £48,500,000. The anticipated surplus was, therefore, about £250,000—that is, rather less than the amount of surplus for which the Secretary of State in Council desires to see the Budget framed.

The only items of anticipated receipt to which I think it necessary to call attention, are, first, Opium, from which less is expected than we have received in 1871-2, thanks to the short crop of last season, and to the state of the market; secondly, Assessed Taxes, on which a falling-off of £254,000 was expected by Sir Richard Temple, partly in consequence of the minimum income assessed to the income tax being £100 a-year in 1872-3, as against £75 in 1871-2.

With regard to items of expenditure, it will probably be sufficient to point out that there is a large increase in the grant for charges connected with the collection of the Revenue, chiefly in the Opium department. There is a slight increase of £71,000 in the Military department; an increase of some £66,000 on Pro-

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vincial Services; a decrease of about £100,000 on Public Works Ordinary; a decrease of about £96,000 under the head of Interest on Debt, owing to the conversion of the Five Per Cent, or Mutiny Loan, of £16,250,000, into a loan bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent for seven years, and thereafter at the rate of 4 per cent only.

It remains to ask and answer the question—How much had India at her bankers on the 31st March, 1872? India had at her bankers on that date, £24,983,440, of which £22,162,349 was in India, and £2,821,091 in England. That is an exceptionally large cash balance, so large as to have given rise to a good deal of remark. The explanation is, however, easy to give. About £1,300,000 of this is merely money lying in our Treasury, the property of certain persons who, having been holders in our Mutiny Loan—which, as I have mentioned, was recently converted into a loan bearing less interest—have elected to receive their money for the purpose of investing it elsewhere, but have not yet actually received it. About £2,500,000 is money raised by loan, and intended to be laid out on that class of public works for which we pay out of loans, but which has not yet been paid away. And the residue, so far as it is in excess of the normal £15,000,000 in India and England, is chiefly the result of our large surpluses of 1870-71 and 1871-72. Our usual practice is to aim at a cash balance of, say, £12,500,000 in India, and one of £2,500,000 in England; but as the chief cause of the present state of things is our exceptional prosperity, and our caution in not pressing on extraordinary works without proper deliberation, it is not to be considered, as one newspaper did seem to consider it the other day, as anything very calamitous. I may observe, in passing, that nothing is commoner than to hear complaints of our too large cash balance in England. These complaints proceed from persons who do not know how very large, how frequent, and how uncertain the payments made on account of the Government of India by the Secretary of State in Council really are. We could not possibly get on with less. If we tried to do so, the Secretary of State would certainly be unable some fine morning to meet his liabilities without borrowing. Every care is used to utilize the balance by

lending it in the City; and if anyone thinks that the interest we get is not sufficient, just let him go and try to get more interest. He will find it anything but an easy operation. There is little doubt, I fear, that our exceptionally large balance at our bankers will not long continue. Be this as it may, it is, at least, clear that we shall not be forced by our necessities to borrow for any purpose during the financial year now in progress, either in England or India. The facts which I have cited, will, I think, be held to entitle me to say that the immediate pecuniary prospects—the pecuniary prospects of the year passing over our heads—are very good, and that the pecuniary results of the three previous years were also good.

But now let us look a little further back. If we take the years 1867-8, 1868-9, 1869-70, 1870-71, for which we have actual accounts, and the year 1871-2, for which we have Estimates approximating to actual accounts, and ask what is the general result as to surplus or deficit on our ordinary account—our accounts, that is, exclusive of expenditure on extraordinary public works—we come to the following results:—The two first years mentioned were years of deficit, and show £3,781,725 to the bad. The next two years were years of surplus, and show £1,601,659 to the good. The fifth year—the year of the Regular Estimate—was a year of surplus, and shows £2,731,330 to the good. That is, it swept away the balance of deficit on the previous four years, and gave us £551,264 to carry on to help the year now in progress, for which we, as at present advised, expect a surplus of not less than £237,000.

And now let us look a little further back still. The abnormal state of things caused by the Mutiny ended with the financial year 1860-61. From the 1st May, 1861, up to the 31st March, 1873, we have received—or have good reason to expect to receive—£569,193,362, and we have paid £576,578,142—that is to say, including all our public works ordinary and extraordinary, paid out of loan, and not paid out of loan, we shall only have overspent our income by £7,384,780. Now in return for that sum, what will the people of India have got in actual property? for I put aside for the moment all questions as to improved government, education, civiliza-

tion, and so forth. It has got, in round numbers, £37,500,000 worth of property in the shape of public works which India must have, if it is to be a civilized instead of a barbarous portion of the world. This £37,500,000 is thus made up:—£7,500,000 have gone in Roads and other means of communication, exclusive of Railways; £8,000,000 in Canals and other Works of Agricultural Improvement; £1,750,000 in Harbours, Reclamations of Land from the Sea, &c.; £6,500,000 in Civil Buildings, Court Houses, Police Stations, and the like; £11,000,000 in Military Buildings, Barracks, Fortifications, and so forth; £2,750,000 in State Railways. Now, let anyone make any deduction he pleases from the £37,500,000—which, be it understood, is wholly exclusive of the cost of Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, together with the whole purchase-money of the services done to India by all the Guaranteed Railways paid for by Government on behalf of the people of India in the shape of Guaranteed Interest, less net traffic receipts—let him say the barracks are bad, or the fortifications bad, or that anything else is bad; but, if in his senses, he will admit that a vast portion of this sum was expended for things which are a distinct addition to the wealth of India. Then let him put the amount he leaves against the £7,500,000, and India has an enormous sum to the good. Hon. Members will observe that some of the figures I have just cited—those for the year ending the 31st March, 1873, and those for the year ending the 31st March, 1872—are taken from the Budget Estimate and the Regular Estimate respectively; and they will remember that complaints are often made that Indian Estimates are exceptionally inaccurate. All Estimates are inaccurate, and Indian Estimates are inaccurate; but is it true that they are exceptionally inaccurate? It is not true. Take the past 10 years of the Indian Budget, from 1860-61 to 1869-70. The average difference per annum between the Budget Estimate and the completed accounts has been £1,798,830. That may sound a very large amount; but what do you think the average difference has been between the Budget Estimate and the actual accounts of the United Kingdom, upon not very much larger figures, during the last 10 years? It has been £2,149,600; and remember, that the second largest

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item of Indian receipts is Opium, which rises and falls in a way which has hitherto proved utterly inscrutable to human intelligence, depending as it does upon the vicissitudes of seasons in India, and upon a whole group of causes in China and elsewhere, of which we only catch glimpses now and then. Then consider the facilities which there are for estimating in England compared to what there are in India; consider that the English Chancellor of the Exchequer is working a system which has existed for generations; that the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer is working a quite new system, invented only the other day by a man whom, perhaps, half of us remember in this House before he went to India. Then remember how near everything is in this little island. Contrast this with the enormous distances which separate the different persons in India with whom it is necessary for the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer to communicate before he can make his calculations; and I think the Committee will be of opinion that there is something to be said for him as against his English brother.

I have been defending hitherto our Budget Estimate. Now for the Regular Estimate, which gives our views as to what the results of the year will be after we have the approximate actual figures of six or eight months before us. It has been said that this Regular Estimate is just as misleading as the Budget Estimate; but is that true? The figures show that in the 10 years ending with the 31st March, 1870, the Regular Estimate was wrong by only £875,204—that is to say, it was nearer right than the Budget Estimate by an average of £900,000. No English Chancellor of the Exchequer will stand up in this House and say that he could make, after six or eight months Actuals were known, a better Regular Estimate than is made in India. The experiment has not been often tried; but when it has been tried the success has not been extraordinary.

There are one or two other matters about which hon. Members usually like to hear a little on this occasion. For instance, they like to hear what was the amount of our troops, European and native, by the last Returns. The number of our European troops by the last Returns, was 63,036, of which 4,388

were cavalry, 46,347 infantry, 12,036 artillery, 265 engineers, with 348 field guns. The number of our native troops by the last Returns was—cavalry 19,657, infantry 111,250, artillery 1,680 with 32 guns; total, 132,187. These 195,223 troops, assisted by a relatively inexpensive police, preserve order amongst 150,000,000 of men, aid your policy in preserving it amongst 50,000,000 more, keep all enemies far from your borders, or chastise, as in the recent case of the Looshai raids, any rash disturbers of the great British peace—the first and the greatest of the innumerable blessings which British rule confers upon India. It is the fashion of the hour to depreciate these blessings; but if our rule produced no one blessing to India but the blessing of peace, it would be splendidly beneficent. Remember, that when not a few Gentlemen now in this House were boys at school the state of anarchy in India was such that one of the few British poets who have been inspired by India, can make his hero, speaking of those times, say with perfect faithfulness to historical probability—

“My father was an Afghan, and came from Candahar,
He rode with Nawab Ameer Khan in the old
Maharatta war,
From the Deccan to the Himalay, five
hundred of one clan,
They asked no leave of King or Chief, as they
swept through Hindustan.”

Then hon. Members may like to hear a word or two about the progress of those public works for which we borrow. Some years ago, during the American War, this was a most popular topic; but now the development of the resources of India is no longer a phrase to conjure with, and our critics are much more prone to shake their heads over the public works we are making than to incite us to make more. The Government of India, at home and abroad, shares the fashionable depression as little as it shared the fashionable enthusiasm. It is going on with its State railways and its canals as quickly as it can with due regard to the state of the labour market, and to other considerations which must govern the action of a Government in such matters.

Then there is another matter about which there has been some little talk of late, on which hon. Members might like a little reassuring—I mean our local taxation. Now, when people hear of

Indian local taxation, they no doubt think of something like our English local taxation, and a terrible array of figures rises up before them. So let me say at once that the whole local taxation of India—equal in size, remember, not to little England but to all Europe save Russia—is, only on an outside estimate, somewhere about £5,000,000, and this after the passing of the new Acts, which considerably increased the said local taxation. A great part of this local taxation is levied through municipalities for municipal purposes—say, nearly £1,500,000; and the whole of the £5,000,000 is levied for and spent on local purposes—such as roads, police, hospitals, bridges, cleansing of towns, ferries, educational and charitable works. Is there anything alarming either in the amount raised, or the objects for which it is raised, even if it were to be thought of as Imperial taxation under an alias, which is not the case? But having made these very few remarks to correct some prevailing misconceptions, I must admit that local taxation in India requires the closest watching; and I trust that the Finance Committee will go fully into the subject next year.

The Imports and Exports of India fluctuate, of course, a good deal; but the annual average since the American War, as stated by Sir Richard Temple, is £102,000,000 as against £52,500,000, the annual average of the five years before that War. It would not accordingly be a great exaggeration if I were to say they had almost doubled since the great demand for cotton, caused by the Confederate struggle. How far this very high figure will be maintained is of course doubtful, and many good authorities hold that the reviving prosperity of the Southern States will make Manchester draw her supplies ever more and more from the West.

The Suez Canal, which is bringing back animation to the Venetian lagunes, is doing much, and will do more, for the trade of India. 155 vessels, with cargoes valued at £13,000,000, passed, according to Sir Richard Temple, through the Canal to Calcutta alone in 1871.

We continue to receive very cordial and useful aid from Dr. Hooker, of Kew, in the introduction of medicinal plants into India, and in many other ways—as, for example, by the publication of the first part of *The Flora of British India*.

The Indian Exhibition at South Kensington contrasts, as it seems to me, favourably with that of last year, and will, I hope, do something to increase the taste for Indian manufactures in this country. The cotton collection, illustrating everything that relates to that important plant—from the soil it grows on, to its appearance in the shape of Dacca Muslin—is singularly complete, and creditable to all concerned in getting it together.

I am assured by competent authorities that our sanitary publications keep up their high character; but the great work of Dr. Fayrer on Indian venomous snakes is our chief contribution of the year to scientific research.

The state of the Indian Funds is most satisfactory, and must almost, one would think, break the heart of the enemies of the Government of India. The louder they complain of Indian financial mismanagement, the higher the Funds are quoted. If Sydney Smith thought so badly of the intelligence of the Three per Cents, what must these persons think of the Indian Fours?

When I have congratulated hon. Members upon the prosperous conclusion of the little war which was made necessary by the incursions of the wild Looshai tribes, and the prompt suppression of the Kooka disturbances—a suppression which would have deserved high commendation instead of censure, if wise and moderate counsels had guided the persons engaged in it when the disturbers of the peace were at their mercy—when I have noticed the fact that not even the terrible tragedy of Port Blair created the very slightest political confusion, and that the Government has arrived at the conviction, after most careful investigation, that the murder of Lord Mayo had nothing whatever to do with politics, hon. Members will be prepared for the very few words I have to say as to the general state of India. No one is fit to have anything to do with the affairs of that country who is not thoroughly impressed with the belief that whatever fate may have in store for us the time has not yet come when we can say that all is safe and quiet beneath that volcanic soil. Possibilities of danger are always around us, and he must have read Indian history to little profit who is surprised if at any moment some unregarded trifle leads to infinite trouble

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and alarm. Having once made that admission, I wish to give the most emphatic and categorical denial possible to the statements that one sometimes hears in society, or reads in the Press, to the effect that India is in an exceptionally discontented or unprosperous state. India, thank God, is usually kept out of the vortex of party here; but party passions in India rage as furiously as they do in any country. Nine hundred and ninety nine alarmist statements out of a thousand which are repeated amongst us with regard to Indian affairs are the mere exaggerations or fabrications of persons who are disgusted at not seeing their own particular views adopted or their own particular interests forwarded by the local authorities. The letters and articles of such persons find their way to this country, and are taken *au grand sérieux* by those who do not know the secret sources of their discontent. My noble Friend at the head of the India Office is, from the nature of things, in the closest communication, private as well as public, with those who have in their hands all the threads of Indian government, and who know whatever is to be known about the state of India. That being so, I assert, in the most unqualified manner, that if India is in a bad way, it is a fact quite unknown to the persons in India who are directing her destinies from Simla, or Calcutta, or Madras, or Bombay.

The revival which has been going on in many religious communities since the end of the last century has extended to the Mussulman world, or has, to speak more correctly, had its antetype there. That is an element in Indian affairs not to be neglected, although it would be easy, very easy, to exaggerate its importance. The strange recrudescences of fanaticism which have so often been seen in non-Mussulman India are assuredly not yet over. The influence of extended education and of contact with Europeans is beginning to show itself in the stirrings of what it would be premature to call Indian public opinion, but of what may be called native class and sectional opinion, with which it is quite necessary to reckon, though we must take care not to confound it with the opinion of the dumb millions when they have an opinion. To their interests it is often violently opposed.

The railway and the telegraph have vastly increased our power; but they have also to some extent increased the power of those who love us not. An enormous stride forward has been made in legislation during the last 10 years, and perhaps the time has come for a period of repose, a time when—*sinere res vadere ut vadunt* may not be the least wise motto for a statesman. There are symptoms that we have been improving India not too fast, but perhaps faster than we can consistently with that perfect financial ease and comfort which is so great an element of power. These are only a few of the more important considerations that are present to my mind when I say that in India we should walk warily, and not boast of the morrow. And having noticed them, I once more assert that the great experiment of governing India—the greatest and most beneficent experiment in government that ever was made—is going on as satisfactorily as reasonable persons who know its difficulties can expect, and that there is not more but less occasion for anxiety as to the immediate future than is usually the case.

And now I might sit down if it were not for the Resolution which the hon. Member for Brighton has put on the Paper. That Resolution divides itself into three parts. The hon. Gentleman lays a foundation by quoting some words of Lord Mayo, he then expresses a strong opinion about the Indian Income Tax; and, on the foundation of the words of Lord Mayo and his own opinion about the Indian Income Tax, he builds a conclusion as to what we ought to do with regard to the Indian Income Tax in the coming year. First, then, as to Lord Mayo's opinion. The quotation which the hon. Member makes from the late Viceroy's Minute is quite correct. I have no doubt that if Lord Mayo were here, and could stand up again amongst us as so many of us have often seen him stand, he would put upon his words a construction very different from the one which the hon. Gentleman attaches to them. But let that pass; no part of my argument will turn upon that supposition. My argument will turn on the answers to two questions which I am just going to ask. First, what was the date of the document from which the hon. Gentleman quotes Lord Mayo's opinion; and, secondly, were there any peculiar cir-

cumstances which made it natural that Lord Mayo should have recorded the opinion which he did record at that particular date? Now, to these questions I reply, the date was the 3rd October, 1870, and the circumstances were such as to make it natural that Lord Mayo should at that particular time record the opinion which he did record. Let us see what were the financial circumstances of the 3rd October, 1870. They were most peculiar. Lord Mayo landed in India in the beginning of 1869. The income tax, which had been abolished some years before, was non-existent. Lord Mayo and his advisers—as I think wisely—reintroduced the income tax. Six months after Lord Mayo and his advisers suddenly—to the regret but with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State in Council—doubled the income tax and increased the salt tax. Six months after that again, in the spring of 1870, Lord Mayo and his advisers—with the reluctant acquiescence of the Secretary of State in Council—still further increased the income tax—raised it, in fact, to the normal English rate. The Minute from which the hon. Gentleman quotes was recorded by Lord Mayo in the autumn of 1870, when Lord Mayo, looking back on his own financial administration, could not but observe that in about 18 months he had reintroduced, had doubled, and had trebled the tax which of all others in India is most obnoxious to the persons who make opinion—that is, to our own European officers, to the head men in villages and the like, and, above all, to the whole class which owns, writes in, and influences the newspapers. Lord Mayo, who was always observant of what was passing around him, was very much struck by the way in which the irritation of those persons who paid the tax, and therefore quite naturally hated it, was communicated all over the country to hundreds of thousands who did not pay the tax; and the words quoted reflected very fairly what I know to have been the prevailing mood of Lord Mayo's mind when he thought of financial subjects in the later autumn of 1870. But, unfortunately for the hon. Gentleman's argument, I am acquainted not only with what Lord Mayo thought about the financial situation, and about the nature of the grumbling or discontent arising from taxation in the later autumn of 1870, but with what he thought about

it under the altered circumstances of 1871. And I know that before this time last year Lord Mayo was perfectly reassured about the discontent to which he had alluded in his Minute, which forms the foundation of the hon. Gentleman's Resolution. The House will remember that the hon. Gentleman brought on a discussion about Indian Finance in June of last year. Now, if Lord Mayo could have taken part in that discussion, I can tell the House with absolute certainty the substance of what he would have said. He would have said something to this effect—"I trust that the hon. Member will withdraw his Motion. If anyone states that general discontent as to our financial position now prevails among the natives, he asserts what I believe to be absolutely contrary to the fact. Great discontent did, doubtless, prevail last year; but, since the income tax has been reduced, the state of things is quite changed." If such were the views of Lord Mayo a year ago—and I repeat that I am absolutely certain that they were his views *à fortiori*—would he have held views at least as encouraging now, when the limit of assessment of the lowered income tax of 1871 has been altered so as to make it strike a much smaller number of persons, and when the general financial situation is very decidedly improved. But if this is so, what becomes of one-half of the foundation upon which the hon. Gentleman's Resolution is based? It is sapped and destroyed, leaving the unhappy Resolution in the extremely evil plight of having no relation at all to the actualities of 1872, however much it might have been, I do not say fit to be discussed, but not obviously, and at the very first glance unfit to be discussed, while the circumstances of 1870 continued.

Now, then, for the second half of the foundation. One-half of the hon. Gentleman's Resolution rests, as I have shown, upon opinions which would not have been those of Lord Mayo at present, and had long ceased to be his opinions when he met his death. The other half of it is just about equally stable. It is the assertion of the admitted unsuitability of the income tax to the circumstances of India. Now, I flatly deny that its unsuitability is admitted. For every opinion as to the unsuitability of the income tax that the hon. Gentleman

can bring forward, I can bring an opinion at least as good in favour of its suitability. Out of a whole pile which I have here by me, and which I could inflict on the House if I were sufficiently cruel, or it sufficiently patient, here are two only. The first is from a native paper, one of the best in the Bengali language, *The Shôm Prakash*—

"We learn that the Anglo-Indian cries against the income tax have by this time reached England, and that probably it will be reduced, if not altogether abolished. We are further informed that a London newspaper has denounced this tax as unsuited to our countrymen, natives of India. We are thankful to that newspaper for pleading on our behalf; but, in reality, we poor natives have very little to do with the income tax. This tax has the merit—as we have frequently pointed out—of leaving the lower orders completely intact. We have shown in a former issue that it affects 1 only in 400 of our countrymen, and that it is the most equitable of taxes, inasmuch as it takes from those alone who are able to give."

The second is from a speech by Mr. Ellis—

"He (Mr. Ellis) had received letters from General Barrow, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, now in England, who said that since his return to England he had had many correspondents amongst his native friends in the Province, upwards of 40, if he (Mr. Ellis) was not mistaken, and these not of one class, but including taluqdars, merchants, and others, all liable to payment of the income tax. General Barrow stated that his correspondents had written to him freely and unreservedly, and told him all the grievances of themselves and other people in regard to decisions of the Settlement and Civil Courts, their disputes among one another, and other matters public and private, but not one of these correspondents had ever mentioned a single grievance in connection with the income tax."

If General Barrow—who is one of our greatest authorities on native opinion and native feeling—is next year well enough, I will ask him to come before the Finance Committee to give evidence to the following effect:—that it is absurd to try to make out that the outcry against the income tax is a "native" outcry, and that it affects our hold in India, when, as a fact, the whole arises from the objections raised by Europeans, and that it is absurd to believe those who cry out about the oppression. He will, further, I believe, say that those people pursue a mischievous course who tax the native collectors with oppression; that they would do more to make the Government popular and our rule safe if they took the opposite view of native character; that to treat them as rogues is certainly not the way to win them

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over; that, as a rule, the native tahsildars do their work well; that exceptions to the rule do not go undetected; and that in his experience natives are ready enough to talk of oppression if it exists. Observe, I am expressing no opinion whatever of my own as to the suitability of the income tax to India—

“*Adhuc sub judice lis est.*”

It is a most hotly controverted question; but what is the use of appointing a Committee upon Indian Finance and Financial Administration, if without asking it for its opinion as to the suitability or unsuitability of an income tax, we are to decide so important a question off-hand before the Committee has heard almost anything that is to be said in defence of that tax. Hitherto, the attitude taken by the Government upon the Finance Committee has been this—it has done all it could to get clear explanations of our Indian receipts and expenditure laid before the Committee; it has done its best to encourage persons who had anything to say by way of criticism on its financial administration to come forward and state it to the Committee; but it has reserved all its most important defensive evidence for next Session, being desirous, of course, to hear all that could be alleged against it before it made its defence. The hon. Member for Brighton will, no doubt, say that most of the witnesses were officials. Of course they were officials, for no others could explain the facts of receipt and expenditure into which the Committee was examining; but they were not officials called to defend the policy of Government, and in repeated instances they took a view, and stated a view, that did not correspond with the view of Government. The Committee may take it from me, who am responsible for the management of the Government case before that Committee, that on no one controverted point of importance has the Government fully or authoritatively stated its policy before the Finance Committee. Why will the hon. Member be always backing out of the lists which were arranged to a great extent for the purpose of enabling him to show his prowess against the Indian Government? If the income tax is such a bad tax, let the hon. Gentleman try to get the Committee to report that it is a bad tax. If the hon. Gentleman is dissatisfied with the Report of the Committee after it has reported,

then let him come down to this House and appeal to it against its own Committee; or if he is dissatisfied with the action of the Government of the day, whatever it may be, on the Report of the Committee, let him come down and appeal to the House against the Government of the day; but surely it is little short of an insult to the Committee, and not very just dealing by the House, to come down now and to ask the House to pass a judgment upon such a subject as the Indian income tax, before the Committee has had an opportunity of saying one word to the House upon it.

So, then, the second half of the foundation of the hon. Gentleman's Resolution crumbles like the first. But even if the foundation had been stable the superstructure would have been bad; for the hon. Gentleman asks us to pass a Resolution to the effect that the income tax should not form a part of the Ways and Means of the coming year. Why, who knows what will be the financial circumstances of the coming year in India? I am sure I do not, and I am sure no mortal can do more than vaguely guess at them. Sufficient to the year is the finance thereof; and yet the hon. Gentleman's proposition to the House is not only to give the go-by to its own Committee—which has expressed no opinion on the income tax—but to take the administration of the finance of next year out of the hands of the persons whom Parliament holds responsible for Indian financial administration—the Viceroy with his Council, and the Secretary of State and his Council. I am convinced that no House of Commons which ever existed would pass so wild a Resolution even if that Resolution had been founded upon realities, and not upon a total misconception as to the facts with regard to Lord Mayo's opinion, and a further misconception of the facts as to the state of the controversy with regard to the income tax.

The House will see that I am most careful to confine what I am saying to the finance of the present year. I have not the least idea what view the Committee may take about the income tax when it reports—as I presume it will report—at the end of next Session, nor have I the least idea what view Lord Northbrook may take about the income tax in its relation to the Ways and Means of the coming year. I know that Lord Mayo,

in his very last days, after passing through various phases of opinion about the income tax, inclined against it as a permanent element of Indian finance; but I also know that he considered that the income tax stood only third in the order of the things which he wished to see changed in Indian Ways and Means. Lord Mayo, if the state of things in India had continued as prosperous as it was when he sailed for the Andamans, would possibly have tried to get rid of the income tax, if he had remained long enough in India, after he had dealt with the salt line and equalized the salt duty; but certainly not till then. His views as to that are on record in a Paper which has been laid before the House; but I may add that to my certain knowledge Lord Mayo, within three weeks of his death, expressed his general concurrence in the views which I have quoted as those I should expect General Barrow to state before the Finance Committee. Lord Mayo never believed a tithe of the stories about the oppression caused by the income tax, and quite believed in its justice even when he inclined against its expediency as a permanent element in our Ways and Means. Now, without expressing either agreement or disagreement with Lord Mayo's earlier or later views as to the income tax in India, I will venture to say that they are views that are sure to be carefully and respectfully considered by Lord Mayo's successor. They are views adverse to the perpetual continuance of the Indian income tax, but not adverse to the continuance of the Indian income tax as part of our Indian Ways and Means for a considerable time to come. They may be right views or they may be wrong views; but they at least show that Lord Mayo would have had no sympathy whatsoever with the hon. Gentleman's wish immediately to do away with the Indian income tax. I venture, then, to submit to the House that the superstructure which the hon. Gentleman has raised in his Resolution is as crazy as the foundation on which he has raised it; and that the House will act more in accordance with its traditions if it passes no opinion at all, favourable or unfavourable, upon the Indian income tax, until it has heard the views of its Committee upon that subject.

As to the very last words of the hon. Gentleman's Resolution they are mere

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surplusage. That the picture or the book would have been the better if the artist or the author had taken more pains is very old and meagre wisdom. That taxes might be reduced in India as in all other countries if Governments were wiser, and that the first taxes to be reduced are the exceptionally burdensome taxes is a most respectable platitude, but not one the assertion of which will very much mend matters. The history of British rule in India is the history of the remission of exceptionally burdensome taxes. The patient labours of the Finance Committee, and the sort of stir which these great periodical Committees, which have ever formed part of our Parliamentary supervision of Indian Government, always cause, will, I should hope, be of considerable use in helping Lord Northbrook, than whom no one is more anxious to reduce expenditure and to have safe finance; but I fear we shall not gain much dry light from listening to the views of the hon. Member for Brighton, which he has formed upon very imperfect knowledge of the facts, and which he proposes now to enunciate in defiance of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, which is worded as follows:—

"No just opinion should be expressed or can be formed on allegations which have been made before your Committee respecting important financial affairs, until the requisite explanations have been afforded, and the evidence relating to them is complete."

In opposition to that recommendation the hon. Member divided, not, I hope, for the last time, in a minority of 1.

After an expression of opinion so distinct from a body so authoritative as a Select Committee, any further protest from me would, of course, be unavailing; but I cannot help pointing out, in conclusion, that all our business in this House, is arranged on the understanding that we are to be guided to a very considerable extent by the opinion of our Colleagues, and that the minority must bow to the decision of the majority. Any half-dozen Members taking the course which the hon. Gentleman is about to take, and absolutely refusing to be bound by this understanding, might make business impossible.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Grant Duff*.)

MR. FAWCETT rose to move—

"That this House, considering the statements of the late Lord Mayo that 'a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction exists among every class, both European and Native, in our Indian Empire, on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on,' and that 'the continuance of that feeling is a political danger the magnitude of which can hardly be over-estimated,' is of opinion that the Income Tax, which is generally admitted to be unsuited to the people of India, might during the coming financial year be dispensed with; and that other Taxes exceptionally burdensome to the people of India might be Country were administered with adequate care and considerably reduced, if the finances of that economy."

He rose, he need scarcely say, with some little trepidation, after the Under Secretary of State for India had announced, in prophetic language, that anything he (Mr. Fawcett) could say on this question could not be of the slightest consequence or importance. He thought, however, that it was only due to the House that he should state at the outset a few words in justification of the course he was about to pursue. If he required any justification for that course he should find it in the late period of the Session at which the Indian Budget was introduced. No one who was acquainted with the feelings of the Indian people would deny that this shelving of the Indian Budget till the fag-end of the Session would be interpreted by them as a determination on the part of Her Majesty's Government to treat the affairs of India with neglect. The Prime Minister, when pressed to give a somewhat earlier day for the discussion of the Budget, had declared that it could not be discussed till all the essential business of the Session had been disposed of.

MR. GLADSTONE said, he stated no such thing. What he said was, that after the business essential to the winding up of the Session the Indian Budget would be taken—having reference, as the hon. Member must know, to those Bills the House intended to pass, and the introduction of the Appropriation Bill, which would require a certain number of days for its passing.

MR. FAWCETT said, he would gladly accept the explanation of the right hon. Gentleman, because if there was any truth in the statements he was about to bring forward there could be no doubt that the discussion of the Indian Budget was essential to the winding-up of the Session. The delay of the Government

on this subject would probably be attributed by them to want of time; but that plea was of little avail when it was remembered how many evenings were frittered away on the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill, a measure which, according to the Government's own confession, had left the question more complicated than it was before. Now the time that was lost in a series of contradictory proposals with regard to illiterate voters might have been given to a consideration of the affairs of a great dependency. The Government were able to devote the whole of an Evening Sitting in July when they wanted to obtain money to defray the expenses of ex-Governor Eyre, and many questions had been disposed of that should have been looked upon as of secondary importance rather than incur the suspicion of treating the affairs of India with neglect. It might be said that he was adopting an unusual course; but the unusual course adopted by the Government in bringing forward the Indian Budget on the 6th of August fully justified what he had done. It was true that he was a Member of the Select Committee; but if that were to preclude him from speaking on this subject he would at once cease to be a Member of that Body, and to his colleagues on that Committee he had given full notice of what he intended doing. The time had come when Indian affairs must be discussed, and he meant to discuss them; and it was only due to the House that what he had to say upon the subject should be first stated in that House rather than on the platform. The Under Secretary of State had stated that out of the vast amount of expenditure in India of £36,000,000, there was only a deficiency of £7,500,000. £7,000,000 deficiency meant as much borrowed money, the remaining £29,000,000 being provided out of the revenues of India, and these revenues meant taxation, which already pressed so heavily upon the people of that country. The Under Secretary insinuated that he was the spokesman of certain discontented persons in India. All he could say in answer to that was, he would not even refer to one of their complaints, but rest his assertions solely on the highest official authority. His only object was to direct attention to the fact that the Government were maintaining a financial policy that had produced great dangers in the past,

and was calculated to perpetuate and increase those dangers in the future. This was the characteristic feature of Indian finance—the revenues were inelastic, while the expenditure was elastic, for two reasons: 1st, the cost of administration; and 2nd, the general rise of prices. The land, the most important item of revenue, yielded about £21,000,000 in gross, and £18,000,000 net. At least one-fifth of this, that yielded by permanently settled districts, was absolutely fixed; the rest was settled for 30 years at a fixed rent, and could only slightly be increased as the estates fell in. Mr. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, had said this increase would be counterbalanced by a reduction of revenue in Madras, the land of which was let direct to the ryots, who were too highly assessed. Salt was the next great source, yielding £6,000,000 altogether, and every eminent authority agreed that the duty on salt could not be further increased; in fact, a belief obtained among those authorities that it would be desirable to reduce the amount of the present duty, as in all probability a larger revenue would be the result of such a policy. This tax varied from 500 to 2,500 per cent on the original cost of the article—an impost upon a prime necessary of life never before heard of in the history of the world. Opium, which produced £6,000,000 or £8,000,000 a-year, was a very uncertain source of revenue, as already stated by the Under Secretary. The Indian Government had obtained the highest price for this article, because they traded in it quite as much as an ordinary merchant would do; but, according to Sir Rutherford Alcock, our late Minister in China, no revenue could be more precarious than that obtained from opium. Although desirous of dealing with opium as a financial question only, he could not refrain from expressing the fear that some might think us hypocritical in forcing a deleterious drug upon the Chinese in our anxiety to obtain revenue and profit from opium, while Members of the Legislature permitting it made moral speeches and took infinite credit for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors at home. Sir Rutherford Alcock stated the Chinese regarded our cultivation of opium with great jealousy, were increasing the cultivation of it themselves, contemplated prohibiting its

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importation in the hope of stopping its growth, and now taxed it 100 per cent; the reduction of this tax he assumed would inevitably reduce our revenue, and he concluded by stating that had he been able to make concessions in the shape of restricting the importation of opium from India he might have secured almost any terms from the Chinese in the treaty he was negotiating as regards “admitting English commodities.” Nothing, therefore, could be more uncertain than the revenue from opium. The other source of revenue was £2,250,000 from excise on spirits and drugs, and £2,750,000 from Customs, which could not be materially increased. If Customs duties were increased, foreign importations would be checked, so that little additional revenue would be yielded by an increase. The £750,000 raised by stamps could not be increased, and it was impossible to increase a similar amount from tributes. It was clear from this review that the revenue was inelastic. The expenditure, however, was extremely elastic, and these two facts gave the clue to the financial difficulties of India. The Army nominally cost about £16,000,000, but that was not all. Adding indirect expenditure for medical and ecclesiastical charges, on military roads, and on railways—the latter being used mainly for strategic purposes—the total expenditure incurred by the Army was no less than £18,000,000. One startling fact was presented by this expenditure of £18,000,000, that the Government, owning the greater part of the land in India, absorbed the whole of its net value in military organization. But the cost of the Army had increased, and was likely to increase. War equipment was becoming more elaborate and costly. This could be proved, for between 1863 and 1871 the Indian Army was reduced by 13,000 Europeans and 4,000 Natives—that is, about 20 per cent of Europeans; but the expenditure had increased from £14,800,000 to £16,600,000. But the elasticity of expenditure in India was still more strikingly shown when they examined the various items of civil administration. Mr. Harrison, the Controller of Accounts at Calcutta, was examined for several days on those, and at last they found that it was a repetition of a twice-told tale. Certain items of expenditure in 1856 were so many thousands of pounds;

in 1871 the same items had increased by 70 or 80 per cent. If the change was one connected with the Presidency of Bombay, the increase was usually yet greater. For example, the cost of printing in 1856 was £90,500, and in 1870 it was £233,000. The Bombay establishment in 1856 cost £208,000, and in 1870, £365,000. The household charges of the Governor of Bombay in 1856 were £7,000, and in 1870, £21,000. The charge for the Secretariat of the Public Works Department in 1856 was £14,000, and in 1871, £31,000. The medical charges in 1857 were £157,000, and in 1870, £523,000. Similar instances might be multiplied indefinitely, and they all showed that an inevitable tendency was at work in India making administration more expensive. Possibly, that might be due to the fact that they governed India more carefully or better; but, whatever the cause, the fact remained, and it was powerfully assisted by a general rise in the price of commodities; which meant that all the materials the Government were obliged to buy were dearer, and also that if the cost of living rose there must be an ultimate increase of salaries. Some of the subordinate salaries already had to be considerably increased. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Robert Montgomery, and a host of other authorities admitted that the rise of prices in India during the last 20 years amounted to something like 40 or 50 per cent, and they further acknowledged that it must add greatly to the cost of Government. The statistics of the trade of India would show the cause to which that rise of prices was chiefly due. During the last 11 years the exports from India amounted to £541,000,000, and the imports to only £311,000,000, leaving the enormous balance of £230,000,000 due to the country. That had been partly liquidated by an excess of import of treasure over export of £172,500,000. The remaining £60,000,000 might probably be taken as some measure of the sum which India had to pay England for the expenses of the Home Government, for pensions, salaries, and other sources of income to residents in this country. Of the £172,500,000 of specie which had been poured into India during the last 11 years, a considerable portion had, of course, been added to her circulation. That had naturally produced a rise in prices, and a similar effect had followed

the increase of the paper currency consequent on its being made a legal tender. From the peculiar nature of Indian trade, it seemed almost certain that the importation of specie would continue, and if so, the rise in price would also continue. That rise in price would be assisted by the general rise in prices now going on throughout the world, which was due to the depreciation of the precious metals—a fact now admitted by almost every economist and financier of eminence. Moreover, in India expenditure was far more affected by a rise in prices than revenue. In India there had been constant deficits during the last 11 years, and the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet. Sometimes when there had been a surplus it was purely fictitious, and obtained by devoting capital to income. It might be said that the difficulty of balancing revenue with outlay was greatly owing to the natural increase in the cost of administration and the general rise of prices to which he had referred, and which could not be controlled by the Government. That, however, only made the proposal before them all the more alarming. Waste, mismanagement, and extravagance could be easily prevented; but, so far as the difficulty was due to natural causes, it could only be met by rigid economy, by checking expenditure, and by the House of Commons doing all in its power to express disapproval of a policy which was certain to land them in increased liabilities. There was a cardinal distinction between the financial position of India and that of England. If £5,000,000, £10,000,000, or £15,000,000 of additional taxation were required to meet a national emergency in this country, the money could easily be obtained. The tea, sugar, or malt duties could be increased, or the income tax raised to 8*d.* or 1*s.* in the pound. But in India they had no available source of fresh revenue left. They had forced up every tax there to a maximum: their only desperate reserve was the income tax, and if they wanted to raise an additional £5,000,000 of taxation next year in India for a national exigency, he ventured to assert, after careful inquiry and consultation with many great financial authorities, that no person who knew anything of the present condition of India would have the temerity to say he would raise that £5,000,000 and at the

same time answer for the peace of that country. He would support what he had stated by a quotation from one who was practically well acquainted with India. He could not give a more striking corroboration of his argument than by adducing the testimony of Mr. Mathie. He said rigid economy was absolutely necessary in India because of the inexpansiveness of the revenue. If in the slightest degree they outran the constable they must land themselves in a deficit. They had used up all other sources of taxation for the future, and they had no other recourse but the income tax. But if the revenue was inexpansive; if there were no new sources of revenue; if taxes had been imposed up to the maximum, did it not become absolutely as certain as the demonstration of a mathematical proposition that if we did not curtail the expenditure, and change our policy, in a very few years we should want £5,000,000 of additional taxation? And where was that taxation to come from except from the income tax? Now, the income tax, as he should show, had been condemned by a most extraordinary *consensus* of opinion; and we should come to this conclusion—we had to look forward to this—unless we checked expenditure that we should be met by increased taxation, and that this taxation must be provided for out of the income tax. A simple comparison of revenue and expenditure for the last few years in India would give no adequate or correct idea of our financial position there. So desperate had been our position, so difficult to make both ends meet, that, like embarrassed traders, we had been constantly appropriating to capital what should have been employed to reduce debt. In fact, we had been performing that financial operation which was known as discounting the future. He would give some remarkable instances of this. In the accounts of 1869-70 there was stated as an item of income a miscellaneous receipt of £427,000. After a good deal of cross-examination it was found that this sum represented the accumulation arising from the sale of waste lands. The land was virtually the property of the Government, and, therefore, at the very time that they were pursuing a policy of borrowing they sold property and used the proceeds as income. Again, certain Civil Service and military funds had been handed over to the Govern-

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ment, and these either had been or were proposed to be devoted to income. The Controller of Finances admitted, among the miscellaneous receipts of 1869-70, that an item of £240,000 was part of the capital which had thus been appropriated. Therefore, this sum, instead of being in any true sense of the word income, was simply a measure of the prodigality with which the Government was spending its capital. He would give another instance, which, though the sum in question was small, was very significant. £115,000 of borrowed money had been expended by the Indian Government in the Alexandria and Malta Telegraph. The telegraph, turning out a failure, was afterwards sold at a great discount, and the proceeds of the sale were appropriated as legitimate income. So that if £1,000,000 had been borrowed for the construction of some public work, and if it was afterwards sold for £750,000, that sum would be appropriated to income, and might be used to secure an apparent surplus. No mercantile firm could carry on business in that way; if they did, they would quickly find themselves in the Insolvent Court. In the annals of railway mismanagement we had striking examples of the results of the policy of applying capital to income. There might be a few years of meretricious prosperity; shares might be at a premium, large dividends might be paid, but the day of reckoning must come. It might be said that India, in this respect, was only following our own Government at home; but there was an essential distinction between the two countries. India was carrying out vast industrial undertakings in the construction of railways, irrigation, and other works, which in this country were done by private traders or companies. India should, therefore, be bound by the same considerations as bound ordinary mercantile transactions. With a slowly increasing revenue, and a rapidly increasing expenditure, India, after using up all the capital that could be got hold of, had no other resource but an increase of taxation. That state of things was sufficiently serious in a country like England; but it was a hundred times more serious in India, where there was no article of general consumption that could be taxed. He would quote the testimony of Lord Mayo on that point. Whether Lord Mayo condemned the income tax in India or

not he could not say; but, at all events, he was entitled to the benefit of the language of the noble Lord when he said that the tax had given rise to great discontent in that country, and created a political danger, the magnitude of which could scarcely be over-estimated. The increase in this tax was going on year by year. One striking peculiarity of Indian finance was lately pointed out in one of a series of most able articles that had appeared in *The Times* on Indian affairs—namely, that she had no financial reserve. Even in times of peace her resources were strained to make both ends meet. Three successive Finance Ministers — Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Massey—had been most strongly opposed to the continuance of the income tax in India as a dangerous impost. The only conclusion that could be drawn, if the Government persisted in saying that the income tax could not be dispensed with during the present year, was that our financial situation in that country was desperate. But this was not all; if this tax were our last desperate resource in time of peace, it must be our chief reliance as expenditure increased. It might be fairly said that those who asserted that the income tax need not have been imposed during the present year, and that other taxes might have been reduced by a judicious curtailment of expenditure, were bound to show how the attainment of that object might be practically realized. Before commenting on specific acts of waste and extravagance, it might, in the first place, be remarked that the Government of India was so arranged as to reduce the guarantees for economy to an absolute minimum. In the days of the East India Company, India was, to a certain extent, protected by the self-interest of the proprietors—at any rate, they would have seen with jealous watchfulness that India was not unfairly charged for many things for which England ought to pay. Under the present system there were four or five distinct persons who could spend. There was the Secretary of State, the Governor General, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces. Thus there was no individual responsibility and no distinct control. There were also various great spending departments. It was impossible to define the powers of the Secretary of State. It

was, of course, maintained that the ultimate control of all financial questions was exercised by the Secretary of State; but directly that Minister began to know his work he might have to retire, or he might be shifted into some other department; and, moreover, as India was not represented in that House, her public opinion was but lightly regarded. Thus India might be neglected, her money might be wasted, her affairs might be mismanaged; but unless the interests of party were affected, this mismanagement would scarcely raise a ripple on the surface of politics. A recent Finance Minister had distinctly stated in a letter to *The Times* that the finances of India were repeatedly sacrificed to the wishes of the Horse Guards and to the exigencies of English Estimates. Thus, India had been obliged to pay two-fifths of the cost of an almost worthless telegraph cable laid down between Alexandria and Malta; she was made to pay an extravagant price for recruits; she had contributed a large part of the Abyssinian Army; and she was made to pay for the Persian Mission and for the Consulate charges in China, in which she was in no way interested. When the Sultan visited our shores a niggard hospitality was relieved by a splendid banquet at the India House; and, by a masterly stroke of injustice and meanness, this was charged to the Indian accounts. When a Royal Prince visited India the expenses of his travelling companions were defrayed from the same source. Every gentleman must be ashamed of these facts, and also that there was no sufficient pressure of public opinion in England adequate to protect the interests of India. Her interests had been sacrificed when they clashed with ours, either politically or commercially. India seemed to be regarded as if specially created to increase the profits of English merchants, to afford valuable appointments for English youths, and to give us a bountiful supply of cheap cotton. Twenty years ago we commenced the system of guaranteeing 5 per cent on railways and other public works in India, and it was impossible to devise a scheme which would more inevitably lead to waste and extravagance. On the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, it was reported that 2,000 bridges, viaducts, and other masonry works would require reconstruction. Up to the present time about

£90,000,000 had been spent on guaranteed railways, and the amount of interest which the Government had had to make good up to the present time had been £33,000,000. The contracts were arranged on conditions the most unfavourable to India. Government could at any time be compelled to take over a company and to repay to the shareholders, not the actual value of the line, but all the capital which had been wasted on ill-constructed works. On the Calcutta and South - Eastern Railway about £600,000 was expended; on this outlay 5 per cent was guaranteed; this scheme proved a disastrous failure; and the Government took it over at par. On the Jubbulpore branch of the East India Railway £3,000,000 was expended; 5 per cent was guaranteed, and the line only just paid its working expenses. On the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway £8,000,000 was expended; the net returns were about £50,000, and the Government annually lost about £400,000 by this undertaking. Yet, disastrous as it had been in itself and to those who had to pay for it, it was remarkable that the guaranteed shares of the company were marked at 6 per cent premium; of course they paid 5 per cent dividend regularly. Again, some years ago, £1,000,000 was expended on the Madras Irrigation Board, at a guarantee of 5 per cent. He need not say that the actual cost of the works exceeded the original Estimate by £600,000, and no doubt before all was finished the sum would be equal to £2,000,000. Those works had not yet paid a single farthing profit, and he was told that they were not likely to do so; yet the shareholders in it had been receiving their 5 per cent regularly; the whole burden of it had fallen on the people of India. Again, in the case of the Orissa Irrigation works, £1,000,000 had been raised by a private company; yet the shares went rapidly down, as it was natural that they should, and stood at 60 in the Stock Exchange list, and were, he believed, unsaleable even at that. But what did the Government do? They took over the company at par, giving £100 for every share that was marked at £60; and, in addition to that, they paid a sum of £50,000 to be distributed among the *employés* of the company. Surely the directors and shareholders who had just made so good a bargain might have borne that small

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expense among themselves. To the Calcutta Port Fund was advanced £200,000, which had been written off as a bad debt. In the Port Canning scheme £250,000 of public money had been lost. It was difficult to form an estimate of the loss which would result from the taking over of the Elphinstone land scheme. Many other instances might be given, yet he feared that there were signs that the policy of carrying out public works by State expenditure was to be persevered with. No wonder that, under such a system, it was difficult to make both ends meet in India. England should at least remember this—if no higher arguments could induce her to direct her attention to the matter—that not less than £180,000,000 of English capital was invested in India and her securities. England should also remember the critical position of Indian finance. Let them also remember that, in regard to the money that had been advanced on Indian securities, there was no moral or legal obligation on the part of this country to be responsible for them. If anything should go wrong in India those who had invested their money in Indian securities would have to run the risk. It was desirable that that fact should be plainly stated; because he thought that a contrary impression had got abroad, owing to the Act passed a few years ago, by which trust moneys were allowed to be invested in Indian securities, the conclusion being drawn in consequence that England was, directly or indirectly, responsible for them. He saw no end of the difficulties that we might incur in connection with our Indian guarantees, as the whole subject was well worthy of the most serious attention. Another great source of revenue was our military force in India. Mr. Massey had endorsed the opinion that probably £1,000,000 might be saved by a more systematic revision of the Estimates; and Lord Sandhurst, when retiring from his position of Commander-in-Chief in India, said that economy and increased strength would result from merging the two armies of Bombay and Madras. But perhaps the most essential service which that House could render to India was to express its opinion on the policy which the Government seemed determined to pursue of carrying out a great system of public works with borrowed money. As long

ago as 1863, Sir Charles Trevelyan said—

“Has the Government yet to learn that it is beyond their power to furnish a proper industrial outfit for such a country as India? The limits have already been passed when they can exercise an effective control, and with regard to works carried out directly by the State there was certain to be careless and wasteful mismanagement through an inattention to details.”

Were such warnings as those to be disregarded? They were threatened with an expenditure of £30,000,000 upon State railways, and by whom would the money be administered? It would be administered by a department which allowed a vast outlay to be made on barracks, some of which, as soon as they were built, tumbled down, and others were so faulty that they were pronounced useless. The expenditure of the money would be watched over by a department whose accounts were, by its own confession, in inextricable confusion. Mr. John Strachey, the moving spirit of the Department, admitted that the accounts were not kept in such a way as to enable an intelligent person to ascertain whether works called reproductive were really so. It could not be told whether the money voted for them was actually spent in them. The Under Secretary had said that the effect of the Amendment would be to repeal the income tax in India; but that was not so; it would only serve to draw attention to the subject. The great truth to be remembered in our rule of India was that we governed her too expensively. She was a poor country; we often forgot how poor she was. It was a country in which labourers were paid at the rate of 4*d.* a-day, and land let for 4*s.* an acre. This was the country that we were saddling with all the waste and expenditure inseparable from a system of State subsidies. Railways and other public works might be extremely useful in themselves; but if they were carried out on too costly a scale, if there was no effective supervision, and if there was that careless and wasteful management through inattention to details which Sir Charles Trevelyan spoke of, the most useful works might become extremely unprofitable. The Under Secretary had quoted a native paper—*The Shóm Prakash*—and General Barrow in favour of the tax; but officials connected with the Finance Department

were surely those who should be consulted, and he would appeal to three successive Finance Ministers. Sir Charles Trevelyan left office rather than bear the responsibility of levying it. Mr. Laing said there was no worse or more obnoxious impost; that it was unsuited to the Oriental mind; that it exercised a demoralizing influence, and that for every rupee it yielded at least two rupees were taken by extortion and corruption from the people. Mr. Massey condemned the tax even more strongly, saying that the people looked upon it with dread, and regarded it as a great machine kept in reserve for the purpose of extorting money; and he added that no power on earth should induce him to continue Finance Minister in India with the duty of levying the income tax as an ordinary source of revenue. Except Sir Richard Temple, no Finance Minister could be quoted on the other side. According to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, it fell most heavily on the poor ryots and small cultivators, some of whom, spite of the antipathy of Hindoos to migration, threatened to migrate to avoid it. Mr. C. H. Campbell, the Lieutenant Governor's brother, collector in the district round Bengal, stated that no measure had ever produced so deep a dislike to English rule; and Mr. Ingles, speaking in the Legislative Council of Calcutta, said that though only one in 300 was legally liable to pay it, at least half the 300 were exposed to annoyance and pressure when the preliminary lists were made out; at least 20, too, being improperly assessed for one legally liable. The Lieutenant Governor, on examining a host of officials, found this opinion unanimously confirmed. Mr. Robinson, another member of the Legislative Council, had also spoken of the sullen discontent which the tax had produced throughout the Empire. After hearing these opinions the House would come to the conclusion that the Government were in a dilemma, because either their resources were at present so severely strained that it was absolutely necessary for them to maintain the income tax with all its disadvantages in order to obtain £500,000, or else the finances of India were in the prosperous condition represented by the Under Secretary and the tax might be dispensed with. But in the face of the official warnings he had mentioned, such

a tax would not be maintained if the Government could do without it, especially as Lord Mayo, who was no theorist or alarmist, but distinguished for his common sense, and, as proved by his untimely end, was courageous to a fault, had pointed out that the increase of taxation had produced a political danger the magnitude of which could not be over-estimated. He himself believed the tax could this year be easily dispensed with—namely, by introducing a different system of government, checking the expenditure on public works, and revising the military expenditure. Not only could the £500,000 be thus saved, but the salt duty and other taxes which pressed hard on the people might be reduced. As to public works, private enterprise was extinguished, when a little pressure would effect a guarantee or State aid; but English capital went freely into every quarter of the world, including hazardous speculations like American mines, and it was a reproach to Indian administration to assert that it would not go to India. When a deputation applied for a guarantee or for expenditure on a public work they should be invited, if they believed it would be profitable, themselves to undertake the enterprise. What India required above all things at the present moment was rest. She was worried by constant proposals for new taxation; and the rest of which she stood in need nothing would be so likely so secure her as a firm resolution that there should be no more guarantees, and that for some time at least no public works should be constructed except from any surplus which might be saved out of ordinary revenue. The next subject to which he wished to refer was the decentralization scheme of the Government, which would throw several charges which had hitherto been Imperial on the Provincial Governments. A fixed sum was in the first instance to be voted from Imperial funds for those charges; but the sum was at the outset confessedly inadequate to meet them, and the charges were certain to increase. The deficiency, therefore, would have to be met by a constant augmentation in provincial taxation. Now, we were beginning to recognize the fact that the growth of local taxation in our own country was one of the most serious questions which could engage our attention; but local taxation in India would

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soon become of far greater importance. The growth of local taxation there was less visible than that of Imperial, and was, in consequence, a more insidious evil.

And it being ten minutes before Seven of the clock, the Debate was adjourned till *this day*.

The House suspended its Sitting at Seven of the clock.

The House resumed its Sitting at Nine of the clock.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (LICENSING)

BILL. (*Lords*)—[Bill 288.]

(*Mr. Secretary Bruce.*)

CONSIDERATION.

Order for Consideration, as amended, read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration."—(*Mr. Secretary Bruce.*)

Mr. CHARLEY moved the adjournment of the debate, on the ground that the Bill with its Amendments had only been printed an hour ago and just placed in the hands of Members. When the Bill first came down from the Lords it contained 34 pages; it now contained 49. It then consisted of 62 clauses, which were now increased to 87. Under these circumstances, he thought that they could not go on with the discussion upon the Bill satisfactorily, and this was the ground upon which he moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. CAWLEY seconded the Motion.

Mr. F. S. POWELL said, that he had put a Question at 2 o'clock to the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bruce), and from what then took place he thought that the general feeling of the House was that the consideration of the Bill should be proceeded with now. He trusted, however, that if there should be any serious miscarriage on the Report the Home Secretary would not object to the re-committal of the Bill on the third reading, so that the miscarriage might be amended. He therefore thought they ought to go on with the debate.

Mr. STRAIGHT was of opinion that they ought to go on with the Bill, as there were very few points now about which any great difference of opinion existed.

MR. CAWLEY said, he had seconded the Motion for the adjournment of the debate because he thought that by doing so, and taking the discussion to-morrow, they would facilitate the progress of the measure. He could not understand how the hon. Gentleman (Mr. F. S. Powell) could say that the feeling of the House was that they should then proceed with the Bill, seeing that it was only about five minutes since it was placed in their hands in its amended form. He thought if the Bill were taken the first thing to-morrow, the progress of the measure would be expedited instead of delayed, because to go on with it then would only be to invite Amendments to be brought forward on the third reading.

MR. WATNEY reminded hon. Members that a great deal of time had already been spent on the Bill, and thought there was no reason to complain of the want of opportunity for settling Amendments.

MR. F. S. POWELL rose to explain, and said that upon consulting with several Members he found that there was a strong feeling to proceed with the Bill forthwith.

MR. COLLINS said, the position of the House every day became worse. There were very few Members present to-night, and there would be still fewer to-morrow at noon. He was, therefore, in favour of going on.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY said, it would be impossible to go on with the Bill. It had been understood that it would be printed at 12 o'clock; but it had not been printed until 7 or 8 o'clock, and there would be no time, if they proceeded with the measure, to see the effect of the Amendments.

MR. LOCKE was at a loss to understand why there should be any strong desire for making alteration in the clauses which had been passed and been added to the Bill, seeing that there had been sufficient opportunity for considering them on the previous night.

MR. GLADSTONE said, that having listened to the debate, he had come to a conclusion which he thought would meet the case, although he believed it would not meet with the consent of the majority of the House. The state of the case was this—Here was a Bill of great importance. It had been discussed with ability, with a great expenditure of time, and in very minute detail in Committee, and it

had undergone large alterations and extension. It had just been reported, and the Government had proposed to go on with it immediately, and before it was possible, perhaps, for Members to examine it sufficiently. Having heard several Members express a difficulty in regard to going on to-night, and being at the same time aware that the feeling of the House was against any delay, he thought it would not be altogether just for the mere majority to decide to go on. Members who desired it ought to have further time to examine the Bill, and the present stage ought not to be taken unless the House were unanimous. In the circumstances he thought the best course would be to fix the Bill for 12 o'clock to-morrow, but on the understanding that after the Report the third reading would then be taken. Of course, the Appropriation Bill would come on first.

Motion agreed to.

Debate adjourned till To-morrow.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [6th August], "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (for Committee on East India Revenue Accounts)."

Question again proposed.

Debate resumed.

MR. FAWCETT, in continuing his speech, said, he entirely agreed with one part of the speech of the Under Secretary for India. That hon. Gentleman had expressed in forcible language his opinion of the great services which Dr. Hooker had rendered to India, and that House could not do better than recognize those services. He (Mr. Fawcett) further thought that the Government would only have pursued a course which was due to the House of Commons if they had offered hon. Members an opportunity of expressing their opinion as to his services rendered not only to India but to England also. As to extravagance, it was the same with individuals as with Governments; when there was absurd extravagance in large matters there was equally absurd economy in small details. Royal entertainments might be given in this country at the expense of the Indian people, and £155,000 might be expended

to build a country house for a local Governor; and this could be done by a Government which, as if waking from a dream, said that we must be economical. It was scarcely necessary for him to observe that the particular saving which had been adopted had led to a keen sense of injustice among the people of India. A few years since, in order to enable the natives of India to compete in this country in the Indian Civil Service Examinations, scholarships were established of £200 each, which had enabled many most distinguished natives of India to obtain high positions in the Indian Civil Service. Those scholarships had now been abolished, and the result was that a net saving of one-fifth the interest on the sum expended in erecting a local Governor's palace had been effected, greatly to the disgust of the Indian people. The promise which had been made to give annually a certain number of natives direct appointments in the service had been allowed to become a dead letter. He earnestly entreated the House of Commons and the country not to delude themselves with the belief that such things as these were not commented upon and noticed by the people of India. In that country millions of human beings felt that they had been unjustly dealt with, and a spirit was rising which it would take all our wisdom and statesmanship to allay. He was aware that it was a somewhat thankless task to bring a subject such as this before that House. The subject was a great one, and it required the labour of years to obtain anything like an adequate knowledge of it. For some years past he had devoted all his spare time to the study of the subject, and yet the only result of his endeavours to bring it under the notice of the House had been to excite the Under Secretary for India and to subject himself to Ministerial rebukes. But no feeling of irritation on the part of the Under Secretary for India—no Ministerial rebukes—could be of the smallest consequence to him compared to the importance of the subject itself and with the duty he felt incumbent on him to do all that lay in his power to improve the position of the people of India. His experience in that House had taught him this lesson—that when a Minister was very angry it was but a clear invitation for the offending party to persevere in the course that provoked that feeling.

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He intended to persevere in what he had undertaken with regard to this question, and he trusted that he had cleared himself from the reproach that he was afraid to speak his mind in the House of Commons. It was not his fault that he had been obliged to utter his sentiments before a thin and exhausted House on the 6th of August; the fault rested with the Government, who had determined not to bring in the Indian Budget until every important matter connected with this country had been disposed of. We had been taunted with the fact that Indian affairs were better understood in Germany than in this country, and he was afraid that there was much truth in the assertion. In his opinion, the loss of India would be the greatest dishonour that could befall this country, that it would be fatal to our *prestige*, and the greatest misfortune that could happen to the people in India. Fifteen years ago the Queen issued a Proclamation, which occasioned one universal feeling of interest throughout India, Her Majesty having therein said—

“ We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territory by the same obligations which bind us to our other subjects, and by the blessing of Almighty God those obligations we will faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.”

Those pledges had never since been carried out. A large and unnecessary expenditure was still carried on without any check or hindrance—a state of things which produced a wide feeling of discontent and a condition of political dangers, the magnitude of which could not be over-estimated. The hon. Gentleman concluded by thanking the House for the patience with which they had heard him.

MR. W. M. TORRENS rose to second the Motion of his hon. Friend in compliance with his desire that he should do so, though he did not affect to entertain the same convictions of the pre-eminent mischief of the income tax, or the same hopes of the benefit that would accrue from its abolition. With recent mitigations and exemptions this obnoxious impost, it was calculated, would yield more than £500,000; and he could not but ask himself the question, would the alleviation of fiscal burdens to that extent appreciably tend to lighten the springs of Indian industry, or to allay social and political discontent? He wished to state, without exaggeration on

the one hand, and without extenuation on the other, the true relations financially existing between Parliament and the people of India. Fourteen years ago, Parliament had advised Her Majesty to assume the responsibilities of executive rule in Southern Asia. They had pledged themselves in the most solemn manner—not by specious words merely spoken in debate, or by Resolutions that might be neglected or forgotten—but by the solemn terms of a statute, that every year the account of public receipts and disbursements for Government purposes in India should be laid upon the Table, together with a full statement concerning the moral and material condition of that vast dependency. But was the bundle of unexplained facts, and loose Estimates, flung down at random by Government, and summarized rather than explained by the Under Secretary of State in an empty House on the 6th August, a faithful or substantial compliance with that mandatory law? He was not about to criticize the speech of his hon. Friend (Mr. Grant Duff.) It was no doubt his duty to make the best case he could for the Administration he served. But if, with all his ability and assiduity, what they had heard that day was the best that could be said for the financial condition of India, how unsatisfactory was that condition, and how imperative was the duty of Parliament to ponder deeply its immediate causes and imminent consequences; not for the sake of India only, but of England likewise. When the present Government came into office the Duke of Argyll inaugurated his administration of the Department by inditing an elaborate despatch, in which he laid it down broadly that the military expenditure had become excessive; that the financial burdens it entailed were incompatible with the public welfare; and that reductions to the extent of £1,600,000 ought to be forthwith begun. Had his Grace enforced his own behests, or had he not suffered the efforts made by the late Viceroy to comply with them to be systematically frustrated and foiled, there would have been no deficits to be made good and no pretence therefore for an income tax. But, unfortunately, this had not been done. Lord Mayo—as the published despatches of 1869 and 1870 proved—was even more anxious than the Secretary of State to cut down excessive

expenditure. What he could venture to do, within the bounds of his own discretion, he did with promptitude and success; and for reductions on a wider scale he sent home not merely one or two distinct schemes of retrenchment, but no less than four separate plans for the purpose; all of which, on one pretence or another, were negatived by the India Office. After taking counsel with Sir Henry Durand and Sir William Mansfield, and many of the chief officers in subordinate command, the late Viceroy recommended that fewer English regiments should be kept in India, and that many native regiments should be disbanded. Sir William Mansfield did not hesitate to place on record his opinion, when holding the office of Commander-in-Chief, that the Army was greatly over-officered, and that, consequently, reduction might, without compromising its efficiency, be made in the staff. But when Lord Mayo recommended economy which would have had the effect of reducing materially the military patronage of the India Office and the Horse Guards, his advice was set at nought; and the actual figures in the public accounts for 1871, confess an Army expenditure of upwards of £16,000,000. Of four years talk about economy that was the sum. The Secretary of State had denounced it as unnecessary; the Governor General had deplored it as excessive, and had tried hard to get leave to cut it down. But there it stood unlopped of any material branch or bough overshadowing the industrious and peaceful capabilities of the land. When the Company bore rule, the annual cost of the Army was no more than £12,750,000. With the Mutiny came a period of exceptional increase; but in 1862 the normal condition of things as regarded expense had been resumed, and the charge was brought within the amount of £13,000,000 a-year. Peace had prevailed ever since then, yet here we had the actual outlay on bayonets and sabres last year, £16,074,000. There was, indeed, a promise in the current Estimates of a reduction of £250,000; but a similar promise had been held forth for the year ending in May, 1871, which had not been realized; and the unreliability of Indian Estimates was too notorious to allow them to reckon with any confidence of the hope now held out being realized. He (Mr. Torrens) had heard with asto-

nishment the allegation made by the Under Secretary, that whatever the late Viceroy may have said in 1870 respecting the evils of excessive expenditure and the dangers of excessive taxation, there was reason to believe that he had altogether changed his opinions; and, because he had acquiesced in the prolongation of the income tax and the cost of the Army, that he had ceased to regard either with disapproval. He (Mr. Torrens) challenged the accuracy of these assertions, and, happily for the memory of his noble Friend, there existed ample means for their confutation. Sudden and unexpected as had been his removal from the scene of his official labours, he was not left without a testament or a political executor. Three months after his death, an elaborate account of his administration, and of the principles on which he was known to have acted, was prepared by Mr. John Strachey, who throughout had been associated with him in the preparation of measures, and the observation of their working. In the form of a Minute, that account had been submitted to the Supreme Council at Calcutta, and adopted by them without hesitation or reserve. It was to be regretted that so important and instructive a document had not been laid before the House with other Papers; but he held a copy of it in his hand, and from it he would read two or three sentences, which he thought would settle the question as to what were Lord Mayo's unchanged opinions. Mr. Strachey said—

"He repeatedly declared that it would be impossible to continue for any long period to tax the people of India for an Army which was not required;" and "it was with deep regret that he found himself compelled to maintain a military expenditure which he believed to be excessive."

The blue-book laid upon the Table contained not a syllable justifying the supposition that the late Governor General had recanted his former sentiments in favour of economy. Mutilated and mangled as was the Correspondence laid before them, it pointed the opposite way, and what it was produced for, side by side with unreduced Estimates, it was impossible for the uninitiated mind to conceive. For himself, he often wondered what the India Office meant by forcing on primary education and encouraging great masses of the people to learn how to read and write, when the inevitable result must be to let them know, as

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otherwise they could not, the capricious injustice with which they were ruled, and the deplorable neglect of its protecting functions by Parliament. What must be the effect in India when, through the columns of a free Press, it became known that not one day would Ministers grant for the discussion of the fiscal grievances and complaints of 150,000,000 of people, until the Session was virtually at an end? With what feelings would they learn that during the statement of the Under Secretary in bringing forward the Budget, and of his hon. Friend the Member for Brighton when impeaching it, not 30 Members were present? In the name of humanity, of policy, even of decorum, he would ask was this the way in which the Ministers of the Crown obeyed the statutable mandates of the Legislature, and vindicated the plighted word of the Queen solemnly given in 1858, that her subjects in Asia should be governed with the same consideration and regard for law as Her subjects in England? Could any demagogue scatter seeds so prolific of disaffection and distrust? The fault he found with this Budget was not of detail or of *minutiae*; but that it was, in truth and fact, no Budget at all. It left all the admitted evils untouched; it left all the admitted perils unabated. What were the excuses set up by the India Office for retaining the Army of Madras at its present unnecessary strength? For many years that Army had not seen a shot fired in anger. Recruited from a population born under a tropic sun, and inured to the higher forms of discipline by none of that experience which their comrades in the other Presidencies had frequently been exposed to, it was notorious that the native soldiery of Madras did not stand on an equal footing of hardihood with that Army of the North, who had to keep watch and ward along an extended frontier overlooked by the fierce tribes of the desert, and liable to be brought at any moment face to face with the well-armed highlanders of Nepal. There were obvious reasons for not reducing the native forces of the North-West Provinces; there were no reasons equally obvious for maintaining the Southern Army of Madras. Yet whenever the Viceregal Executive proposed to cut down the latter the answer of the Secretary of State in Council seemed—either reductions *pro rata* in each of the three presidencies, or else

no substantial reductions at all. There was, indeed, a dark and sinister reason suggested in one of the Minutes of the present Commander-in-Chief, which could not be passed over. Without provocation, as far as they knew, and *apropos* of nothing that went before, Lord Napier of Magdala, when called on to advise about reductions, deemed it his duty to remind the British Government that some day the Madras Army might have to encounter in the field the forces of the Nizam, whose dominions constituted the chief native State of importance in the Madras Presidency. For generations the Court of Hyderabad had lived in amity unbroken with the paramount Power in India. In the day of our sore trouble, when defection from British alliance would have been a serious matter, the Nizam remained staunch and unsuspected. His able Minister, Salar Jung, a man of rare qualities, natural and acquired, had been decorated and thanked by the representative of the Queen, and it was only the other day that from limited resources the sum of £1,000,000 had been voluntarily subscribed by the Nizam to make a railway through his dominions, on which our Government had set its heart. In the face of these facts, and in the absence of a single circumstance indicating insincerity or hostility, what could have been the motive which induced the Secretary of State to publish to the world such a suggestion as that which he (Mr. Torrens) had just quoted from a confidential paper by the Commander-in-Chief in India? Was this the way to cherish or to establish native confidence in British professions of forbearance or of good faith? The Nizam's territories were completely surrounded by ours. His isolated Army, however brave and well equipped, could not be a cause of serious anxiety or misgiving. Why, then, wantonly poison the relations heretofore subsisting between the deferential Court of Hyderabad, and the overshadowing might of the Supreme Council at Calcutta? For himself, he agreed in every word of the admirable speech delivered by Lord Mayo in the Durbar of Ajmeer to the assembled Princes of Rajpootana, in which he declared in terms of impressive earnestness, unqualified by any reservation, that "the days of annexation were passed;" and that the Imperial Sovereign would scrupulously

recognize all the separate and local rights of native Princes, on condition that they kept the general peace, and ruled their people with justice and humanity. But how could Hindoo or Mahomedan chiefs rely upon promises thus emphatically made if they were forced to read them by the light of such commentaries as that which he had cited? For his own part, if he must choose, he preferred to ascribe the perverse maintenance of the Army of Madras on a scale which the general taxation could not afford, rather to the unworthy desire of keeping up patronage, than for unacknowledged purposes of further annexation. Closely connected with this subject, he wished to say a word or two as to certain alternative methods of economy which he knew had been sometimes recommended, but which he believed would prove most scandalous as well as most costly expedients in the way of retrenchment. He alluded to the design ascribed to former Viceroy of cutting down the pensions and stipends guaranteed to native Chiefs by express terms of Treaties, or by other public engagements on the part of the paramount Power. No saving thus effected could ever prove otherwise than ruinous in the long run as a financial speculation; and, looking back at the whole course of our dealings with the States and with the rulers of Southern Asia, it was deplorable to think that men were still to be found in high places who could think of harbouring such schemes. When the Crown took upon itself the Government of Hindustan, the chief plea urged was, that the territory acquired by the Company was grown too vast to be fitly or efficiently ruled over by an association of merchants. They lacked, it was said, the elevation of ideas, the breadth of view, and the magnanimity of soul which should animate and regulate Imperial rule. Part of their income was derived from the profits of indigo, silk, and tea—articles of comfort and luxury, ever increasing in demand, and all consumed within our own confines. But what had happened? Why, that the Government of the Crown, instead of trading in these articles, had taken to the monopolies of manufacturing salt, and cultivating and crushing opium. The former were, at all events, innoxious trades, but they were permanent staples of much value; whereas

nothing could be more uncertain, and few things more immoral, than the stimulated traffic to the amount of millions sterling in a drug which no human being pretended was useful as an article of popular consumption, and which many regarded as pestilent and poisonous. Nevertheless, well-nigh a fifth of the whole income of India was dependent on this miserable trade. What would be thought if the Chancellor of the Exchequer should come down to the House and propose that the Treasury should turn maltster and distiller? No qualm of political conscience would stand in the way; for the First Lord of the Admiralty had told them not long ago that the prosperity of the people was measurable and provable by the increased consumption of gin. Compared with reliance on a crop which an untimely shower might destroy, a revenue derived from corn would be tolerably safe; for with open ports, there was little danger of our being left without barley, or some other grain fit for the production of alcohol. Nor was the idea altogether new. In the course of the present Session it had been gravely propounded in "another place" as worthy of consideration by a noble Lord who had been Secretary of State, and who was the near relative and friend of one of the present Cabinet. But the instincts of right and of prudence he trusted would always withhold the House of Commons from the ruinous expedient of substituting Imperial trade for Imperial taxation. Such expedients were to be deprecated in every shape and in every form; for they were utterly at variance with every sound principle of national economy: and if they were wrong in England they could not be right in India. It was a grave error to suppose that the system of finance which incessantly landed the Indian Government in deficits only to be met by unpopular taxes or expensive borrowings, was no concern of the taxpayers of England. It was emphatically and essentially a matter of deep concern, even in a pecuniary sense, to the people of England; not only because of the innumerable ramifications of commerce, whereby the mercantile community in both countries were inextricably bound together, but because it was a mere illusion to suppose that the public credit of the Indian Department of the Government could be

suffered to fail, while the domestic Department of the Treasury was able to make good the loss. It was all very well to talk of the separate Exchequers of Whitehall and Fort William; and it might be convenient and right as matter of account to keep up the distinction between the liability of Asiatic revenues to pay the interest on loans contracted for Asiatic objects, and the liability of the Home revenue to meet the charge for the European debt. But from the day when by statute our possessions in the East were taken from the Company of Merchant Adventurers, by whom they had been acquired, and incorporated as part and parcel of Her Majesty's dominions, governed by the advice of Ministers appointed by Parliament and by officers, civil and military, named and paid by the Crown, the possibility of maintaining in the last resort financial severalty and reciprocal unaccountability, came to an end. So long as they were able to wring from the natives of India money enough to pay the interest on the Government debt and the Government guarantee of Indian railways, the question in a practical shape might not command general attention here. But should the day unfortunately ever come, through the failure of the opium trade, or from political causes, that the credit of the Calcutta Treasury was shaken, in one shape or another aid would be prayed from the British Treasury, and aid would inevitably have to be given; for the Indian debt, whether funded or for public works, was not held by Indians or in India, but by Englishmen in England. Small as the exception to this rule had heretofore been, it was annually becoming less and less; and, sooner or later, they must make up their minds to an obliteration of a fictional severalty of the liabilities which both, as a matter of debit and of credit, were the same. A curious and instructive precedent existed in the records of Imperial finance for treating the subject in the manner he proposed. When Mr. Pitt sought to persuade the taxpayers of Great Britain to agree to the absorption of Ireland into the corporate unity of the Empire, he thought it expedient to set up the whimsical form of two separate revenues, two separate debts, and two separate Exchequers, under one Crown and one Parliament. For 16 years after the

Union this twofold mechanism was kept going. But money could not be borrowed on Irish account at the same rate as on English; and the Revenues of a disaffected and dejected community could not be relied on with certainty to provide for the Vice-regal expenditure, military and civil, and to pay the interest on the debt which the Government continued to contract in Ireland. In 1817, the farce could be no longer tolerated, and a statute was passed consolidating the two debts and the two Exchequers, even though, for some years longer, the two Revenues were not assimilated. He (Mr. Torrens) believed that what had been done with regard to Ireland would have to be done with regard to India; and if it had the effect of rousing the Parliament and people of this country to a livelier interest in affairs now unhappily too much neglected, he thought it would materially tend to the consolidation and the safety of our Oriental Empire. There was a feature in the present Budget wholly novel, but one which deserved to be noted with jealous care. He meant the omission of certain large items, such as those for education and the administration of justice, which it was proposed to hand over to the provincial authorities, with an allotment of about £4,000,000 in all, from the general Revenue, upon the condition that should the sums thus allotted prove insufficient, local cesses and taxes should be imposed to make up the deficiency. This was called a measure of financial decentralization; and if the provincial or municipal councils were really free to choose what they might do, and how to do it, he, for one, would not object to the change. But constituted as these bodies then were, he was certain that the amount of expenditure and taxation would be really fixed by the official subordinates of Government who everywhere dominated in them. The danger was, that thus imposed the taxes in question would be less regularly and less willingly paid than they had been to a less amount under the Supreme Council. Meanwhile, the items would be withdrawn in the annual Statement from the cognizance of Parliament, and another step might be made in the wrong direction—that of irresponsibility. They could not regard the normal condition of native opinion as safe or satisfactory. Last year, the Under Secretary had tried to lull them to sleep by assurances that

India was contented and calm. In the interval that had since elapsed, Chief Justice Norman had been assassinated in broad day on the steps of the Court House; the Viceroy had been struck struck down in the midst of his guards; and to quell a tumult in a remote and obscure district, it had been declared necessary to blow from the mouths of guns 49 disarmed prisoners without trial. Such a state of things one might have thought would have deserved the consideration of Parliament for, at least, one summer's day while Parliament was still at the full. But Ministers had overruled all remonstrance and importunity on that score. Something else was always declared to have a prior claim to legislative attention; and the Petitions and complaints of 150,000,000 of people were not worth being listened to until there were scarce a quorum left to listen. In his judgment, this was a sad and disreputable spectacle; and if next Session anyone would move that the first Supply night after Whitsuntide should always be devoted to the Indian Budget, he would be happy to second the Resolution. He trusted that next year a real and not a sham Budget would be submitted, and that the example of England as to how the accounts of a great country might be safely conducted would be followed in India.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House, considering the statements of the late Lord Mayo that 'a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction exists among every class, both European and Native, in our Indian Empire, on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on,' and that 'the continuance of that feeling is a political danger the magnitude of which can hardly be over-estimated,' is of opinion that the Income Tax, which is generally admitted to be unsuited to the people of India, might during the coming financial year be dispensed with; and that other Taxes exceptionally burdensome to the people of India might be considerably reduced, if the finances of that Country were administered with adequate care and economy,"—(*Mr. Fawcett.*)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. R. N. FOWLER thanked hon. Gentlemen for the excellent speeches they had made on this subject. He could not, however, support the Motion

X

of his hon. Friend the Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett). He (Mr. Fowler, admitted that it would be well if an income tax could be dispensed with in India. People would be glad to get rid of it in this country; but it having been reduced to a moderate amount, there was no hope of its abolition, and though its pressure was probably more keenly felt in India, the outcry against it appeared to proceed from Europeans rather than natives. Opium was, however, a more objectionable source of Revenue, both on financial and moral grounds. Mr. Laing and Mr. Massey looked upon the Revenue derived from opium as satisfactory, because, in their opinion, it was permanent. But to his mind it was most precarious, for what guarantee had we that the Chinese might not grow sufficient opium for their own consumption? But apart from such considerations, he considered that the raising of our Indian Revenue by this means was one of the most disgraceful passages in the history of England. The highest authorities had condemned it. We raised our Revenue by the sale of a poisonous and deleterious drug to another country, though we did not allow the Indian subjects of Her Majesty to use it. Was that creditable to us as a civilized and Christian people? Was it right that we should get money into the National Exchequer derived from the poisoning the natives of a friendly and neighbouring country? To such a question it seemed to him that but one answer could be returned. In regard to the tax upon salt, the moral objection was not so strong; but to say the least, it was very unfortunate that a tax should be levied which occasioned such great hardships on the native population. He knew that it was said that it was the only form in which they contributed to the Imperial Revenue; but on the same ground that in England the Corn Laws were objected to—because they were a tax upon the food of the people—must the salt tax of India be condemned. It was an impost on a necessary of life, and he deeply regretted that no better substitute for it could be found. The hon. Member for Brighton had referred at great length to the question of public works in India. It certainly was disappointing that so many of those works were unproductive; but it must be remembered that they had been un-

Mr. R. N. Fowler

dertaken for the good of the people of India, and that in the long run they could hardly fail to be highly beneficial to the native population. In India, as in England, the railway enterprise had doubtless been costly; but that was an evil that could hardly be avoided under the circumstances. He joined with the hon. Member for Brighton in regretting that the Indian Financial Statement had been deferred to so late a period of the Session. The House ought to give a practical, not a nominal, attention to the affairs of India, or the happy consequences anticipated from the abolition of the East India Company would never be realized. He hoped that in future years the Statement of the Indian Minister would be made at a much earlier period.

Mr. T. E. SMITH said, that the evidence hitherto given before the Committee on Indian affairs had been so contradictory that he should make no reference to it on the present occasion; but it would be very unfortunate if the fact that the Committee was sitting was held to exclude a full and fair discussion of Indian topics by the House. The income tax had undoubtedly occupied the minds of our Indian subjects beyond any other question. The Under Secretary had spoken rather disparagingly of the feeling in that country against it, stating that while there were three classes who were opposed to it—namely, the Europeans, the great landowners, talookdars, and zemindars, and the leaders of public opinion, the masses of the people had no feeling on the question. But could the hon. Gentleman have said anything stronger in condemnation of the tax, and did either the Irish Church Bill, the Reform Bill, or the Ballot Bill come before the House of Commons backed by any stronger support? It might be taken for granted, he thought, that the tax was viewed with profound dissatisfaction through the length and breadth of the land. When the income tax was originally levied by Mr. Wilson, the people generally believed that it was levied upon them for the attempt made during the Mutiny against the Government. But when they saw it levied without any distinction they then felt that it was an imposition. It was the fact in India, that any person who went to serve a Government schedule against anyone

made some claim on his own account—it might be a handful of rice only, but still he obtained something from those to whom he was sent. This gave rise to great oppression. The tax was also made the means of gratifying religious spite, which could be easily done by those who had the charge of the schedules. It had also a demoralising effect, because the vice to which the people of India were most subject was the vice of deceit, as there was a system going on throughout India of double book-keeping, the false set of books being intended for the evasion of the income tax. According to the Report of Sir Richard Temple, this tax was forced on the people of India for the sake of obtaining a paltry sum of £500,000. When Government was dealing with a Revenue of £50,000,000, it struck him as but poor financiering not to be able to meet £500,000 either by additional receipts or reduced expenditure, so as to get rid of a tax against which there was so much strong feeling. If they deducted the amount derived from the income tax from the current Revenue, there would be a deficit of £250,000, and this income tax was levied to create the deficit into a surplus. Sir Richard Temple had estimated the receipts at too low a rate. Not only had he done that, but in the case of opium he had estimated for a much lower amount than it would produce. He had better have risked a deficit than forced on the people so unpopular a tax. Government had been extending the cultivation of opium in Bengal, and he believed that the income tax had been levied simply and solely for the purpose of developing and increasing the opium cultivation in India. He was sure there was not one who had the slightest wish that the money of the Indian or the English people should be invested in the furtherance of the opium trade. What would they think if the Chancellor of the Exchequer put on an income tax of 1*d.* in the pound to form a profitable investment in some foreign gambling tables? Yet the case was really not very dissimilar. The moral of the Motion of the hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett) was that taxation in India had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished. Now, he could not support the proposition that taxation was increasing. The taxation of India had been placed on a

sounder basis. The greatest amount of the Revenue was derived from the land. At the present moment the cultivator did not pay more than one-sixth of the produce of his farm to the State; whereas under a native Government he would have to pay considerably more—probably upwards of one-half. But there was something more to look at, and that was the purpose for which taxation was levied, and the purpose to which it was applied. In former times the whole of the taxation beyond what was necessary for the military keeping down of the people was devoted to the luxury, the extravagance, and the sensuality of the man at the head of the Government; but now the Revenue raised from the people of India was devoted to the development of the resources of the country. Although he did not agree with the hon. Member for Brighton that taxation was increasing, he believed that more attention ought to be paid to a re-organization of the resources of India. The two principal subjects which had been alluded to in the course of this discussion were the opium Revenue and the salt tax. With regard to the opium tax, he thought it most objectionable. At the same time, we could not adopt the principle of Free Trade, because that would only increase the amount of demoralization. It was a question to be seriously considered whether it would not be possible to alter our system of traffic in this drug in such a way that we should only levy a duty on the opium and not be partners and confederates in the cultivation of it. We advanced money to the cultivators of opium, and obtained a profit on that cultivation. The Revenue derived from the Bombay trade was £2,500,000, and the expenses were nominal. The Revenue derived from Bengal varied from £3,500,000 to £5,250,000; but this amount was only obtained by means of investments amounting to something like one-half of the revenue eventually received. Both the Chinese and the Burmese people suffered very much by our encouragement of the opium traffic. He believed that the only way in which they could avoid responsibility in the matter was by acting as collectors of an Excise duty, in which case he thought they would get as large an amount of revenue as they did now. The only other question he wished to touch upon was that of the salt duties.

It was said that those duties could not be raised, and in a great part of India that was, no doubt, true; but he felt sure that great economy might be exercised and a much larger Revenue obtained if the salt duties were equalised all over India, instead of differing in the various Provinces. If that were done we should not need to keep up the large and expensive staffs which we were now obliged to maintain in order to prevent smuggling. One other point on which he wished to say a word was with regard to the Government of India itself. That Government was often spoken of as though it consisted of a body of men half of whom were imbeciles, while the other half had no object in life except to "shake the pagoda tree." As a matter of fact, however, there had never been a Government in India which had shown more intelligence and more disinterestedness than the Indian Government of the present day, and the one great feature which had characterized them had been their respect for private rights and property.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN: The hon. Member for Brighton has drawn a gloomy picture of the financial condition of India; he has used darker colours than I should have done, but I believe that the general outline is correct. He seems, however, to have laid too much stress upon the evils of what may be called the Imperial income tax in India. As it now stands, at a greatly reduced rate, and with a minimum for assessable incomes of 1,000 rupees (£100) a-year, it is by no means open to the same strictures which were justly passed upon it when it was first imposed. On the other hand, the so-called "non-agricultural cess" of Bombay has intensified all the evils of the old income tax. It is a local impost of 1 per cent upon all non-agricultural incomes above 50 rupees (£5) a-year. Now, 50 rupees is as small an income as it is possible for a man, having anyone dependent on him, to live upon, even in India; and the total estimated returns from this tax are only six lacs of rupees (£60,000), paid probably by about 600,000 taxpayers. Thus for a paltry sum a great hardship is inflicted upon a large population, to say nothing of the power of oppression placed by this tax in the hands of subordinate native officials. Altogether, it appears to be certain that the limit

Mr. T. E. Smith

of taxation in India has been already reached, and the one thing needful in order to make the two ends meet is retrenchment. There is no danger in India, either political or military, except such as is involved in the financial difficulty. With the increasing price of the necessities and luxuries of life, we cannot attempt to effect any considerable reductions of the salaries or pay of those whose services the Indian Government really requires. On the other hand there are changes, now rendered practicable by the progress of events, which would result in very large saving of expenditure. Now that our dominion extends throughout India, and the various Provinces are connected by telegraphs and railways with the central Government, all necessity for independent Governments of the minor Presidencies has passed away. The Governors of Bombay and Madras might very well be placed on a similar footing with the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the North-west, and Punjab, while their functions, and those of their Councils, should be executive merely, and not legislative. The existence of separate Commanders-in-Chief with their staffs in Bombay and Madras seems to be productive of great expense without any military advantage whatever. The House is perhaps not aware that these officers command the native forces only, and have nothing to do with the European troops. Then a saving might be effected by a revision of treaties with native Princes, under which treaties large bodies of auxiliary troops are maintained in various States. In many cases all necessity for these troops has passed away, and they are rather a source of inconvenience and danger. For example, in Cutch, the Rao is bound to maintain a regiment, intended originally to be available against the Ameers of Scinde, now one of our best affected Provinces. In all probability these native Princes would pay us considerable sums in order to be relieved of such burdensome obligations. Then considerable saving could be effected by a more general employment of natives in the higher branches of the public service. A certain number of Europeans in the Indian Civil Service is essential in order to maintain the high tone for which that service has long been justly famous, and it is also essential for this

purpose—that the European element should be the very best obtainable. On the other hand, as Europeans are expensive, there should not be more than are absolutely necessary, and the burden of proof should be thrown upon those who would exclude natives from any appointment. At present, there are a few native gentlemen in the covenanted Civil Service, but these are paid at a needlessly high rate, as the best native talent can be secured on the spot at far lower rates. I would therefore suggest that a Civil Staff corps should be established, of limited numbers, and selected by competition as at present; that these Civil officers should receive fixed rates of pay, according to their rank in the service, whether specially employed or not. Then, all Civil appointments should be thrown open, and be paid at such fair market rates as would secure the services of good native officials. When it was thought necessary to appoint a British official, he would draw the pay of the appointment, together with the staff pay of his own rank, while an outsider, native or European, would draw the pay of the appointment only. I believe that a similar system prevails in the case of engineers in India; an officer of Royal Engineers drawing the pay of his rank in addition to that of any appointment which he may hold. Under such a system economy might be combined with efficiency, and native officials might be amply paid without giving such salaries as would be objects of desire to influential, but ill-qualified Europeans. At present the Indian Governments are subjected to considerable pressure on behalf of gentlemen from England, who are not members of the Civil or military service, and are unacquainted with India. There are other points to which I would gladly refer; but I will content myself with offering these suggestions as to departments in which it seems practicable to combine retrenchment with reform.

MR. EASTWICK: Sir, I fear that, notwithstanding the very able and interesting speech of my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State, and the able and incisive speech of the hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett), there cannot be, on the present occasion, a full, satisfactory, and exhaustive discussion of the Indian Budget. Some hon. Members, who take an interest in the subject, and

who are best entitled to speak upon it, have already gone away—as, for instance, the hon. Members for Gravesend (Sir Charles Wingfield) and King's Lynn (Mr. Bourke), and, in particular, the right hon. Gentleman the Member for North Devon (Sir Stafford Northcote); and few, I suppose, will give the same attention to it as they would have done had it been introduced at an earlier period of the Session, as was the case last year. This year, no doubt, the lamented death of Lord Mayo naturally caused delay; but next Session the Government will, I hope, revert to an earlier period, or rather I trust, if the present financial year is to be maintained, that some day between the 1st of May and the 1st of July will be fixed for the introduction of the Indian Budget, and that, in view of the great importance of the subject, nothing will prevent a day being allotted to it in that part of the Session. But I must own I see no reason why the suggestion made some time since by my hon. Friend the Member for Gravesend should not be carried out, and the Indian financial year be made to close on the 31st of December. The financial year would then coincide with the agricultural year, for the Kharif, or autumnal crop, is all got in by the 15th of December. If that arrangement were made, the Indian Budget might be brought in in April. There is another matter which, with all deference to the hon. Member for Brighton, should, I think, tend to restrict discussion on the present occasion—I mean the prolonged sitting of the Indian Finance Committee. That Committee has accumulated an amount of evidence which it will take months to digest; and I should think most persons would hesitate to express opinions which may be modified, or even completely altered, by further evidence, or by a more full consideration of that already adduced. It requires, too, almost an undue confidence in one's own views to assert them now, when they may turn out to be opposed to the general, or even to the unanimous voice of the Committee. I shall, therefore, reserve my opinion on most points connected with Indian finance; but there are one or two on which I feel bound to make a few observations. In the first place, I must say that I altogether dissent from the very unfavourable opinion which has been expressed in some quarters regard-

people, but which do not recoup Government by bringing into the Public Treasury as many rupees as they extract from it? After repeatedly examining the items of expenditure, I see nothing which admits of considerable reduction except the cost of the native Army, and there, I think, reduction should begin forthwith, not by all at once discharging a number of men to swell the ranks of discontent, but by stopping recruiting until our native Army of 130,000 men is reduced to 60,000. At the same time, I think we might fairly say to the three great Princes of Central India—Sindhia, Holkar, and the Nizam—"You are protected by us from foreign invasion; your forces are considerable, and you are absolutely safe from aggression—we shall look to you to take part in maintaining the internal tranquillity of India." I am sure we might safely rely on the loyalty of those Princes; and I believe that to place confidence in them, and to give them something to do in the general administration of the Empire, would bind them to us. It is, at all events, certain that the European force we have in India, supported by the 20,000 Englishmen employed there in other professions, is quite irresistible, and that from the Russian frontier to the sea there is nothing that could stand against it. What, then, is the necessity for a great native Army, when the duties which were once performed by sepoys are now sufficiently discharged by police? Rather, I would ask, is there not more danger than utility in such an Army? I say that there is, and must be; for without entering into the question of the fidelity of native troops, it is certain that if we go on taxing the people of India for an Army which is not required we must always be in a financial difficulty, and a financial difficulty will sooner or later beget a political difficulty. This, I believe, was the opinion of Lord Mayo, and I understand he advocated a far larger reduction of the native Army than has yet been effected. I appeal, therefore, to his authority in support of these views. On the subject of the Army, I will only add that the reply which is given at pp. 11 and 12 of this Financial Statement to Sir George Balfour's letter, published in *The Times* of April 13 last year, does not seem to me at all satisfactory. The fact remains that the expenditure on the Army in India is not less than in 1862-3,

Mr. Eastwick

though troops that cost fully £2,000,000 have been reduced.

The next thing I wish to notice is a statement, at page 29 of Sir Richard Temple's speech, that—

"The increase of £44,000 in political agencies is partly owing to important negotiations respecting territorial boundaries with the Shah of Persia."

Now, at page 42 in the Home Accounts I find that the expenses of General Goldsmid's mission are estimated at £11,747, which is but a fourth of the above sum. I should be glad, therefore, to know whether any additional charges have been incurred; and, if so, to what amount? At all events, it would appear that in 1872-3 Persia will cost India at least £30,000, reckoning the usual quota of £12,000 for the expenses of the Mission at Tehran—the almost equivalent sum for General Goldsmid's mission—the cost of the Residency at Bushahr, and the other charges usually defrayed by India. This is a fact which I think should be carefully recorded.

One word now about railways, regarding which, at page 32 of the Statement, we read—

"On the whole, the conditions of the guaranteed railways during the year have added one more to the many anxieties of Indian Finance."

Sir, I must say the anxieties respecting State railways seem likely to be at least as great as those attaching to the guaranteed. We are told, at page 16, that—

"There has been expenditure on the lines between Lahore and Pesháwar, Delhi and Rewri, Agra and Ajmir, Multán and Kotri, Nirwar and Indor, and Dharwar and Karwar."

I fear that the lines between Lahore and Pesháwar, and Multán and Kotri—which are by far the longest and most costly in this list—will for years to come entail a considerable loss; but I admit them to be necessary for political reasons. I do not, therefore, complain of their construction, nor do I find fault with their being made on the narrow gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches; because as these lines touch the frontier, the same reason may be urged for making them on the narrow gauge as for its adoption on similar lines in Russia—namely, that an invading Army would have the inconveniences of a break of gauge, and the resources of a foreign rolling stock would be unavailable in passing the frontier.

But what I do think admits of doubt is, whether it was prudent to adopt the narrow gauge on the other lines I have mentioned which belong to the internal railway system of India, and more particularly on one which has been, for reasons to me unknown, passed over in this Statement—namely, the line from Khandwa to Indor, 84 miles in length, and for the extension of which to Nimach and Ajmir surveys are being made. Now this is a very important line, as it will shorten the distance between Bombay and Delhi by 300 miles, and a break of gauge upon it will be a most serious evil. Supposing, for instance, there was an urgent necessity for sending 10,000 men from Delhi to Bombay, or *vice versa*, then, according to the calculation of one eminent engineer—Mr. Bidder—you would require changing stations for trains 10 miles long, and on such vast platforms the delay and confusion would be intolerable; and, besides, for this comparatively short narrow gauge line it would be necessary to have 2,000 carriages. On the other hand, the saving, as far as Indor at least, would be very small; and though in the level country it would be considerable, the question remains—could not nearly all that saving be effected without any alteration of gauge by using light rails and light rolling stock? The most eminent engineers affirm it to be so; and I should be glad to hear from my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State why their advice has been disregarded?

Sir, I have only one other point to mention, and that is the cash balance. I have seen it stated in several journals that our Indian cash balances are excessive, and certainly £24,346,015 is an enormous sum. It is true that this may not be a perfectly correct statement, for serious mistakes were often made by the officials at the head of the provincial treasuries in reporting their balances. So much was this the case, that Lord Canning sent round a circular calling on the Revenue authorities to attend to their addition. But assuming the amount to be correct, it must be remembered that in August, 1873, we have to pay off £5,000,000 of 5 per cent debentures, and in April, 1874, £12,000,000 of East India stock. In view of such liabilities, I think it highly desirable that the cash balances should be maintained at the highest figure possible; and without

examining the advantage which Sir Richard Temple says trade derives, from our balances being so large, or inquiring whether that is a legitimate ground for keeping them so, I think that with reference to the enormous sums we have to pay before very long, and the desirableness of maintaining our credit at the highest point, in case we should have to borrow, that it was wise to show the cash balance which appears in the present Budget.

MR. DICKINSON said, when he looked at the clock and remembered how many Gentlemen were kept waiting merely to make a House, he had some hesitation in taking part in the debate, but he felt it necessary to urge the claim of India to a fuller share of representation in Parliament. He thought it was desirable that our relations with the native Princes of India should be put on a better footing than at present, by something like the German Confederation being introduced, with the view of getting them to work along with us in the administration of the country. The Customs duties being levied for the defence of the whole country, ought so to be applied that native States should have the benefit of them as well as the territory under direct British administration. There should be only one Legislative Council, and England should be made to bear its share in the expenses of the Government.

MR. KINNAIRD entirely concurred with the hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett) in his condemnation of the income tax as thoroughly opposed to the feelings of the people of India, and thought that, considering the small amount gained and the hardships arising from the system of collection, a substitute might be found for that impost. At the same time, he could not agree in the hon. Member's tirade against the only policy by which India could have been covered with railways. He instanced the deplorable results of competition in the construction of railways in England as powerful reasons in favour of the principle on which the Indian railways had been made.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK argued that without the income tax it was impossible to have a just system of taxation in any country, and above all in India, where the existing taxation pressed with unusual weight on the very poorest classes

of the community, and really exempted the richest.

MR. MAGNAIC did not think that in India the income tax could be made a fair and equal burden upon all classes. He hoped this would be the last time that so important a question as the Indian Budget would be brought forward at a Morning Sitting within the last few days of the Session.

MR. FAWCETT said, that he had been anxious to press the matter to a division; but it would not be respectful to do so in a House of about 26 Members. He would, therefore, withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Accounts considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

MR. GRANT DUFF said, it would not be expected of him that, at so late an hour, he should enter into the various matters which had been referred to by the hon. Gentlemen who had taken part in the debate. Much had been said about the inconvenience of discussing the question of Indian Finance at so late a period of the Session; but although he should prefer to have the discussion at an earlier date, yet he thought that the discussion of the present evening was the most interesting one at which he had ever assisted. He believed that next Session they would have the Report of the Euphrates Valley Committee, and he would then be able to state the views of the Government upon the subject.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1871 was £51,413,686: the total of the direct claims upon the Revenue, including charges of collection and cost of Salt and Opium, was £9,266,931; the charges in India, including Interest on Debt, and Public Works ordinary, were £30,925,543; the value of Stores supplied from England was £1,315,750; the charges in England were £6,587,661; the Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting net Traffic Receipts, was £1,834,811, making a total charge for the same year of £49,930,896; and there was an excess of Income over Expenditure in that year amounting to £1,482,990; that the charge for Public Works extraordinary was £1,187,810, and that including that charge the excess of Income over Expenditure was £315,180."—(Mr. Grant Duff.)

Sir John Lubbock

MR. BRYAN: Mr. Chairman—Before you put the Question, I should like to ask the Under Secretary of State for India a question relating to one item in these Finance and Revenue Accounts now before us. In the details of expenditure for the year 1870-71, I see at page 33, under the head of "Allowances in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements," that in the Province of Bengal credit is taken for £52,306, paid to the Nizamut Stipend Fund, among the items of the allowance made to His Highness the Nawab of Bengal. On referring to the Estimates for Bengal for this year I cannot find any similar credit. Perhaps the hon. Gentleman will be kind enough to inform us as to the nature of that Fund, and where credit is taken for it in the Estimates now before the House?

MR. GRANT DUFF: The hon. Member for Kilkenny County asks me what is the nature of the Nizamut Stipend Fund? For a considerable period of time it has been the habit of the Indian Government—not in accordance with the provisions of any treaty or agreement, but because it considered, on the whole, it was the right and the wise thing to do—to allot a sum of about £170,000 a-year to what it has been in the habit of describing as Nizamut expenses. These Nizamut expenses consist partly of a sum paid personally to the Nazim, partly of other sums paid to the Nizamut family, and partly of sums paid to a variety of other persons. But after all these expenses have been paid, a certain sum remains unpaid, which it has been the habit of the Government of India—and will continue to be its habit—to consider in each year as a liability which the Government of India will, one day or another, be obliged to liquidate. That money it has been in the habit of describing as passing into a fund; but that fund has never had any real actual existence at all. That fund is simply a book-keeper's expression for the aggregate liabilities which the Government of India have conceived they may sometime or other be liable to pay for the purposes of the Nizamut family. What those purposes may be, will depend entirely upon the view that the Government of India shall take of the whole sum of its relations to the Nizamut family, at the time when the present head of that family shall cease to exist. I do not know whether

there is any other question the hon. Member would like to put to me?

MR. BRYAN: I must apologize to the House for pressing questions at this late hour, but the answer of the hon. Gentleman is so very unsatisfactory about this Fund being a "book-keeper's expression," and on other points, that I must really beg the attention of the Committee for a few minutes to this matter. I intended to have brought the subject fully and more properly before the House at another period of the Session; but from the autocratic monopoly of time, which the Government have assumed, independent Members have not had the slightest chance of bringing forward any Motion. I have taken the trouble of going very carefully through the official accounts of the Bengal Nizamut for the last 12 years, and I should like—because this is really a serious matter—to make one or two observations about them. I hold in my hand a statement or analysis of these Nizamut payments extracted from the accounts annually laid before Parliament from 1859-60, which was the time when the Queen's Government came in and the East India Company went out; and one of the first items is a sum of £15,048 put down as paid to Munnee Begum, who died in 1813. That item is continued every year up to 1864-5. In 1865-6 there is nothing; but in 1866-7 it figures at £45,144. Again, in 1867-8, there is £15,048, the same in 1868-9; and in 1869-70, £13,794. But in 1871-2, for the first time, we find £52,306 credited to the Nizamut Deposit Fund. Well, I have also found that this Fund is not by any means represented by that small sum which I have mentioned, but amounts, in round numbers, to £850,000, mostly unaccounted for. I will be very brief with the Committee; but I must call attention to the proceedings of the India Finance Committee which is at present sitting upstairs, and of which the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Commissioner of Works is Chairman. They had under examination recently Sir John William Kaye, who is, I believe, the principal officer in the India Department. The Chairman put the following Question:—

(No. 7,328.) "With regard to the Fund which you have just mentioned—the Nizamut Fund—will you explain what is the amount of that Fund?—Yes; there is a sum of 20 lacs, 85,000 rupees"—

that would amount in English money to £208,500—

"which has been invested, and, out of the interest of the sum thus invested, our own British establishment, which we call the 'Agency,' is paid."

Of course, there is no objection to that. But he goes on to say—

"Then there is another sum of between 10 and 11 lacs of rupees, which is kept in hand to meet extraordinary unforeseen claims—according to the statement here, it is 10 lacs, 73,508 rupees"—

which would amount to £107,350.

"These extraordinary expenses are the marriages of daughters and repairs to public buildings, and things of that kind." Then it goes on to say—"The other sum of 55 lacs, 33,261 rupees—referred to in the India Office despatch as accumulations, has, in reality, never been paid into any separate fund."

Now, the hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett) puts a question to Sir John Kaye, as follows:—

(No. 7,329.) "When you speak of the Nizamut Fund, £850,000, what you mean is that there is a fund that ought to exist to this amount, but that £350,000 of that has been spent; and therefore instead of being a fund, so far as this amount is concerned, it is simply a liability?—It is simply a liability. The Government of India described it in past days as a book-debt."

I ask the attention of the Committee to this Question—

(No. 7,331.) "But to look to the future financial position of India, India is £550,000 worse off, and will be worse off, of course, than it would appear from the statement that this £850,000 is a fund?—Most certainly the Government of India owes that amount to the Nizamut family."

Then the Chairman comes to the rescue, and asks this Question—

(No. 7,332.) "The Government of India does not consider itself under any obligation to account for that £550,000?—The Government of India do not consider themselves under any obligation to pay interest on that fund; but they do consider—because they cannot help it, by the terms of Sir Charles Wood's despatch—that they must devote the whole of that money, in some form or other, to the benefit of the family."

(No. 7,333.) "I understood that Sir Charles Wood's despatch was a suggestion, not an order?—I beg your pardon. It was, in the most emphatic terms, laid down in Sir Charles Wood's despatch that the whole of that money was the property of the Nizamut family; but it was suggested that the accumulations in that fund might be made a permanent provision for the family."

Very well. There is nothing in this Revenue Statement in 1870-71, or in 1871-2, to show the existence or disposition of this £550,000. From another source we are informed that there is a deposit of £550,000 which appears no-

where in this account, and the hon. Gentleman gives us no information on the subject. Where does this money go to? To whom is an account of it to be rendered? I will ask the hon. Gentleman to state to the Committee how this money has been applied, and who is responsible for its disbursement?

MR. GRANT DUFF: Mr. Chairman—I have no remark to add to what I have said before. Some years ago the name of fund was very unfortunately used with regard to this liability of the Government of India, and it seems to have given rise, in the minds of the hon. Member and of some other persons, to the idea that there was somewhere a definite fund or sum, which, in some way or other, went out of the power of the Government of India and into the power of the person in whom the hon. Member seems to be interested—the Nawab Nazim. Nothing of that kind is the case. There is a much smaller amount, an invested fund—to which I do not understand the hon. Member to allude—a sum which has been invested, and the proceeds of which are regularly used for Nizamut purposes. But the large sum known as the Nizamut Deposit Fund is a mere liability of the Government of India to itself, which liability it will, some day or other, have to recognize and to pay as, in the whole or in part, a provision for this Nizamut family. If the Committee would like to hear a fuller account of the matter, I have, since the hon. Gentleman began to speak, procured an extract from a despatch of the Government of India—one of their most recent despatches on the subject—which gives, I think, a very full and clear, though somewhat lengthy, account of the matter. If the hon. Gentleman and other hon. Members would like me to read it, I will do so.

“The Nawab Nazim states that Lord Dalhousie wrongfully converted the deposit fund into a book debt bearing no interest; that the several funds were created by his ancestors for special purposes, and ought to bear, and have borne, interest; that the orders of the Government were that interest should be re-invested as received; that, in reality, the funds have been created (1) from lapsed stipends arbitrarily diverted for that purpose; (2) from family property to which the Nawab Nazim would have fallen heir; and (3) from a sum of two lacs a-year paid by the Nazim.

“Now, the facts are, that the fund consists of two parts: (1) invested, and (2) uninvested. The invested funds, to which the Nawab Nazim never contributed anything, but which, with exception of a portion of Munnee Begum's treasure,

invested with the consent of the Nazim of the day, consists entirely of lapsed stipends, over which the Nawab Nazim had no control whatever, have always borne interest, and bear interest to this day. Part of the interest is devoted to the purpose for which the corresponding portion of the investment was originally made—viz., the agency establishments, although it is insufficient to meet the expenditure, and has had to be supplemented with grants from the other portions of the fund; and the remainder goes for Nizamut purposes over and above the payments made from the Government Treasury. If the interest of the Begum's fund has not been re-invested, as directed in 1823, it is because that fund never really came into existence, and the Nawab Nazim himself failed to carry out the arrangement by which he was to credit Rs. 56,000 a-year to the fund. He himself wrongfully appropriated the lapses, and so far from his having any claim, Government had actually to forgive him a debt of Rs. 2,70,137 on account of misappropriated lapses, and for this the Government of India incurred the censure of the Court of Directors.

“In regard to the uninvested portion, not only was it never intended that it should bear interest, but it would be contrary to all the Government rules regarding deposits, if interest were granted upon it. Deposits in the Government Treasuries do not bear interest except under specific arrangements made with the depositors. Since the first day of its formation the deposit has borne no interest. It was not Lord Dalhousie who made it a book debt; the uninvested portion of the deposit fund has never been anything else than a book debt ever since its formation in 1836. What Lord Dalhousie wanted to do was to abolish the fund altogether, and to re-credit the uninvested balance to Government; but to this the Court of Directors objected. If the fund had been invested it would at one time have been bankrupt. The demands upon it are heavy and fluctuating. A reference to the Report on the fund, which is enclosed in our separate despatch, No. 149 of this date, will show that it has not always been able to meet its liabilities. Between 1842 and 1861, for instance, there was a cumulative deficit varying from a quarter of a lac to nearly two lacs. Much confusion has, indeed, arisen from styling the balance of the 16 lacs a fund. The uninvested portion of the so-called fund is a mere account of certain liabilities which the Government of India may, at some indefinite time in the future, be called upon to meet. There is no obligation expressed or implied to give interest on this account; and on two occasions on which the present Nawab Nazim has brought forward his grievances, although apparently assisted by persons fully acquainted with all the facts of the case, he has not been able to adduce anything which implies a promise on the part of Government that interest would be allowed. This appears to have been the view of Her Majesty's Government in 1864. At that time interest had never been paid on the uninvested part of the fund. The Nawab Nazim complains that the fund was converted into a book debt by Lord Dalhousie in 1854. The despatch of June, 1864, however, says not a word about interest, but merely decides that the ‘unappropriated portions from year to year of the 16 lacs stipend unquestionably belong to the Nazim and his family, and can properly be expended only for their benefit.’ This is precisely

Mr. Bryan

the principle upon which the fund has been administered. The Nazim's interest in it consists in his right to have certain expenses defrayed out of it (subject to the approval of Government) which would otherwise have to be paid by himself out of his personal allowance. His family's interest in it consists in their right to have a provision out of it at his death, as Government may then consider proper. It is true that the balance is now large; but there can be no doubt that at the death of the present Nazim, which may, of course, occur at any time, very heavy claims will come upon it."—[3 *Hansard*, ccvii. 1152-3.]

I have really nothing more to say upon the subject.

MR. FAWCETT: I am not going to say a single word upon the Nawab Nazim. What I do want to point out—for I do not think we ought to allow these Accounts to pass this evening—is simply as to a matter of keeping accounts. What takes place? £52,000 is put down as existing income, and the Under Secretary admits that instead of its being income it is the exact measure of future liability. It is future liabilities which have been appropriated to income. In this one case he admits amounts of £52,000. This is an illustration of what I pointed out in the previous part of the evening—that the Government of India constantly devote capital to income; and if the Committee had sufficient time to go through these Accounts no doubt we should discover similar instances. The Under Secretary says—it is very improper to call this a "fund." Well, who calls it a fund? What can we think of accounts, when we find things constantly called a "fund" when they simply represent liability? And if it had not been extracted by the cross-examination in Committee, we should not have discovered that this "fund" to which the hon. Gentleman refers—which we supposed to represent a property of £550,000—was, in fact, a liability. I put this to the Committee seriously—Are we, at 2 o'clock in the morning, justified in passing accounts which are discovered to be kept in this way:—that a sum of £52,000 is put down as ordinary received income when, according to the admission of the Under Secretary, that sum does not represent income at all, but is simply a measure of future liability?

MR. EYKYN: When this matter was discussed last year, the House refused to grant a Committee to inquire into the merits of the case of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. But the statement

made by the Under Secretary for India has left such a confused impression on my mind in regard to this matter, and as to the way in which this fund is dealt with, that if any steps should be taken to re-ventilate this subject at a future time I should certainly lend every aid in my power to unravel the mystery. I am convinced that a good deal of injustice has been done to an Indian Prince who is at present staying in this country for the purpose of obtaining remedy; and it is quite impossible for him to prove the merits of his case unless a Committee is granted. No one person alone, for instance, will be able to fathom the obscurities of this account, which—if I, as a man of business, may venture to pass an opinion—is one of those kind of things it is impossible to understand in its present condition. It is quite beyond my comprehension. I have, unsuccessfully, endeavoured to gather from the statement of my hon. Friend what has become of the money, balances, book-debt—or whatever else it is—of £550,000; because I find in this account submitted to the House a sum of £52,000 entered as transferred to the credit of the Nizamut Stipend Fund, which the hon. Gentleman confesses is no fund at all.

MR. GRANT DUFF: There appears to be some strange confusion in the mind of the hon. Member for Brighton. He is under the impression that this sum is a receipt. It is nothing of the kind. It is a sum which we charge as a disbursement—a charge to our debit. It is not a receipt, or anything in the nature of a receipt.

MR. BRYAN: May I ask the hon. Gentleman another question? There appears to be no doubt that there is a sum of money somewhere, which has been received by somebody, and I suppose there are some accounts kept. May I ask the hon. Gentleman to state to the Committee where these accounts are, or to whom the Indian Government consider themselves to be accountable for them? Is it to the House of Commons, because no record of them appears in the Statement laid before us?

MR. GRANT DUFF: Mr. Chairman—Certainly the Indian Government is responsible for this sum of money to nobody but itself. From year to year the Government of India considers that the sum that is not paid in the course of

that year for Nizamut purposes will some day or other, at some indefinite future period, have to be used for Nizamut purposes; and therefore it transfers that sum—it puts it aside—makes itself unable to meddle with it by putting it down in its accounts as a debit; and it carries it to the account which is one day or another to be settled with this Nizamut family.

MR. FAWCETT: I am still unable to understand this matter. I do not know whether it is that in consequence of this late hour my brain is confused. What I want to know is—what becomes of the money? It is spent, is it not? What is going to be done with this £52,000? I understand it will be spent. ["No, no!"] Where is the money? [MR. GRANT DUFF: The money is lying in cash.] Then, as I understand, these cash balances—according to what has been said this evening—are liable at any moment to be spent if war breaks out. What is the justification of this enormous sum of money—of £24,000,000 of cash balances? The only justification of them is that they represent a reserve which may be spent. We find that they are partly composed of these liabilities, and can be spent as any ordinary income. And, therefore, whether the Government puts it to ordinary income or to cash balances, it has appropriated money which represents future liabilities.

MR. BRYAN: The hon. Gentleman distinctly admits to the Committee that there is a fund, and that whatever it amounts to it belongs emphatically and exclusively to the Nizamut family. I would ask him to be kind enough to tell me whether he does not consider that, under those circumstances, there is an obligation on the Indian Government to give an account of it, either now or at some future period, to the head of that family?

MR. MAGNIAC: Before my hon. Friend answers the question, I should wish to say that in the discussion of a question of this kind in an irregular way, I think it extremely possible and probable that statements may be made and observations let fall which may hereafter be turned in a position adverse to the interests of the people of India. If you are to discuss this question of money it is extremely desirable that it should be discussed in a precise manner. Hon. Members below me have stated on two occasions—or rather put words into

the mouth of my hon. Friend that I, sitting near him, did not hear him say. It has been stated that the amount of this fund represents a distinct and precise liability of the Government of India. My hon. Friend below me stated most positively that this amount represented an undefined liability. [An hon. MEMBER: But still a liability.] I think if the hon. Gentleman will take what I say in all good part, "undefined liability" and "liability" are two totally distinct things. An "undefined liability" is an unsettled account. A "liability" is a settled account. I think it is desirable that the question should be put precisely, because what falls from hon. Members may be used on a future occasion to the detriment of the people of India. As I understand the question, it is this:—The Government of India considers it advisable to apply to a fund—and to that it applies—a certain amount in regard to an undefined liability. It applies that amount, and it retains it in cash balances; but it does not go out of its pocket. It holds itself liable if hereafter called upon to pay; but as money, it does not go out of its own care. It comes to the same thing, as regards liability, whether it keeps no account and pays 50 years hence, or whether it treats it in the way named.

MR. R. N. FOWLER: The hon. Member for St. Ives says this is an irregular discussion. I would ask my hon. Friend and the Committee whose fault is it? Not the fault of the hon. Member for Kilkenny; because he had a Notice down for Tuesday night, and was prevented from bringing it forward because the Government claimed Tuesday night for Government business. I agree with the hon. Member for St. Ives that this might have been raised in a better way by a regular discussion; but I venture to remind him that it is no fault of the hon. Member for Kilkenny that that has not been done.

MR. MAGNIAC: I do not wish in the least to blame the hon. Member for bringing it on. I merely stated a fact.

MR. R. N. FOWLER: What I wish to remind my hon. Friend is, that it was owing to the circumstances of the Session that the Government took that evening—very necessarily very likely; but I think the hon. Gentleman opposite is taking the only course open to him, when, owing to the period of the Session,

Mr. Grant Duff

he is deprived of the opportunity of discussing the question at the proper time, in raising this discussion on the Indian Budget.

MR. BRYAN: Will the hon. Gentleman answer my question?

MR. GRANT DUFF: Whether the Government considers itself liable to give an account of this fund to the head of the Nizamut family? Most certainly not. The head of the Nizamut family is one of those persons who, by the favour and kindness of the Indian Government, have for the last 100 years enjoyed certain benefits. He is, on the whole, the most favoured—by far the most favoured member of that family, and receives very much the largest amount. The Government does not recognize in the head of the Nizamut family the very slightest right of any sort or kind to be consulted as to what is to be done with regard to this matter. It from time to time makes grants to the head of the Nizamut family of the day, and it has made very large grants to the present Nawab Nazim; but it never has recognized—at any moment, at any period of history—any right or title whatsoever in the Nawab Nazim of the day to give his opinion as to what it ought to do, or how it ought to apportion its grants.

MR. W. M. TORRENS: Sir, I cannot sit here and listen to the doctrines laid down by my hon. Friend without strongly protesting against them. I deny, with all the emphasis of which I am capable, as a matter of fact, the accuracy of the Under Secretary's statement, that there is no right or title, further than that of a recipient of mere benefits or favours in the present head of the Nizamut family. I believe that is entirely contrary to the history of the case. I have taken no part in the discussion in this House upon the subject; but I venture to say that if you give a Committee—as I think you ought to have done last year, and as you have prevented the hon. Member for Kilkenny from asking this year—facts would be adduced which would change altogether the aspect of the case—as presented by the Under Secretary. I believe the facts to be that the present Nawab Nazim is the legitimate successor of the person with whom you made a solemn Treaty to surrender—first, the finances of his country; then the control over his army; and, eventually, the control of the

territory of which we thus gradually became the possessors. And the condition on which that Treaty was signed, sealed, and delivered was, that there was a certain annual sum to be given to his posterity. I am quite aware that this is not the time to argue that question; but as it is so broadly stated that this is a mere benefaction and favour, I cannot, as an independent Member of this House, entertaining the opinions shared by many hon. Members near me, sit silent and let that statement go unchallenged. I think, on the contrary, the Nawab's title is a good and substantial one; and I think it most lamentable that the Government of a great country like this should set up special pleas of any kind, because they know that the person entitled to plead against them for a sum of money is helpless to enforce his rights. But this House has rights of jurisdiction which it can—and, I believe, eventually will—exercise above all Executive Governments; and I hope my hon. Friend (Mr. Bryan) will take this or some other opportunity before we separate, to show that he will next Session follow up this matter in the way in which he has begun it, when the whole mass of mystery in which it is enwrapped will be thoroughly investigated by a Committee of this House.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK: The hon. and learned Member seems to have admitted what is entirely destructive of his own case, because he admitted that if a Committee had been granted, there would have been brought forward facts which would have entirely altered the aspect of the case.

MR. W. M. TORRENS: As presented by the Under Secretary.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK: I did not hear those words. The hon. and learned Member said—"Would have entirely altered the present aspect of the case."

MR. W. M. TORRENS: The hon. Member has no right to put words into my mouth. I know best what I intended to say, and I am entitled to repeat or explain what I said; and he has no right to repeat afterwards that that is what I said when I have denied it.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK: The hon. and learned Member did not contradict my statement.

MR. W. M. TORRENS: I did, distinctly.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK: I beg pardon. My statement was, that the hon. and learned Member said that he would be prepared to adduce facts which would alter the aspect of the case. The hon. Member did not deny this, but he said he added the words—"as presented by the Under Secretary for India."

MR. W. M. TORRENS: I was replying to the observations of the hon. Member the Under Secretary of State for India. He put forward a case. I challenged that case. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that it is not according to the courtesy practised in this House—in which I have perhaps had more experience than the hon. Member for Maidstone—for one hon. Member to persist in construing the intention with which another hon. Member used words, when he has explained that such was not his intention.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK: I do not wish to press the matter against the explanation of the hon. and learned Member below me. I was only explaining that I did not hear him say the words he uses now.

MR. W. M. TORRENS: I did not say I used those words, but their equivalent.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK: Then I do not understand the point of the hon. and learned Member below me. He does not deny having said that evidence was producible which would alter the present aspect of the case. He appears to have used those words in some sense which I do not understand, and, of course, I accept his explanation.

Motion agreed to.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*.

House adjourned at quarter
after Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Wednesday, 7th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—*Expiring Laws Continuance* * (293); *Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation* * (294).

Second Reading—*Revising Barristers* (289).

Committee—Report—*Attorneys and Solicitors Act (1860) Amendment* * (285); *Income Tax Collection, Public Departments (No. 2)* * (283); *Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c.* * (282); *Pen-*

sions Commutation Act (1871) Extension * (284).

Report—*Pawnbrokers* * (292).

Third Reading—*Parish Constables Abolition, now Parish Constables* * (280); *Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1859 (Repayment of Moneys)* * (276); *Greenwich Hospital* * (273); *Military Forces Localisation (Expenses)* * (278); *Public Health* (279); *Law Officers (England) Fees* * (254); *Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds)* * (264); *Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Boards Loans)* * (274); *Turnpike Trusts Arrangements* * (275); *Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment* * (281), and *passed*.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL—(No. 279.)

(*The Lord President.*)

THIRD READING.

Order of the Day for the Third Reading, read.

LORD BUCKHURST said, he thought it a most unfortunate thing that a Bill of such great importance as that should pass through their Lordships' House without any discussion on any one of its provisions. He could not but think that the public interests would have been much better consulted if a measure of such moment had been brought under the consideration of their Lordships at an earlier period; neither could he see why a measure of this kind should not have originated in their Lordships' House. A sanitary Bill was one on which there ought to be some discussion; but on the eve of the Prorogation the discussion of such a measure was impossible.

LORD REDESDALE concurred with the noble Lord who had just spoken. This important Bill had been only three days in their Lordships' House, having been brought up and read a first time on Saturday last. It was impossible to consider a Bill of such importance in so short a time; and he would ask the noble Marquess whether he would dare to treat the House of Commons in this way?

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON said, that the measure was not under any circumstances likely to have given rise to much discussion, because it did not effect any change in the sanitary laws, but merely consolidated the authorities charged with their administration. Moreover, in answer to the noble Lord (Lord Buckhurst), he must say that several important Bills had been originated in their Lordships' House this Session, and the fate of one of them, the Inclosure

Bill, was not such as to encourage the Government to originate measures in that House. The last remark of the noble Lord (Lord Redesdale) was misplaced, because the House of Commons had not had much more time to consider the Licensing Bill, on which it was at present engaged.

LORD REDESDALE: But that is not the fault of this House. The Bill was sent down a long time ago.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a."
—(*The Lord President*.)

Motion agreed to; Bill read 3^a.

Amendments made.

On Motion, "That the Bill do pass,"

LORD REDESDALE said, he must repeat his opinion that some longer time than three days at the end of the Session ought to have been allowed their Lordships for dealing with a Sanitary Bill.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON said, that the Bill did not increase the sanitary powers conferred by existing Acts. All it did was to vest their administration in one authority in each town or rural district.

Motion agreed to; Bill passed, and sent to the Commons.

REVISING BARRISTERS BILL—(No. 289.)
(*The Lord Chancellor*.)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, its first object was to provide that no barrister under seven years' standing should be eligible for the office of revising barrister. At present only a standing of three years was required. The second object was to limit the power of the Judges on circuit to appoint additional revising barristers to cases of "a want of sufficiency" of revising barristers. It had been expected that the Bill would have become law before the Summer Circuits of 1872, and therefore the date 1872 had been inserted in the Bill. It would, therefore, be necessary to alter this to 1873, in order that the Bill might not be retrospective.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly; Committee *negotiated*; and Bill to be read 3^a *To-morrow*.

House adjourned at a quarter before Six o'clock, till To-morrow, a quarter before Five o'clock.

VOL. CCXIII. [THIRD SERIES.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 7th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRIT ISSUED—*For Pontefract, v. Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

PUBLIC BILLS—*Ordered—First Reading—Homicide Law Amendment** [289].

Committee—*Report—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).*

*Considered as amended—Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2)** [284]; *Statute Law Revision (Ireland)** [285].

Considered as amended (re-committed)—Committee—Report—Considered as amended—Third Reading—Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) [288], and passed.

Third Reading—Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation [166]; *Statute Law Revision (No. 2)** [283], and passed.

*Withdrawn—Bar of Ireland** [56]; *Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland)** [68]; *Workmen and Servants (Compensation for Injuries)** [246].

SUEZ CANAL.—QUESTION.

MR. GOURLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if any negotiations have been entered into with the Turkish Government relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal, and the increase of dues imposed by the Company since the 1st July; and whether, if he could inform the House it was not a principle stipulated for in the construction of the Canal that its international neutrality as a highway to and from the East should be preserved for the use of the shipping of all nations?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Sir, in consequence of communications from the Italian Government and other quarters on the subject of the intended position by the Suez Canal Company of a tonnage due of 10 francs on the gross instead of the registered tonnage of vessels, Sir Henry Elliot was instructed to ascertain the views of the Turkish Government in the matter. He reported that the Porte were at first disposed to think that the Company were not justified under the terms of the concession in considering the *tonneau de capacité* as gross tonnage; but it appears from a further despatch of Sir Henry Elliot that the Porte had, after examining the question carefully, come to the conclusion that the Company might charge the gross tonnage duty, making the same allowance for engine and coal space as had been done by the

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Danube Commission. That is also the view taken of the question by our own Law Officers. The second Question of the hon. Member as to the neutrality of the Canal appears to be answered by the following extract from Article 14 of the concession :—

“ Nous déclarons le grand Canal et les ports en dépendant ouverts à tout jours, comme passages neutres, à tout navire de commerce traversant d'une mer à l'autre sans aucune distinction, exclusion, ni préférence de personnes ou de nationalités.”

THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW—THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS AND DR. HOOKER.—QUESTION.

MR. FAWCETT asked the hon. Baronet the Member for Maidstone, Whether he intends to bring forward his Motion relative to Kew Gardens; and, whether the Government has afforded him any facilities, as they promised to do, to assist him in bringing forward the Motion; and, if so, what those facilities are?

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK said, that in consequence of the answer he received last week from the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, that he could not give an opportunity for bringing on the discussion relative to Kew Gardens till the measures necessary for winding-up the Session had been passed, he had abstained from placing any Resolution on the subject upon the Order Book, because he did not consider that at that period of the Session, when so few hon. Members were remaining in London, any discussion which would arise would be worthy of the subject or of the House. But he might add that negotiations were in progress which he sincerely hoped would bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

MR. FAWCETT wished to know whether the Government had not given a distinct promise on Tuesday week that they would afford the hon. Baronet every facility to bring on his Motion the first thing after the necessary Bills were disposed of. Those Bills would be all disposed of to-day, and he wished to know whether the Government had shown no disposition to carry out the arrangement?

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK said, he certainly understood the Prime Minister to say that when the indispensable business had been disposed of he would give him

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the first opportunity of bringing forward a Motion; but as it had taken so much time, he did not consider it right to bring the Motion forward.

ORDER—RULES OF DEBATE.
CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.—COMMITTEE.

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses and Schedules agreed to.

On Motion, “ That the Preamble be agreed to,”

MR. FAWCETT: Sir, before the Preamble is considered, I believe I am perfectly in Order in referring to the subject on which I have already put a Question to the hon. Baronet the Member for Maidstone. I consider that before this House—

THE CHAIRMAN said, that the hon. Member was not in Order in referring in Committee to what had taken place in the House.

Preamble agreed to.

House resumed.

Bill reported, without Amendment.

On Question, That the Bill be read a third time *To-morrow*,

MR. FAWCETT: I believe I am perfectly in Order—

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is, That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time To-morrow.

MR. FAWCETT: I believe I am in Order—

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Question before the House. The Clerk will proceed to read the Orders of the Day.

UNION OFFICERS (IRELAND) SUPER-ANNUATION BILL—[BILL 166.]

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.*)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, “That the Bill be now read a third time.”

MR. FAWCETT again rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The Question before the House is, that the Bill be now read a third time.

MR. FAWCETT: I rise to a point of Order. I understood that on the Appro-

priation Bill it was one of the privileges of the House that I could refer to any subject, and I understood distinctly that the Question was, that the third reading should be fixed for to-morrow. Was I not in Order? I rose twice with the intention of making some observations on that Motion, and I understood that I could have moved that the third reading be taken on Friday or Saturday. I rose twice.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question before the House was, that the Appropriation Bill be read a third time to-morrow. That was agreed to by the House. ["No, no!"] Afterwards, the hon. Member rose; when I had called upon the Clerk to proceed to the Orders of the Day.

MR. FAWCETT: The instant you got into the Chair, Sir—I appeal to the House, for I scarcely sat down—I rose three or four times in order not to miss an opportunity, and I believe I was perfectly in Order. And, in fact, if I could not have obtained some distinct understanding from the Government in reference to the subject to which I had referred, I was going to move as an Amendment, that the third reading of the Appropriation Bill be not taken to-morrow, and that Question was not put.

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN: To put the hon. Member in Order, I move that the hon. Member for Brighton be now heard.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question before the House is, that the Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill be read a third time.

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN: As an Amendment, I beg to move that the hon. Member for Brighton be now heard.

MR. FAWCETT: I beg to move the Adjournment of the House to put myself in Order. I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that there was an entire mistake—probably on my part. I am sure no one is more anxious to treat every hon. Member with fairness than you are, and therefore I fear the mistake was on my part, and that I was not quite prompt enough. But I always understood that the Appropriation Bill gives private Members an opportunity of speaking on any subject; and the subject to which I am going to refer is this—My hon. Friend the Member for Maidstone on last Tuesday week asked the Government what facilities they would afford him in order to enable him

to bring on his Motion in reference to Kew Gardens? The answer which the Government gave my hon. Friend the Member for Maidstone was, that after the essential business had been disposed of, and accordingly—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The Question before the House is, that the Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill be read a third time. According to the rules of debate the hon. Member must confine himself in his observations to matters relevant thereto.

MR. FAWCETT: I am sorry to have occasioned this controversy; but I move as a distinct Motion that the House do adjourn, because the way in which business is conducted is such that we cannot possibly proceed. ["Order, order!"]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is altogether violating the rules of debate. The Question before the House is, that the Bill be now read a third time. According to the rules of debate, the hon. Member is bound to confine himself to matters which are relevant to the subject-matter of that Bill. Any discussion with reference to Kew Gardens cannot be said to be relevant to the matter of the Bill which is now the subject of discussion before the House, and any reference to that matter will be out of Order.

MR. J. LOWTHER: I would suggest to the hon. Member for Brighton that if he allows the Bill to be read a third time, he would be in Order to move the Adjournment of any Question before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am bound to inform the House with reference to what has been said by the hon. Member for York, that, supposing this Bill read a third time, I have by direction of the House called on the Clerk to read the Orders of the Day, and he is bound by my instructions under the authority of the House to proceed through the Orders of the Day.

MR. FAWCETT: Mr. Speaker, I can only say that I will not for a single moment, after your ruling, attempt to address the House. The best thing I can do is to give Notice, that on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill I will bring the subject before the House.

Bill read a third time and *passed*.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR (LICENSING)

BILL—(Lords)—[BILL 288.]

(Mr. Secretary Bruce.)

CONSIDERATION. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [6th August], "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration."

Question again proposed.

Debate resumed.

Question put, and agreed to :— Bill considered.

MR. BRUCE said, he desired to propose a clause to follow Clause 27, with the view of preventing intoxicating liquors being drunk at refreshment-houses during the hours when public-houses would be closed. It was to this effect—

(Intoxicating liquors not to be drunk at refreshment house during the hours when the house would be closed if it were an inn.)

"No intoxicating liquor shall be consumed upon premises licensed as a refreshment house, but not for the sale of any intoxicating liquor during the hours during which the same premises would, if they were the licensed premises of licensed victuallers, be closed by law for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor. If any person licensed to keep such refreshment house allows any intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises in contravention of this section, he shall be liable for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds."

There would, he thought, be very considerable danger if refreshment-houses were allowed to be open for the consumption of liquor when the public-houses were closed, for all the owners would have to do was to obtain a large quantity of drink from the public-houses. It was to meet that danger, which had been suggested by the hon. Baronet the Member for West Essex, that he moved the clause.

Motion agreed to ; Clause added.

MR. BRUCE said, the next new clause, relating to the mode of ascertaining annual value, was merely formal. It would follow Clause 45, and was in these words—

(Mode of ascertaining annual value.)

"The licensing justices shall take such means as may seem to them best for ascertaining the annual value of any premises for the purposes of this Act, and may, if they think fit, order a valuation to be made of such premises by a competent person appointed by them for the purpose, and may order the costs of such valuation to be paid by the applicant for a license. The annual value of premises for the purposes of this Act shall be

the annual rent which a tenant might be reasonably expected, taking one year with another, to pay for the same, if he undertook to pay all tenant's rates, and tithe commutation rentcharge (if any), and if the landlord undertook to bear the cost of the repairs and insurance and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command the said rent, and if no license were granted in respect thereof; but no land shall be included in such premises other than any pleasure grounds or flower or kitchen garden, yard, or curtilage usually held and occupied and used by the persons residing in and frequenting the house."

Motion agreed to ; Clause added.

MR. BRUCE said, that he proposed to omit Clauses 48 and 49 in the Bill as it now stood, having reference to the application to remove licenses, as well as the mode of removal. Those clauses were introduced at the instance of the hon. Baronet the Member for West Essex, but they would in his (Mr. Bruce's) opinion be better if consolidated, and therefore he should move as a substitute the following clause :—

(Provision for removal.)

"Licenses may be removed from one part of a licensing district to another part of the same district, or from one licensing district to another licensing district within the same county in manner following :—The application for an order sanctioning removal shall be made by the person desiring to be the holder of the license when removed, and shall be made at a general annual licensing meeting of the justices authorized to grant new licenses in the licensing district in which the premises are situated to which the license is to be removed. Notice of the intended application shall be given in the same manner as notice is given of an application for the grant of a new license. A copy of the notice shall be personally served upon or sent by registered letter to the owner of the premises from which the license is to be removed, and the holder of the license, unless he is also the applicant. The justices to whom the application is made shall not make an order sanctioning such removal unless they are satisfied that no objection to such removal is made by the owner of the premises to which the license is attached, or by the holder of the license, or by any other person whom such justices shall determine to have a right to object to the removal. Subject as aforesaid, such justices shall have the same power to make an order sanctioning such removal as they have to grant new licenses ; but no such order shall be valid unless confirmed by the confirming authority of the licensing district."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he had no objection to the substitution ; on the contrary, he thought it brought the clauses more into harmony with the existing licensing authority than his own.

MR. HENLEY asked, if it would not be necessary to have the consent of the owner in writing ?

MR. BRUCE said, the clause provided that a copy of the notice should be personally served or sent by registered letter to the owner, and the magistrates would require evidence that that was done.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he would propose that the proposed substituted clause should be amended by the insertion of words allowing the application for change of license to be made not only at an annual licensing meeting, but at "any adjourned meeting thereof."

Amendment agreed to.

Clauses 48 and 49 *struck out*; New Clause, as amended, *added*.

MR. RATHBONE said, he desired to improve the Bill by the insertion of a clause dealing with the disqualification of premises, and the one which he had guardedly and carefully drawn up would not, he believed, meet with any objection. It would follow Clause 28, and would run thus—

(Disqualification of premises.)

"The following additional provisions shall be enacted with respect only to convictions of persons who may hereafter become licensed in respect of premises, and shall not apply to a conviction of any person licensed for any premises at the passing of this Act so long as he is licensed in respect of the same premises, viz.:—1. The second and every subsequent conviction recorded on the license of any one such person shall also be recorded in the register of licenses against the premises. 2. When four convictions (whether of the same or of different licensed persons) have within five years been so recorded against premises those premises shall during one year be disqualified for the purposes of this Act. 3. If the licenses of two such persons licensed in respect of the same premises are forfeited within any period of two years, the premises shall be disqualified for one year from the date of the last forfeiture. 4. The tenancy of any such person, if he holds otherwise than as lessee under a lease made before the passing of this Act, or as assignee of a lease so made, may, upon a conviction being recorded on his license, be determined without notice, and possession of the premises may be summarily recovered in the manner prescribed by the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-four, and a subsequent conviction of the same person before the time when he can with reasonable diligence be evicted shall not be recorded against the premises if the owner of the premises satisfies the Court before whom such person is convicted that he used all reasonable diligence to evict such person."

He believed the clause would remove a blot in the Bill. While the Bill dealt severely with licensed victuallers, it in a great measure allowed many owners of

public-houses to profit from a drunken trade, for there was no provision to remedy that in the Bill. He had been told that the clause was weak and moderate. It was weak as to an accidental bad tenant; but in regard to future licenses it would check owners who wished to reap large profits out of a discreditable trade, and then to avoid the penalty by repeated change of tenants. The clause in no degree applied to existing licenses or leases, though almost all good landlords or owners of public-houses had clauses in their leases to do what he proposed—but that could only be done by a long and tedious process, instead of by the power of summary ejectionment.

Clause (Disqualification of premises,) —(*Mr. Rathbone*),—*brought up*, and read the first time.

MR. CHARLEY: What is to become of the premises during the time they are disqualified?

MR. RATHBONE: When once the cause of disqualification arose it was right the owner should suffer.

MR. T. HUGHES: The hon. Member for Salford asks what would become of the premises? The premises would be left for the owner to make the most of them. They were not likely to fly away. He contended that the owner should be held in some degree responsible for continued infraction of the law in the conduct of business carried on on his property, but they knew by this time how hard it was to touch the owner of a public-house. There were three classes affected by the pains and penalties of this Bill. Drunkards of the lowest class, licensed victuallers, and brewers. On the drunkards they had screwed down the lid pretty tight. They had no champion to represent them in that House, if indeed, he excepted, perhaps, the hon. and learned Member for Oxford (*Mr. Harcourt*), who spoke a good deal about liberty in general, and was an advocate of the liberty to get drunk. Then, again, the licensed victuallers who infringed the law would suffer under this Act. But when they came to the owners of the premises, who, generally speaking, belonged to the great brewing interest, it was quite another matter. So far as they had yet gone, the brewers had got the better of that House in every single attempt to put any load on their backs.

On the question of using houses as brothels he had unsuccessfully tried to fix a penalty on the owner; but without success. The House passed a provision imposing for the offence on the publican a penalty of £20, and rendering him incapable of holding a license; but left the owner, the brewer, absolutely untouched. He would remind the brewers of an ancient idea, which prevailed in classic times, of making sacrifices to fortune when you had had an uninterrupted run of good luck. If they wanted the Bill to put an end to the agitation which had prevailed for many years, they should make a small sacrifice by allowing the House to get this clause into the Bill, and thereby inflicting some small penalties on the proprietors of houses where a constant infraction of the law occurred. The brewers had, in great measure, taken the law into their hands through the whole of this discussion, and they really should in decency remember that they were really the executive in this licensing question—[“Oh, oh!”]—well, half of them were actually magistrates themselves. The greater number of brewers, he repeated, throughout the country were magistrates. [An hon. MEMBER: But they do not act, especially in cases of licensing public-houses.] If they did not act they were yet intimate with persons who did act, lived in daily intercourse with them, dined with them, and influenced their views; of course, the result was that the brewers got very different measure from licensing boards from what was meted out to drunkards and licensed victuallers. For that reason, he hoped the House would adopt the clause.

MR. STRAIGHT said, he had no objection to the clause as it stood, nor did he wish, in any undue manner, to protect the brewers; but it was rather hard to inflict on them the consequences proposed by the hon. and learned Member for Frome. He considered the 4th sub-section a very valuable addition to the Bill.

MR. HINDE PALMER believed the magistrates throughout the country would do their duty, whether they were brewers or not; but brewers were generally excluded from the commission of the peace. He begged to remind the House that by the Bill as it stood there must be four convictions within a year to disqualify a man from holding a license; but the

proposition now before the Committee was entirely different. The point, however, to which he wished to call attention was the 4th sub-section of the proposed clause itself. His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Frome, when it was proposed, contended that the landlord should have the summary powers given him by the 2 & 3 *Vict.* to bring an action of ejectment against his tenant and oust him from the premises, but now he was for punishing the person holding as a lessee before the passing of the Act. A man might have taken a lease for 21 years, and paid a large sum of money for it; but because the tenant, or himself, if he resided in the house, became disqualified under the clause, was it fair to give the landlord, who might be the owner in fee-simple, or possess the freehold, the power of ejecting any of the parties without due notice. It would be a serious alteration in the law of landlord and tenant, and would almost amount to confiscation of property. For his own part, he did not believe that most of the property in public-houses was in the hands of brewers; and as to their conduct as magistrates, he would remind his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Frome that that was a subject for the consideration of the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Lieutenants of their respective counties. It was their duty to see that the magistrates of the country properly performed their duties, and if not to remove them from the commission of the peace. He hoped the House and the Government would carefully consider the 4th sub-section of the clause.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, the 4th sub-section was inconsistently stringent when compared with the other provisions of the Bill. They enacted that a certain number of records of conviction should be made on the license before a publican became disqualified from holding it; but this sub-section proposed that on a first record of a conviction a man should be punished. In a previous section of the Bill, as passed by the House, it was declared necessary to have three records of convictions; and in another, a discretionary power was given to the magistrates to decide whether any record should be made at all. But here there was not only no discretion given, but one record of a conviction was to cancel the lease a man might hold from his land-

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lord. That, in his opinion, was a most stringent provision. It might, no doubt, throw a greater responsibility on the brewer and the publican; but it was an enormous power to place in such a Bill in this its last stage, and on so hurried an occasion.

Mr. WATNEY believed the clause now proposed was entirely inconsistent with the other provisions of the Bill, and entirely altered the present law. He differed from the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Frome—that, generally speaking, brewers were the landlords of or possessed the freeholds of public-houses. There might be cases of that kind, but they were not so many as had been supposed. Now, he would ask, was it just that where a man took a piece of land and built a house upon it, which cost him a considerable sum of money, he should be compelled after one conviction to give it up to his landlord? The sub-section was, he believed, an unfair one, and did not do justice between the owner of the property and the publican who acquired it.

Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY said, he could not see that there was any reasonable objection to passing the first portion of the clause, nor was there, in his opinion, any great injustice even in the sub-section referred to, for if it included present licenses it would bear the character, perhaps, given to it by some hon. Members; but there was no injustice in including future licenses, because the holders of them would then know what the law was.

Mr. RYLANDS thought that that part of the clause did involve some difficulty; yet, though there might be some danger of injustice being done, he should be very unwilling to lose the value of the other part of the clause on account of that difficulty. It was not so important in the interests of the great brewers, perhaps, because they were naturally anxious that their houses should be conducted respectably, and that their tenants, or other persons connected with them, acted properly. Under Clause 30 he thought the owner of a house would take care to dispossess a tenant who had carried on the business in such a way as to imperil the value of his property. But the object of the clause of the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Rathbone) was to meet the case of a large number of small brewers throughout the country—the

owners of small public-houses—who knowingly, intentionally, and deliberately allowed a low and disreputable trade to be carried on in them. Now, if they did not have such a clause the effect would be that, after one tenant had gone on for some time violating the law, he would be turned out and another put in his place, and thus they would have a succession of bad tenants, and things would go on as badly as ever. He hoped, therefore, that the clause would be adopted. He did not think it a harsh clause, and it was a reasonable one, as it would only apply in the case of houses which were badly conducted.

Mr. BRUCE said, there was no doubt the clause remedied a defect in the present Bill. The present Bill was very severe on the holders of licenses, as it provided that on a third offence being recorded on the license, the party forfeited it and was disqualified for holding one for the next five years. But if the house was the property of a brewer, for instance, he had the power of changing his tenant as often as he liked, and the offences might be continued indefinitely. What his hon. Friend proposed was that after five offences, though by different occupiers, the license should be forfeited. In order to protect the owner against the misconduct of bad tenants, he provided that, in regard to future leases, the landlord should have power, after the conviction of a tenant had been recorded, to oust him. Now, he (Mr. Bruce) contended that that would be fair notice to those who took those houses in future. And he would remind the hon. Member for North Warwickshire that the lessee could have protection, by insisting on a clause in his lease binding the owner to waive his power of ousting him; but the clause would protect the owner in cases where he had not waived the benefit of it. He was told that at that moment in most leases and mortgages the lessee or mortgagee, especially where a brewer had advanced money to the publican and got control of the house, had a covenant inserted that the brewer should waive his power of ousting the tenant upon his conviction of an offence. ["No, no!"] Well, he was told that that was so. He must say upon the whole that, subject to objections as to the relative powers of lessor or lessee, there had been a great accord in favour of the clause. He would suggest, there-

fore, that the clause be read a second time, and that modifications or Amendments of it be introduced hereafter.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he agreed that the clause ought to be read a second time, as he thought the first part of it dealt with a subject which had not been properly provided for in the Bill of the Government, and it was only with regard to that latter portion that he had any considerable doubt. The argument of the right hon. Gentleman just now was that the tenant of a house might protect himself when making his lease, by a condition which would destroy the effect of that portion of the Bill. He would remind the House, however, that that involved a question of contract, which was open to the other party also; and that the owner not only might, but actually did, and would in future, protect himself by some clause of that kind. He would suggest, therefore, that a special provision was not necessary. Let the matter be left to contract between man and man. The clause only applied to future leases, and therefore all parties would be able to protect themselves. Practically, this policy would destroy that portion of the Bill itself. A tenant on a third conviction was to forfeit his license. Trivial offences were not to be recorded; but, practically, they were now proposing to give to the owners that which the Bill itself should confer directly, if at all—the right of eviction on the first conviction of the tenant. Now, he maintained that that matter must have been fully considered at the time the Government Bill was drawn. The Government evidently believed it was sufficient to protect the owner, and to call upon him to show cause why his house should not be disqualified. He might thus have shown that he had done the utmost he could under his lease to get rid of an objectionable tenant. They had done what they could to protect the owner; but they were now setting up another and harder punishment for the tenant. If the clause was read a second time, he thought they ought to consider whether the last sub-section should not be omitted, leaving the matter to the ordinary course of arrangement between man and man.

MR. WHITBREAD observed, that the clause involved a great change. Brewers, he was sure, would not think it unreasonable that they should be mulcted of

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their property if they got bad tenants, and that circumstance would make them careful, if they were not so now. But this clause would have a serious effect, which the House did not contemplate. It did not seem to him to be drawn only to affect a trade in which a brewer was the owner of the lease of a house and put in the tenant. There, by the 4th sub-section, he would get rid of one tenant and put in another, and could clear his house and keep the license in his hands. But that was not the case with a large portion of the London trade. There the brewers were not the owners, and he believed that that was the most healthy form of trade; and for this reason—that in the London trade the licensed victualler was obliged to embark a large share of his property and only got a loan from his brewer. Both parties under such a system had a great interest in the good conduct of the house; but that 4th sub-section would enable the London brewer to get rid of his tenant. He was not the holder of the lease, but the licensed victualler was the holder of the lease. It might be said that that affected only future contracts, and that the brewer could protect himself. But if he did so, and inserted a clause in the lease giving him power to eject a tenant for the first offence, did they suppose that the licensed victualler would put a large sum of money into the business as now? The effect of the clause would be to put the London trade in the same position as the country trade now was in that respect, and that no licensed victualler would embark money to a large extent under a new lease. They would, if they adopted this clause, lose the best security which they had for the good conduct of the house, and which was the large stake which the licensed victualler himself had in the property, and that, in his opinion, was too serious a risk to run; and, moreover, it would completely alter the system under which public-house property was held in the metropolis.

MR. HENLEY opposed the clause, and complained that it took hon. Members by surprise. Looking at the present state of the House, it was nothing else than a farce to talk about this proposal meeting with a general assent. It was by far too stringent in its application; for it amounted to this—that after a single summary conviction, a man

should be turned out of his house neck and crop. There was, he thought, no justification for the introduction of such a clause as that; and, as it had only been placed in the hands of hon. Members that morning, they had not had time to form an opinion with respect to it.

MR. RATHBONE observed, that the clause had been on the Paper for three weeks, and would have been moved in Committee had it not been that the House was desirous to come to a decision on the Bill.

MR. WINGFIELD BAKER was understood to oppose the clause, and to complain of its being hardly fair to catch a division on it. The disqualification of the premises ought only to arise from the improper conduct of the occupier; but if they found the owner using his power to get rid of a disreputable tenant, the premises ought not to be disqualified.

MR. WHITWELL hoped there would not be any further delay, but that the House would now read the clause a second time.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the said Clause be now read a second time."

The House divided:—Ayes 54; Noes 24: Majority 30.

Clause read a second time.

On Motion, "That the Clause be made part of the Bill"—

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON moved to amend the clause by omitting the 4th sub-section, determining the tenancy on a single conviction.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he had voted against the second reading of the clause, as, independently of the objectionable principle involved in it, there had not been sufficient notice given of a proposition of such importance. The operation of it would be practically unlimited, and it was rather inconsistent on the part of the House, after requiring the record of three convictions as a necessary precedent of the forfeiture of the license, that they should now proceed to take action on one conviction. Much had been said of the monopoly of the brewer; but by this clause, wherever the brewer was the owner, they added to his monopoly by giving him the excessive power of summary ejection, which was contrary to all the principles

of English legislation. He did not know what the licensed victuallers as a body had done to merit such a stigma as this clause had cast upon them. It appeared to him to be most objectionable and unfair.

MR. RATHBONE expressed his willingness to alter the phraseology of the 4th sub-section, so as to modify its stringency.

MR. BRUCE thought the latter portion of the sub-section unnecessary, for the owner would have all the necessary power by Clause 65.

MR. F. S. POWELL did not think the landlord would have the benefit of Clause 65. It only applied to cases where the Court had made an order; but under the clause now before the House no order was to be made. The person who was convicted was the wrong-doer, and the owner of the house was an innocent party. He knew nothing of the transaction, and in some shape or other there ought to be some protection to the owner, so that he might not be taken by surprise. There would be a forfeiture on the one side or the other; but that forfeiture should not fall upon the innocent party.

MR. CAWLEY entirely agreed that some protection was necessary for the owner of the property. The House had overlooked the point that by this Bill they were enabling the tenant to continue to inflict injury upon the property. [Mr. Bruce: He can do that at present.] Whether so or not, the question was, whether they should not, in this Bill, give the owner of the property some power over his tenant. If the owner had to proceed by action of ejectment, it might take eight or nine months before the case was finished, and during that time the tenant might continue to run up offences.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON pointed out that the tenant could not continue to commit offences with impunity, because on the third conviction he would lose his license.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM thought they should omit sub-section 4, and substitute some other words. The object of the hon. Member seemed to be that the disqualification should be subject to some sort of appeal, and he would, therefore, suggest that the following words should be inserted in place of the sub-section:—

"Provided that such disqualification as aforesaid shall be subject to appeal in the same manner as an order under this Act declaring premises disqualified would be."

Motion agreed to; sub-section struck out accordingly;—Proviso inserted.

Clause, as amended, added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short Title).

MR. LOCKE moved, at end of clause, the addition of the words—"And shall come into operation on the 25th September, 1872." It would be extremely inconvenient if this Act were brought into operation immediately after its passing, and the date which he suggested was the day of the Brewster Sessions.

Amendment proposed,

In page 1, line 11, after the words "1872," to insert the words "and shall come into operation on the 25th September 1872."—(Mr. Locke.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON should like to know in that case how they were to proceed with the appointment of the licensing committees in counties. If the Bill came into operation at once, there would be time to take the necessary steps.

MR. BRUCE said, it was extremely inconvenient to propose Amendments without Notice. If he had known of the Amendment he would have considered the changes which it would have involved in the Bill, for there would be important alterations in its framework if the change were adopted. He was not aware of the inconvenience to which his hon. and learned Friend (Mr. Locke) referred. The matter had been considered in the House of Lords.

MR. CHARLEY suggested that the date of the commencement of the Act should be the 10th October.

MR. LOCKE said, there was a strong feeling in the trade that the Bill should not come into operation at once. Perhaps his right hon. Friend would make some suggestion to meet the case.

MR. STRAIGHT suggested that the 1st of September should be the date.

MR. BRUCE said, that if the Amendment were withdrawn he would undertake to consider the point referred to.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 3 (Prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquors without license).

Mr. Winterbotham

MR. BRUCE moved the omission, in page 2, line 9, of the word "an," and the insertion of the words "a second or any subsequent conviction." His right hon. Friend the Member for East Sussex (Mr. Dodson), on a former occasion, had suggested that the clause was extremely severe. It provided that on a first conviction for selling an article which the licensee had no license to sell a forfeiture should take place, and he now proposed that the forfeiture should only follow on a second conviction.

Amendment agreed to; Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 9 (Internal communication between licensed premises and house of public resort).

MR. WETHERED moved, in page 4, line 7, after the word "license," the insertion of the words "as the Court shall so direct." His object was simply to protect the owner from injury to his property. As the present clause now stood, a first offence involved the absolute forfeiture of the license, the magistrates not having the slightest discretionary power, even though it might be proved that the owner of the property to whom the injury would be done had used all diligence to ensure the good conduct of the house. Under the circumstances, he hoped the right hon. Gentleman, in common justice, would consent to the Amendment.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY said, that surely this was a case in which there ought to be no discretion. The offence would be wilfully committed.

MR. BRUCE said, he quite agreed with the observation of the right hon. and learned Gentleman, and therefore could not consent to the Amendment proposed.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 13 (Penalty for permitting drunkenness).

MR. CAWLEY then moved the omission of the word "knowingly" in page 10, lines 10 and 12. The object of the clause was to prevent a person permitting drunkenness and quarrelsome or riotous conduct in his house, or the sale of intoxicating liquors to drunken persons. The introduction of the word "knowingly" he was quite certain would create difficulty in enforcing the clause, for it would afford means to a low class of persons of evading, to a great extent, the penalty it was proposed to inflict. A

thing might be permitted in two ways—either by actually assenting to it, or by neglecting to take the measures necessary to prevent its being done. If “knowingly” were retained, the attorney for the defence would contend that personal knowledge must be affirmatively proved; and everybody knew that nothing was so difficult as to prove affirmative knowledge. He held that a man ought not to be excused if he employed those who neglected their duty; and he believed that a first offence, unless it was committed by the publican or beerhouse keeper himself, could not be successfully proved under this clause. In that way houses of a low class would continually evade the law.

MR. BRUCE was bound to say that he thought there was great force in the argument of his hon. Friend. It was never intended that the permission of drunkenness, in the absence of the keeper of the house, should not be a punishable offence; and, moreover, there would be a risk, undoubtedly, of some magistrates thinking that the knowledge must be actual, direct personal knowledge. His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Southwark (Mr. Locke) had an Amendment to the clause also, to which he (Mr. Bruce) wished to refer. He did not deny that there was great force in the argument used by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Henley) on Friday last, and he (Mr. Bruce) assured him that he was not insensible to it. It was necessary sometimes to balance advantages and disadvantages on either side. The argument of the right hon. Gentleman was that if justices, whenever a case was proved, were obliged to record the conviction, they would often be very slow to convict where otherwise they would be ready enough to do so. Recognizing the force of that argument, he would be prepared, if the word “knowingly” were omitted, to accept the Amendment of his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Southwark, believing that if the clause were so amended it would be thus made more workable.

DR. BALL was in favour of the retention of the word “knowingly.” A licensed person would be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for the first offence if he permitted drunkenness, or any violent, quarrelsome, or riotous conduct on his premises; but supposing a

country cart, filled with noisy people, were to arrive, and they committed a riot and fought with each other, the innkeeper would be liable to the penalty under the clause. Well, how could he prevent riotous conduct under such circumstances, unless he kept a large force constantly at command to repress such proceedings? The word “permit” was in law precisely analogous to “failure to prevent.” To make the mere fact decisive in the case would introduce a number of offences at present unknown to the law, and of which the consequences could not be foreseen. He held that there should be some qualification of the abstract expression “permit.”

MR. STRAIGHT thought the suggestion of the Home Secretary a good one; and as he had conceded discretion to the magistrates to endorse the license, he thought the House should now agree to the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman.

MR. HENLEY thought the clause would read better with the word “knowingly” than without it.

MR. CHARLEY said, that by this Bill the publican was placed at the mercy of the police. In Clauses 15 and 17 the word “knowingly” occurred, and yet although the offences dealt with in them were of a graver character than that of the present clause, yet on conviction of any of those offences the endorsement was optional. By bribing a policeman a publican might escape conviction under Clause 13, where the endorsement was compulsory, and be convicted under another clause where the endorsement was optional. If the word “knowingly” was left in Clause 17 it ought also to be left in Clause 13.

MR. LOCKE said, he was quite willing to accede to the proposition of the right hon. Gentleman.

MR. F. S. POWELL thought there was more to be said for the retention of the word in the latter of the two cases where it was proposed to be omitted. A person in a partial state of intoxication might be served in great haste by the waiter, and without opportunity being given for ascertaining the condition of the customer.

Amendment agreed to; words struck out accordingly.

On the Motion of Mr. Locke, Amendment made by inserting at end of clause,

"unless the convicting magistrate or justices shall otherwise direct."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 20 (Adulteration of intoxicating liquor).

MR. BRUCE moved, in page 7, line 8, to leave out the word "and" and insert "or"; and in line 32 to leave out from "he" to "and" in line 36, both inclusive, and insert—

"And his license is not forfeited for such offense, the police authority of the district shall cause a placard stating such conviction to be affixed to the premises. Such placard shall be of such size and form, and shall be printed with such letters, and shall contain such particulars, and shall be affixed to such part of the licensed premises as the police authority may think fit, and such licensed person."

Amendments *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 22 (Schedule of deleterious ingredients).

MR. WINGFIELD BAKER moved, in page 8, line 16, after "Gazette" to insert "and a printed copy or notice thereof be placed on the usual board or means of giving such notice in each parish by the overseers or police thereof;" and in line 18, after "publication," insert "and placing such notice."

MR. BRUCE said, he was reluctant to introduce such an Amendment, seeing that, as a matter of fact, whatever was published in *The Gazette* was certain to be published in all the newspapers, and that the dealers in spirits would be sure to know it. He hoped his hon. Friend would not press his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause 25 (Times of closing).

MR. WINTERBOTHAM moved, in page 10, line 14, to leave out the words—"or the parishes mentioned in Schedules A and B of the Metropolitan Local Management Act," and to insert—"or any parish or place subject to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works." The hon. Gentleman also moved, in page 10, line 17, to amend the clause thus—After "the whole day" to leave out the words "up to" and insert the word "before;" and in line 19, to leave out the words—"between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five of the

clock of the following morning," and to insert—"after the hour of eleven of the clock at night."

Amendments *agreed to*.

MR. LOCKE said, that after those Amendments, he still considered an alteration in the clause necessary, and for this reason—He was told that the parish of Hornsey, which included Stoke Newington Road, was not within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works; and although in some parts of London houses would be closed at a certain hour on Sunday night, in other parts they would not. The jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works would have force in this case on one side of the road and not on the other. He moved, after sub-section 1, to amend the clause by the insertion of the words—"such portions of parishes as are within four miles radii of Charing Cross."

MR. BRUCE said, he did not see that there was the slightest objection to the insertion of those words.

Amendment *agreed to*; words *inserted* accordingly.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, in moving the Amendment of which he had given Notice—namely, in page 10, line 20, to leave out "five," and insert "four," said: Mr. Speaker, the Amendment which I rise to move is not one which could well have been moved when the House was in Committee. In the last few minutes of a lengthy Sitting—the hour of 6 for the earliest time of opening—which involved a limitation which had not been defended by a single word, was changed for 5, which was likewise undefended by a word. The present law—made only in 1864—allows public-houses in London to open at 4 A.M. I know only the case of London; but the hon. and learned Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Straight) will perhaps give the House the benefit of his knowledge of the importance of a similar Amendment to other parts of England. For the moment, I speak only of London—when I ask that this part of the existing law should be let alone. There are in this City hundreds of thousands of people at work all night long. Your present closing hours, from 1 to 4, are hardship enough to them, but may be for police reasons desirable; and I, for one, give way as to 12 o'clock, though I have

doubts whether public morality will gain, and though I should be glad that the matter had been settled rather by usage than by law. I repeat that to enforce the closing of all houses till 4 is bad enough; but, why till 5? Iron-workers in Southwark and Lambeth—railway porters at many goods stations, and at three passenger stations—printers in Westminster and in the City;—fish porters and sailors on the Thames shore;—fruit and vegetable carriers at Covent Garden, and along the roads that lead there:—carters, drovers, butchers, fishmongers are at work at 4 A.M., not to speak of cabmen and of many law-stationers and writers—who often labour all night long. The houses that are open between 4 and 5 in the morning are among the best-conducted in all London. I caused an examination to be made this morning of the houses open between 4 and 5 in the long line of streets from Charing Cross to Tower Hill, and in the still longer line from Apsley House to Clerkenwell by Long Acre and High Holborn. A very large number of houses were open and driving a great trade:—not by any means confined to beer. One house in Cranbourne Street sells little except coffee to the market men, and yet is a house so far from the market itself that leave to open early under the 27th clause would probably be refused to its proprietor. The inn opposite to the Mansion House drives a roaring trade in milk, can after can of which very harmless beverage is consumed by thirsty workmen about 5 o'clock. I know that it will be said that the so-called hours of closing are not closing times at all—but only hours during which beer may not be sold, though tea and coffee may;—but I doubt whether the Home Secretary will venture to advise a publican to stop open all night for this kind of trade, and will insure him against the censure of the magistrates on the information given by the police. Three of the printers' houses near the Strand—which open at 2 A.M.—by special license, I suppose, for printers, open at 4 for the public, and are well filled. There are four large houses in King Street and Thames Street, which have a large trade between 4 and 5. At no less than 10 houses in Covent Garden, Long Acre, Bow Street, Russell Street, and James Street—which are open before 5—hundreds of people breakfast. In Holborn

two houses, and in Aldersgate one, are open at 4 o'clock. At Smithfield no less than seven houses are open at that hour. I am well aware, Sir, that there is a power of exemption in the Bill; but I dislike exemptions as applied to a trade in which there is a monopoly. I had sooner see law—than exemption from the law—in force. I object both to the fact and to the machinery of the proposed exemption. In the City it is to be worked by the Lord Mayor—an officer who will import his own prejudices into the matter. One Lord Mayor of a convivial turn will open every public-house within half-a-mile of a theatre, a cab-stand, a railway station, a market, or a newspaper office, for as many hours as the law allows—while another of a more serious disposition may refuse to put the exemption clause in force. I shall, Sir, unless good reasons be shown for closing till 5 instead of 4, certainly divide the House—even if it be only as a protest against the view taken by some that the rule should be closing—unless you prove a need for opening, while we believe that freedom should be the rule—subject to limitation in case of proved necessity.

Amendment proposed, in page 10, line 22, to leave out the word "five," and insert the word "four,"—(*Sir Charles Dilke*,)—instead thereof.

MR. BRUCE said, he quite concurred with his hon. Friend in the opinion that every facility should be given to those persons who carried on their business and occupation during the night and early morning to procure necessary refreshments. But his hon. Friend had, no doubt unintentionally, mis-stated the actual bearing of the Bill upon that question. He limited his remarks to "markets;" whereas the Bill itself added the extension "or any lawful trade or calling." The Bill, therefore, already met the case of the persons named by his hon. Friend, subject only to the sanction of the Secretary of State. Another argument of his hon. Friend was, that the change of the hour from 4 to 5 would interfere with the opening of houses as at present for the supply of tea, coffee, and other refreshments other than beer or spirits within the prohibited hours, except by special license. The fact was, that the Bill would not prevent the opening of houses for such purpose: if intoxicating liquors were not sold, holders

of licenses might open their houses during what were called the closing hours, without any risk whatever of losing their licenses. He hoped that having thus made provision for meeting the cases referred to by his hon. Friend, the Committee would not agree to the Amendment.

Question, "That the word 'five' stand part of the Bill," put, and *agreed to*.

MR. BRUCE, in the 2nd sub-section, in line 25, moved to leave out the words "and the parishes mentioned in Schedules A and B of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1835," and to insert "and the parishes or places subject to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works."

MR. LOCKE said, this gave him the opportunity of repeating his Amendment respecting the parishes or parts of parishes which were not under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM said, he agreed with the hon. and learned Member that those parishes and parts of parishes ought to be included; but the difficulty was that if the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member was agreed to, it would extend the jurisdiction of the Board to other portions of the parish lying outside that jurisdiction. If the hon. and learned Member would withdraw his Amendment he would take care to insert words on the third reading of the Bill which would at once secure the object of his hon. and learned Friend and obviate the difficulty he had pointed out.

Amendment *agreed to*, with the addition of the words "within a radius of four miles from Charing Cross."

On the Motion of Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, Proviso inserted in page 11, line 22, after the word "considered," as follows:—

"Provided, That no order allowing licensed premises to remain open after the hour of ten at night on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, or after the hour of eleven at night on other days, shall, as to such allowances, apply to premises in respect of which a certificate is in force under 'The Wine and Beer-house Acts 1869 and 1870.'"

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON wished to ask with regard to this Amendment whether it was to be limited to places below 2,500 inhabitants, or applied to all rural districts? It seemed to him to extend the action further than the House had decided upon.

Mr. Bruce

MR. BRUCE was understood to say that in all cases he thought it undesirable the hours of keeping open beer-houses should be extended.

MR. T. HUGHES asked if the clause referred to a portion or the whole of a district?

MR. BRUCE replied, to the whole, except so far as exemption was concerned.

MR. WATNEY inquired if the Amendment applied to London?

MR. BRUCE said, it did not.

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, the following words were *inserted* in page 11, line 28, after "night:—"

"Any order made by the licensing justices for the alteration of closing hours shall not come into operation until the expiration of one month after the date thereof, and in the meantime shall be advertised in such manner as the licensing justices shall direct."

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, the words in line 29, from "Provided," to end of clause, *struck out*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 27 (Exemption from closing by order of local authority in respect of certain trades. See 28 & 29 *Vict.*, c. 77, s. 2.)

MR. DIMSDALE proposed to insert in page 12, line 22, the words—"or the meetings of any club or other societies assembled for any lawful purpose." After the exemption which had been introduced in favour of houses near the theatres, there was no valid reason why the principle should not be extended to working men's clubs, and why these latter should be placed under restrictions which did not apply to the wealthier clubs used by the aristocracy. Moreover, it was well known that working men's clubs were very generally being established throughout the country, and it would be of the greatest possible benefit to the working classes to be allowed to attend them.

Amendment proposed,

In page 12, line 22, after the word "market," to insert the words "or the meetings of any club or other societies assembled for any lawful purpose."—(*Mr. Dimsdale*.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

MR. BRUCE replied that a similar Amendment had been already proposed

by his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Oxford, and rejected. He believed that if the Amendment were carried it would have a very different effect from that which the hon. Gentleman intended, and it would be far better to leave the clause as it stood. There was no analogy whatever between the clubs of the rich and the clubs and friendly societies of the poor, and he hoped the hon. Gentleman would withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause 37 (Licensing committee in boroughs).

MR. DIMSDALE proposed in page 18, line 42, to leave out from "in boroughs" to "second vote," in page 19, line 23. The effect of the Amendment was to leave out the whole of the arrangements made in the Bill for granting new licenses as applied to boroughs possessing fewer than 10 justices of the peace. Under the particular provision in every case licenses must be confirmed by the new licensing body. There was a large number of boroughs in which there were less than 10 justices, and many more with exactly 10, and it would be most vexatious in such cases for them to be brought under the operation of such a clause. He did not think either, from his past experience, that amalgamated boards worked well, and a body composed of three borough and three county justices would inevitably lead to great irritation. The clause was evidently based on a suspicion of borough justices which was altogether unfounded; but he objected to it still more strongly on the practical ground that it would produce great alienation of feeling between town and country. For those reasons, therefore, he proposed to leave out the whole of that portion of the clause.

Amendment proposed, in page 19, to leave out from the word "but," in line 1, to the word "vote," in line 23.—(*Mr. Dimsdale*.)

MR. BRUCE said, he did not deny that great objection might be taken to the mode in which the confirming body was to be formed in those boroughs; but a body in any way formed would also be open to objection. The hon. Member, however, proposed that in those small boroughs where the evils against

which the clause was directed were most numerous and most grave, and where there was no public opinion, there should be no confirming body at all. But that was out of the question. There must be in those small boroughs some power of controlling the acts of the justices, and he hoped the House would adhere to the clause.

MR. R. N. FOWLER observed, that almost every borough now had at least one journal devoted to its affairs, and therefore the right hon. Gentleman's argument as to public opinion seemed to him very much exaggerated. He hoped his hon. Friend would persevere with the Amendment, as the clause appeared to him to inflict a gross and unmerited slight on borough magistrates.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he thought, with the Home Secretary, that the House ought not to assent to the Amendment. It was the action of the magistrates in small boroughs that had always been called in question. Last year complaints on the subject reached him from all quarters in his own county. Summonses taken out by the police had to be submitted to the magistrates before they were taken into Court; and over and over again he had heard that when the chief constable had charged offences against certain houses in the smaller boroughs, he had not been allowed to take them before the magistrates, because they were the property of some of the magistrates on the bench. That was a strong argument in favour of a confirming authority.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 78; Noes 8: Majority 70.

Clause 43 (Disqualifications for licenses).

MR. F. S. POWELL moved in page 22, line 20, after "void," the insertion of the words—

"Any person holding a license so disqualified shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, or at the discretion of the justices to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months."

It seemed to him that when a man who knew he was disqualified obtained a license he was committing a fraud upon the owner, and might do the owner a serious injury. The transaction being

in the nature of a fraud ought to be punished as such.

MR. BRUCE said, that this law had been in existence since 9 Geo. IV., and he had never heard of any case in which the penalty had been enforced. He thought it was objectionable to multiply unnecessary penalties.

Amendment negatived.

Clause 44 (Qualification of house).

MR. WINTERBOTHAM moved the omission of lines 21 to 24, and the insertion of the following:—

"Premises to which at the time of the passing of this Act no license under the Acts recited in the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869, authorizing the sale of beer or wine for consumption thereupon is attached, shall not be subject to any of the provisions now in force prescribing a certain rate or value or rating as a qualification for receiving any such license. Premises not at the time of the passing of this Act licensed for the sale of any intoxicating liquor for consumption thereupon shall not be qualified to receive a license authorizing such sale unless the following conditions are satisfied."

Amendment agreed to.

Other Amendments made.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 47 (Six-day licenses).

MR. F. S. POWELL moved the omission of the words "which authorizes the sale of beer for consumption on the premises." The clause related to the six days' license, and he did not see why it should not be applied to public-houses as well as to beerhouses. These words did not appear in the last Bill, and they might, if allowed to remain, cause considerable embarrassment.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM said, it was not intended that the clause should apply to the sale of drink for consumption off the premises, but it was intended to apply to all houses licensed for the sale of drink to be consumed on the premises. The objection of the hon. Gentleman would be met by the substitution of the words "intoxicating liquors" for the word "beer."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Other Amendments made.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 50 (Summary proceedings for police offences, penalties).

Amendments made.

MR. JAMES moved, in page 27, line 11, to leave out the words "if he

so require it be allowed," and to substitute for them the words "shall be competent and compellable." As the clause stood any publican who was proceeded against might be examined as a witness on his own behalf, and the object of the Amendment was not only to make him a competent witness, but also to compel him to come up as a witness to be cross-examined in support of the case of the complainant, otherwise he would be in the position of a man proceeded against under the Bastardy Act. If a publican were allowed to give evidence on his own behalf he should not be allowed to fold his arms and say he would only give evidence when it pleased himself.

Amendment proposed,

In page 27, line 11, to leave out the words "if he so require it be allowed," and insert the words "be competent and compellable,"—(Mr. James.)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON wished to know if the Government agreed to the Amendment, which would entirely alter the sense in which the Committee had the other night carried his Amendment, and would extend its scope.

MR. BRUCE reminded the hon. Baronet that the Amendment had been carried against the wish of the Government. It was urged that the defendant should be able to tell his own story, but that was objected to by the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Southampton on the ground that he could not be subjected to cross-examination. It was his (Mr. Bruce's) own opinion that if a man were allowed to give evidence for himself he should be subjected to cross-examination.

MR. STRAIGHT supported the Amendment. If a publican was to have privileges which no other trader had, he must be subject to them without limits of any sort or kind. It was only the disreputable publicans who would refuse to go into the witness-box, because the respectable trader would have no objection to do so.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY said, he had not the slightest objection to the Amendment; but thought that not only the publican, but also his wife, should be competent to give evidence.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON took the same view as respected the wives of the publicans; especially as in the Manchester district, it was the wives who really managed the business.

MR. F. S. POWELL said, he had received strong representations from his constituents, urging him to support such a proposal.

MR. BRUCE did not see any reason why the wife might not give evidence for her husband.

MR. ALDERMAN W. LAWRENCE said, the best way to get rid of the difficulty was to repeal the Amendment of the hon. Baronet, and revert to the clause as it had been originally proposed by the Government. It was contrary to all precedent that the wife should be compelled to give evidence against her husband.

MR. JAMES said, he had no objection to amend his proposal by extending the application of the clause to the wife of the defendant.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Another Amendment made, by inserting the words "or wife," after "defendant" in line 11.

Amendment again proposed,

In page 27, line 11, to leave out the words "if he so require it be allowed," and insert the words "be competent and compellable,"—(*Mr. James*,) —instead thereof.

MR. O'REILLY DEASE objected to the proposed Amendment, as the power thus placed in the hands of the prosecutor might be used either to make the defendant criminate himself, or to render him liable to be incriminated on the evidence of his wife.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY wished to know what was the opinion of the Government on this proposal, which involved a totally new principle.

MR. BRUCE said, that the opinion of the Government was that this clause should not have been introduced at all; but it having been carried, he approved the Amendment proposed by the hon. and learned Member for Taunton.

MR. J. LOWTHER held the opinion that the object of the Amendment was to compel a man to give evidence against himself. He hoped the House would hesitate to endorse this most dangerous innovation. It was in reality

the introduction of the French system of examining prisoners.

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON thought the alarm of the hon. Gentleman who had just spoken was a little exaggerated. Only last night the House affirmed an Amendment introduced by the Lords into the Mines Regulation Bill in which this very principle was admitted. The clause was a very valuable one, though he would have liked to have it left in the state in which it was when he introduced it.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL observed that if the defendant was examined as a witness he would be placed in exactly the same position as any other witness, and be protected by the rules which applied to all witnesses. Although he might be compelled to give evidence, he would not be compelled to give evidence which might criminate himself. If the defendant was to be called as a witness, it would be more satisfactory if the choice of giving evidence or refusing to give evidence did not rest with him.

MR. CAWLEY said, he could confirm the statement that the principle of the Amendment was adopted by the House last evening, upon confirming the Lords' Amendments to the Mines Regulation Bill.

MR. BRUCE said, the truth was that the managers and owners of mines were allowed to give evidence in their own defence, only because they were held responsible for the negligence of their workmen.

MR. WATNEY said, the House had got into a difficulty by trying to alter a decision at which it had already arrived. It had been decided that the defendant, if he liked, should give evidence, and probably he would be the only person who could give evidence in the case. Now, the Attorney General wished to compel the defendant to give evidence. That would be a very dangerous enactment. He thought the House should abide by the decision at which it had already arrived.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN had, he said, great respect for law, but greater respect for common sense. When the accused was brought up, it would remain for the Judge, himself, or his counsel, to draw fine hair-like lines of division between the questions he was obliged to answer and the questions he

was not obliged to answer. He would vote against the insertion of the word "compellable."

Question put, "That the words 'if he so require it,' stand part of the Bill."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 39; Noes 73: Majority 34.

Question proposed, "That the words 'be competent and compellable' be inserted, instead thereof."

MR. JAMES asked permission to alter the Amendment. The words "and compellable" were not necessary. He proposed to insert the words "shall be competent" only, because if the words "and compellable" were inserted, some might be led to think the witness was not to be protected as other witnesses were. If, however, the witness were simply pronounced competent, he would stand in all respects in the position of other witnesses.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL thought the omission of the words would be an improvement. He agreed with his hon. and learned Friend that the word "compellable" raised an alarming question. The word "competent" would answer the purpose equally well.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Amendment proposed, to insert the words "be competent,"—(*Mr. James*,)—instead thereof.

MR. LOCKE was of opinion that the Amendment would place the justices in a most unpleasant position, and the accused in a most unfair one. Recollect, there were two parties in this matter—the husband and the wife; and surely the House was not, in a Bill like this, prepared to enact a law that would compel the wife to give evidence to convict the husband, and the man to give evidence against and convict himself. The man might be charged with various offences, and was the House prepared to adopt the French system of examining and cross-examining the prisoner at the bar, and thus to try and secure his conviction by evidence dragged from himself? He should most decidedly give his vote against the Amendment.

DR. BAILL protested against the proposed invasion of one of the greatest principles of English law—namely, that which laid it down that a man should not be compelled to give evidence to

convict himself. If they gave the power to examine and cross-examine him, they might retain the word "compellable" in the Bill; and if they put in the word "competent" it came to the same thing. The man must answer point-blank one way or the other, and it came to this—that either by his silence or his direct evidence the object was to secure his conviction. They put him on his oath, it might be to swear to a direct falsehood to get himself out of the charge. If they did that, they would establish a great evil, for it would be a temptation to the guilty. It was a most serious unconstitutional course to put a man in a position to convict himself; and it was not in a Bill of this character that they should depart from the spirit of the English law and adopt the French law. If they were prepared to do that, they would commit a great mistake against a principle of the English law, upon which they had hitherto prided themselves.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY said, the right hon. and learned Member seemed to think the only object of this clause was to punish the guilty; it was also designed for the protection of the innocent; and inasmuch as in the majority of cases the only witness for the prosecution would be the police, it was necessary that the defendant should have the opportunity of offering his word against that of the constable.

Question put, "That the words 'be competent' be inserted instead thereof."

The House *divided*:—Ayes 82; Noes 31: Majority 51.

Clause, as amended *agreed to*.

Clause 54 (Record of convictions).

On the Motion of Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, verbal Amendments made, with the view of making the clause applicable only to single licenses, and, striking out the plural "licenses," "offences," and "notices;" and to insert the words "the owner" instead of "him," in page 30, line 10.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 59 (Disqualification of justices).

MR. WINTERBOTHAM, in page 31, line 16, moved to leave out from "except" to "firearms," in line 22, both inclusive, and after "licensing Acts," insert—

Sir Dominic Corrigan

"Except in cases where the offence charged is that of being found drunk in any highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on any licensed premises, or of being guilty while drunk of riotous or disorderly conduct, or of being drunk while in charge on any highway or other public place of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam-engine, or of being drunk when in possession of loaded firearms."

SIR ROBERT TORRENS moved the omission of the word "loaded," as being calculated to render people less careful than they would be if the carriage of all firearms was prohibited. Many persons discharged firearms under the idea that they were not loaded, when in fact they were.

Amendment (Sir Robert Torrens) negatived.

Amendment (Mr. Winterbotham) agreed to.

MR. RYLANDS said, that before the clause was finally agreed to, he thought there should be some restriction upon the relations held by the licensing justices to the owners or occupiers of public-house property. Acting upon a suggestion which had been made to him upon the subject, he would move the insertion, in line 30, of the words "the father, son, or brother."

Amendment proposed,

In page 31, line 30, after the word "occupier," to insert the words "or the father, son, or brother of such occupier."—(Mr. Rylands.)

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *negatived*.

On the Motion of Mr. A. JOHNSTON, in line 28, after "this Act," the words "or under any of the Intoxicating Liquors (Licensing) Acts" *inserted*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 67 (Regulations as to retail licenses of wholesale dealers).

MR. BRUCE moved the omission from the clause of the following paragraph:—

"Every person selling by retail spirits in contravention of this section shall be deemed to have sold the same without being duly licensed. Every person holding a license under this section from the licensing justices shall be subject to the same regulations as to hours of closing and police supervision as persons holding a retail license under the sections of thirty-second and thirty-third Victoria, chapter twenty-seven, and the Acts amending the same."

SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON said, he was prepared to accept the

Amendment, in order to make room for the substitute which the Home Secretary was about to propose, in the shape of a separate paragraph. Practically, that new Proviso would somewhat weaken the provision which he carried the other evening; but it would give effect to much that his clause contemplated.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT was glad the hon. Baronet had approved the Amendment; but whilst he was in favour of the Amendment of the Government, he intended to move the omission of the clause, because no case had been made out for changing the position of the grocers. Legislation of this kind was opposed to facts and the principles of free trade. The limitation of the grocers' business would have the effect of driving many people to public-houses to get what they wanted. They had heard a good deal about wives going to grocers' shops and drinking there, but was the House going to undertake the management of other people's wives? If so, where would they stop? There were a great many other things besides drinking which wives did without the consent of their husbands. Legislation of this character, altogether independent of the facts, might be called legislation in a balloon.

Amendment agreed to; words struck out accordingly.

On the Motion of Mr. BRUCE, the following paragraph was *added* to the clause:—

"A license for the sale of liqueurs or spirits by retail not to be consumed on the premises may, where such license is required by this Act, be granted in the same manner in all respects in which a license for selling wine not to be consumed on the premises may by law be granted, and an application for such a license shall not be refused except upon one or more of the grounds on which a certificate in respect of a license to sell by retail beer, cider, or wine not to be consumed on the premises may be refused: Provided, That in respect of any such license for liqueurs or spirits to be granted at any general annual licensing meeting, or adjournment thereof, held between the twentieth of August and the end of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, such notices only shall be required to be given, not exceeding seven days' notice, as may be prescribed by the licensing justices."

On the Motion of Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, Amendment made, providing that nothing in the clause should affect Excise licenses granted before the passing of the Act, so long as they should be in force.

MR. GLADSTONE appealed to the hon. Member for Nottingham not to move the omission of the clause. Although on Monday night a vote was taken which would have introduced the principle of monopoly and vested interests into the grocers' trade with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors, those who carried the Motion had acceded to the modification of the Home Secretary, which had just been agreed to. All that could be now said was that the clause imposed some unnecessary restrictions, and he agreed in thinking that no case had been made out for their introduction; but if they were found to be vexatious, it would be easy to repeal them. He hoped, under those circumstances, that his hon. Friend would not press his proposal to omit the clause.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT said, that after the appeal which had been made to him he would not divide the House.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 72 (Interpretation).

SIR WILLIAM GALLWEY proposed, in page 37, line 22, after "means," to insert the words "or any Parliamentary borough."

MR. BRUCE said, he had no objection to the insertion of "Parliamentary or," which would, he thought, meet the hon. Baronet's views.

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 75 (Application to Ireland).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. DOWSE) moved in page 40, line 16, after definition of "licensed person," the insertion of the words—

"The premises shall include house or place as defined by section twelve of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-nine."

Amendment *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 76 (Closing of premises).

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN proposed, in page 43, line 7, to leave out "or departing from." The object of the omission of these words was a simple one. In the country parts of Ireland the public-houses were closed generally between 7 and 8 o'clock; but persons travelling by or taking excursions in railways would by this Bill be at liberty to

go to the nearest railway station, and there commence and continue drinking as long as they pleased. His object was to prevent that evil.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. DOWSE) said, he had no objection to the introduction of the words.

Amendment *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 87 (Legal proceedings. Penalties).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. DOWSE) moved to insert an addition, to the effect that no Excise or spirit license should be granted in Ireland under the Intoxicating Liquors Bill to persons or premises disqualified by its provisions, and if it be done it shall be null and void.

Amendment *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

House resumed.

Bill re-committed in respect of Clause 25, New Clause 30A, and Schedule 1; and considered in Committee.

Amendments made.

MR. PLIMSOLL moved to insert the word "salt" in the 1st Schedule, at line 4, after "cocculus indicus," and to provide against any punishment being inflicted on account of the infinitesimally small quantities of salt which even fresh water contained, by making the Bill say that—

"Every person who mixes salt, or causes it to be mixed, with beer shall be subject to the penal consequences set forth in the Bill."

In that form he thought the provision against the use of salt would be harmless. Much dissatisfaction had been expressed at the result of the discussion in reference to that subject the other night, and that dissatisfaction, he thought, would be removed by the adoption of his present Amendment. He had the authority of the senior Member for Derby (Mr. M. T. Bass) for saying that, though salt was largely used, it was wholly unnecessary.

MR. WETHERED said, he was equally opposed to the Amendment in the form in which it was now proposed, as it was well known that many brewers used it with great advantage to their products, and in one notable instance the excellence of the ale was due to the brackish water used.

MR. M. A. BASS observed that the water used in brewing often contained rather large quantities of salt. In the Burton waters the quantity of salt present amounted to 40 grains per gallon, and in the London waters it was still greater.

MR. BRUCE observed that it would, under the proposed Amendment, be always necessary to prove that salt had been added to the beer.

MR. CAWLEY, in reference to the proposed Amendment, pointed out that the offences to which the 21st and the 23rd clauses related were entirely different. Keeping and selling what had been adulterated was not the same as actually adulterating.

MR. WATNEY thought that there ought to be some limit stated in the clause.

MR. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH observed that there was no reference to the Schedule in Clause 23, and whether they made the Amendment or not, an excess of salt in beer would be condemned by the Bill. He trusted the House would not sanction the selling of beer containing a large amount of salt.

MR. BRUCE thought the objection a sound one as regarded the 21st clause. The words "the possession of which he could not account for," seemed to him sufficient to meet all reasonable objections.

MR. WETHERED said, this was a very important matter. As the clause now stood, a man would be liable if salt was found in the beer.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM said, he would only be liable if the beer was adulterated with salt—that is, if it was mixed with it.

MR. WATNEY asked how if they found salt in it, anyone could tell whether it had been mixed or not?

MR. BRUCE said, it was known that salt was universally found in beer; and therefore they must prove that there was something more than that to secure a conviction.

Amendment agreed to.

Schedule, as amended, agreed to.

House resumed.

Bill reported; as amended, considered.

MR. BRUCE, in accordance with the Notice which had been given the previous

day, moved that the Bill be now read a third time.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, he did not wish to detain the House longer than was necessary; but he did not think it was right that a Bill of that importance should be allowed to go from them without a parting word. He wished to see how far they had dealt with this question in a comprehensive spirit, and how far this Bill might be considered a settlement of the question. They were all, or nearly all, agreed that the trade should be regulated. He thought until that day that the junior hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett) was the only man in the House who believed in free trade in drink, but he supposed that after the speech of the hon. Member for Nottingham (Mr. Auberon Herbert), he must admit that there were two. The only object of this Bill was to limit and curtail the consumption of intoxicating drink. ["No, no!"] Well, he would say that its object was to make those who drank too much drink less, and those who drank too little drink what was not used by those who had hitherto drunk too much. What had they done? They had decided that there should be a heavier penalty for drunkenness. That might be right, or it might be wrong; but his legal Friends in the House knew that when they increased the penalty they increased the danger of not getting a conviction, and he thought that would be found to be the case with regard to drunkenness, which was not regarded by many people as a very serious offence. The effect of the increased penalty would be felt by the drunkard's family, more of whom would be made beggars by it. He was happy to say that the Bill proposed a heavier penalty for the drunkard-maker; but there would always be an increased difficulty in obtaining convictions in consequence of the heavier penalty. *The Morning Advertiser* said—

"We have, it is true, heard it said that the present state of the law is severe enough for the purposes of annoyance and persecution, were it universally or even commonly carried out to the letter, or harshly interpreted. 'It is not so carried out,' say some; 'and in like manner the new Bill will not be stringently enforced.' We sincerely trust that it will not be, and that those who talk in this strain are right in their view of the matter."

The House would see that there was great danger of the Bill not being carried out. Another object which the Bill

mons in the Bill were numerous. Some of them were unimportant, but some of them were very important. He did not think, however, that they were likely to provoke any discussion in their Lordships' House; because, for the most part, they were in accordance with the wishes of those who objected to the stringency of the Bill before it was sent down to the Commons. The Amendments did not make the Bill more severe, but tended in the opposite direction. He was willing, however, to acknowledge that some of the Amendments made by the Commons appeared to him to be improvements. One Amendment had been carried against the Government by a considerable majority, 39, which would have placed grocers selling spirits to be consumed off the premises entirely under the provisions of the Bill. That appeared to Her Majesty's Government to be a step that went too far, and having considered the matter, they submitted to the House of Commons a modified clause, which ultimately was adopted, and under which, as the Bill now stood, it would not touch wine licenses at all. In the case of spirits sold by grocers for consumption off the premises what it provided was this—Every man who took out a license for the sale of spirits in retail, in connection with a wholesale spirit license, such spirits to be consumed off the premises, would have to apply to the justices for such a license as was at present taken out for the sale of beer to be drunk off the premises, which license could not be refused by the justices except on special grounds. The application to the justices would be a guarantee for the respectability of the party applying, while the license was one which must be granted except there were special grounds for refusing it. He could not have concurred in the first Amendment made by the Commons in respect of this matter, but he thought that the modified clause was a very proper one.

Some of the Amendments *agreed to*; some *agreed to*, with Amendments; and one *disagreed to*, and a Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendment; the Committee to meet forthwith; Report from the Committee of a reason for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendment, read, and *agreed to*; and a message sent

The Earl of Kimberley

to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reason and Amendments.

LORD REDESDALE, in reference to a remark made by the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Ripon) last evening, wished to observe that the case of the Bill was not at all analogous to that of the Public Health Bill. The latter Bill only came up to their Lordships' House last Friday, and it was read a third time, and passed last evening. The Bill now before their Lordships was sent down to the Commons as long back as the 14th of June, so that the Commons had no reason to complain that they had not received it in time.

THE MARQUESS OF HERTFORD, as a magistrate acting in a small town where almost every other house was a public-house, and where there was a great deal of drunkenness, could not help expressing his conviction that the Bill had returned from the House of Commons in a much better state than that in which it went down; and he must congratulate the Government upon having passed a really good Licensing Bill, and one which he believed would materially tend to reduce the amount of drunkenness which was so deeply to be regretted.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.

AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS.

Standing Orders Nos. 183, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, and 193 relating to Private Bills, *considered and amended*; and to be *printed* as amended.—(*The Chairman of Committees.*)

House adjourned at a quarter past
Eleven o'clock, till To-morrow,
half past Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 8th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Third Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*; Epping Forest* [71]; Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2)* [284]; Statute Law Revision (Ireland)* [285], and *passed*.

The House met at half after Three of the clock.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION—STANDING ORDERS.

MR. BONHAM-CARTER, in rising to move certain Amendments in the Standing Orders, said, they were of a simple character, being, in fact, generally, adjustments which had become necessary in consequence of the changed conditions arising from legislation in regard to tramways, and some other steps which had been taken in consequence of the establishment of Local Government Boards.

Standing Order 16 was read, and amended, by inserting in line 6, after the word "street," the words

"and whether or not, and if so, at what point or points it is proposed to lay such Tramway so that for a distance of thirty feet or upwards a less space than nine feet six inches, or if it is intended to run thereon carriages or trucks adapted for use upon Railways, a less space than ten feet six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway."

Standing Order 41 was read, and amended, by leaving out in line 7, after the word "waters," the word "and."

In line 9, by inserting after the word "department," the words

"and a printed copy of every Bill whereby application is made by or on behalf of any municipal corporation, local board, improvement commissioners, or other local authority in England or Wales, for power to borrow money for any purpose to which the several Acts specified in Part I. of the Schedule to 'The Local Government Board Act 1871' relate, at the Office of the Local Government Board:—"

Amendment made to said proposed Amendment by leaving out in line 4 the words "to borrow money for," and inserting the words "in respect of:—"
(*Mr. Francis Sharp Powell*.)—Amendment, as amended, *agreed to*.

Standing Order 64 was read, and amended, by inserting in line 1, after the word "Bill," the words "or a Tramway Bill."

In line 2, by inserting after the word "Company," the words "or Tramway Company."

In line 6, by inserting after the words "Railway Bills," the words "and Tramway Bills."

New Standing Order 71a:—

Ordered, That every Bill originating in this House, and empowering or requiring any Company, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act 1862, or con-

stituted by Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Co-partnership, Cost Book Regulations, or other Instrument other than Act of Parliament, and under the management of Directors or Trustees, to do any act not authorised by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company, or other Instrument or Instruments constituting or regulating the same, shall, after the First Reading thereof, be referred to the Examiners, who shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following requirements:

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of three-fourths in number and value of the shareholders or members of such Company, Association, or Co-partnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted; such consent to be certified in writing by the chairman of the meeting.

A copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

New Standing Order 71b:—

Ordered, That in the case of every Bill brought from the House of Lords, in which provisions have been inserted in that House empowering or requiring any Company, Association, or Co-partnership formed or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, or constituted by Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Deed of Settlement, Contract of Co-partnership, Cost Book Regulations, or other Instrument or Instruments other than Act of Parliament, and under the management of Directors or Trustees, to do any act not authorised by the Memorandum and Articles of Association of such Company, or other Instrument constituting or regulating the same, the Examiner shall report as to compliance or non-compliance with the following requirements:

In the case of a Company formed or registered under the Companies Act 1862,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into this House shall be approved by a special resolution of the Company.

In the case of any other such Company, Association, or Co-partnership as aforesaid,

The Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced in this House shall be consented to by a majority of three-fourths in number and value of the shareholders or members of such Company, Association, or Co-partnership present, in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened with notice of the business to be transacted.

A copy of such special resolution or certificate of consent shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, such consent to be certified in writing by the chairman of the meeting: Provided always, That if by the terms of such special resolution or consent the Bill as introduced or proposed to be introduced into the House of Lords shall have been approved or consented to, subject to all such

additions, alterations, and variations as Parliament may think fit to make therein, then it shall not be necessary for the purposes of this Order to obtain any further approval or consent in respect of any provisions inserted in the Bill in the House of Lords; Provided nevertheless that it shall be competent to the Committee on the Bill, if they shall think fit, having regard to the nature and effect of such provisions to require any further evidence of the approval or consent to such provisions on the part of the shareholders or members of the Company, Association, or Co-partnership.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

Standing Order 153 was read, and amended, by inserting in line 1, after the word "Bill," the words "and Tramway Bill."

In line 2, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 4, by inserting after the word "Company," the words "or Tramway Company."

In the same line, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 11, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 14, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 29, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 39, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 42, by inserting after the word "Company," the words "or Tramway Company."

Same line, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In page 48, line 2, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 10, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 26, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 28, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In lines 29 and 30, by leaving out the words "Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations," and inserting the words "Board of Trade."

In line 35, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 37, by leaving out the words "Lords of the said Committee," and inserting the words "Board of Trade."

In lines 40 and 41, by leaving out the words "Lords of the said Committee," and inserting the words "said Board."

In line 46, by inserting after the word "Bill," the words "and Tramway Bill."

In line 47, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In page 49, line 6, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 10, by inserting after the word "paid," the words—

"And also in the case of Tramways in compensating all road authorities for the expense incurred by them in taking-up any Tramway, or materials connected therewith, placed by the Company in or on any road vested in or maintainable by such road authorities respectively, and in making good all damage caused to such roads by the construction or abandonment of such Tramway."

In line 22, by leaving out from the word "be" to the word "recovered," in line 26, inclusive, and inserting the words—

"Either be forfeited to Her Majesty and accordingly be paid or transferred to or for the account of Her Majesty's Exchequer, in such manner as the Court of Chancery in England (or Court of Exchequer in Scotland, or Court of Chancery in Ireland, as the case may be), thinks fit to order on the application of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury, and shall be carried to and form part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or, in the discretion of the Court, if the Company is insolvent and has been ordered to be wound up, or a receiver has been appointed, shall wholly or in part be paid or transferred to such receiver, or to the liquidator or liquidators of the Company, or be otherwise applied as part of the assets of the Company for the benefit of the creditors thereof."

In line 37, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 38, by leaving out from the word "such," to the word "line," in line 40, inclusive.

In line 42, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramways respectively."

In line 44, by inserting after the word "completed," the words—

"The period limited shall not exceed five years in the case of a new Railway line, and two years in the case of a new Tramway line, and three years in the case of extension of time for completing any Railway line, and one year in the case of extension of time for completing any Tramway line. In the case of extension of time the additional period shall be computed from the expiration of the period sought to be extended."

In line 45, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

In line 48, by inserting after the word "Railway," the words "or Tramway."

Standing Order 163 was read, and amended, by inserting in line 1, after

the word "Bill," the words "by which any money is authorised to be raised."

In line 2, by leaving out the words "any Railway," and inserting the word "the."

In same line, by leaving out from the word "the" to the word "Act," in line 4, inclusive.

In line 4, by inserting after the word "Act," the words "such money."

New Standing Order 164b :—

Ordered, That in every Railway Bill and Tramway Bill the length of each Railway and Tramway be set forth in miles, furlongs, chains, and yards, or decimals of a chain in the Clause describing the works, with a statement in the case of each Tramway whether it is a single or double line.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

New Standing Order 164c :—

Tramway Bills.

Ordered, That no powers shall be given to any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other local authority to place or run carriages upon any Tramway, and to demand and take tolls and charges in respect of the use of such carriages.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

New Standing Order 164d :—

Local Government.

Ordered, That in the case of all Bills whereby any Municipal Corporation, Local Board, Improvement Commissioners, or other local authority in England or Wales, are authorised to borrow money for any purpose to which the several Acts specified in Part I. of the Schedule to the Local Government Board Act, 1871, relate, without the sanction of the Local Government Board, estimates showing the proposed application of the money for permanent works within the meaning of the 57th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, or as defined by any subsequent Acts, shall be recited in the Bill as introduced into Parliament, and proved before the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

Notice to frontagers (Notices No. 2), page 20 of Standing Orders.

Ordered, That on or before the 15th December immediately preceding the application for a Bill to authorise the laying down of a Tramway along any public highway, notice in writing shall be given to the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees, and occupiers of all houses, shops, or warehouses abutting upon any part of the said highway, where for a distance of thirty feet or upwards it is proposed that a less space than nine feet six inches shall intervene between the outside of the footpath on either side of the road and the nearest rail of the Tramway, or a less space than ten feet six inches, if it is intended to run on the Tramway carriages or trucks adapted for use upon Railways.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

Consents in case of Tramway Bills.

Ordered, That in cases of Bills to authorise the laying down of a Tramway along any public highway, the promoters shall obtain the consent of the local authority of the district or districts through which it is proposed to construct such Tramway, and where in any district there is a road authority distinct from the local authority, the consent of such road authority shall also be necessary in any case where power is sought to break up any road, subject to the jurisdiction of such road authority. For the purposes of this Order, the local and road authorities shall be the local and road authorities mentioned in Section 3 of "The Tramways Act, 1870 :—" Provided that where it is proposed to lay down any Tramways in two or more districts, and any local or road authority having jurisdiction in any such districts does not consent thereto, the consents of the local and road authority or the local and road authorities having jurisdiction over two-thirds of the length of such proposed Tramway shall be deemed to be sufficient.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

MR. HINDE PALMER moved a new Standing Order providing—

"That where a Bill is promoted by a public representative body, which Bill has for any of its objects the imposition or increase of rates or taxes upon the inhabitants of the district over which the power or authority of such representative body extends, it shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills to admit Petitioners, being ratepayers, vestries, or local boards of the district, or any of such Petitioners, to be heard before the Committee in opposition to such Bill, notwithstanding the representative character of the body promoting such Bill."

He stated that much inconvenience had arisen in consequence of ratepayers being unable to oppose Bills promoted by representative bodies of the district in which they resided. Under the present Standing Orders those parties were precluded from any *locus standi*; and, as an example of the effect of the existing Standing Order, he referred to the Bill promoted during the present Session by the Metropolitan Board of Works to raise £2,500,000 by taxation. A great number of Petitions were presented against that Bill by ratepayers, who could obtain no *locus standi* to be heard in opposition to it. There ought to be a new Standing Order to meet the new circumstances which had arisen. The Chairman of the Committee on that Bill in the House of Lords (Earl Beauchamp) had expressed himself strongly to that effect on the third reading of the Bill. The "Municipal Corporations Borough Funds Bill," passed this Session, rendered the new Order still more necessary.

MR. BONHAM-CARTER was of opinion that a subject of such great importance could not be properly discussed at that late period of the Session. If a small minority of ratepayers, and in some cases individuals, were to be allowed to contest Private Bills, much of the time of the House would be occupied with the consideration of details which it could not satisfactorily deal with. At the same time, he admitted that in special cases a modification of the ordinary practice of the House might be advantageously made. He hoped his hon. and learned Friend would not press the matter on that occasion.

MR. HINDE PALMER expressed his willingness to withdraw the Motion, but said he should bring the matter forward again next Session.

COLONEL WILSON - PATTEN, as Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders, undertook that the subject should receive due attention.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION—INCLOSURES.

NEW STANDING ORDER.

MR. BRUCE (for Mr. WINTERBOTHAM) moved the following Resolution:—

"That whenever a Private Bill contains any provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land, which might be comprised in a Provisional Order, under the Acts for the Inclosure and Improvement of Land, the Committee do a make a Special Report thereon to the House."

Motion *agreed to*.

Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House.

INDIA—COURT OF INQUIRY AT MADRAS. QUESTION.

MR. GRAVES asked the President of the Board of Trade, If his attention has been called to the decisions of the Madras Court of Inquiry suspending the certificates of the Commanders of several ships lost at that port during the late cyclone, and if the same have received the approval of the Board of Trade; and, if the said Court of Inquiry was duly constituted?

MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, in reply, said, he was unable to give the hon. Member any information at the present moment on the subject of his Question. The report of the Court of Inquiry was expected by the next mail.

Mr. Hinde Palmer

THE NEW FOREST.—QUESTION.

MR. COWPER-TEMPLE asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce, in the next Session of Parliament, a Bill for the disafforestation of the New Forest?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, he could not undertake, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to introduce a Bill of the nature indicated in the Question, although he admitted that at the present moment the greater part of the land composing the New Forest was of no greater advantage to the nation at large than it would be if submerged in the waters of the sea.

FRANCE — FISHERY CONVENTION OF 1867—FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHING BOATS.—QUESTION.

MR. SEELY asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, under Article 31 of the Convention entered into by England and France of the 11th November 1867, the fishing boats of either country are now allowed to enter the ports designated in the Convention for the sale of fish?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: The Fishery Convention with France of November 11, 1867, has never yet been brought into operation. The present practice is, that French and Dutch fishermen are allowed to enter English ports for trading purposes. They may sell their fish, provided they report their boats, and enter the fish as merchandize at the Custom House.

ARMY—THE VOLUNTEERS—CASE OF PRIVATE PORTER.—QUESTION.

MR. ANDERSON asked the Secretary of State for War, with reference to his reply to a Question on Monday last, Whether such an exercise of authority by a commanding officer of Volunteers, as that of dismissing Private Porter from the 18th Perthshire Highland Corps, for attending two political meetings as a citizen, and not in uniform, meets his approval?

MR. CARDWELL: The only answer I can give to my hon. Friend is that, as I stated on Monday, the Question is one which it appears to me the statute intended to leave in the discretion of the commanding officer.

PARLIAMENT—SHEFFIELD PETITION—
THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

QUESTION.

MR. MUNDELLA asked the hon. Member for Walsall, Whether, as Chairman of the Select Committee of Public Petitions, his attention has been called to the statement made in this House respecting a Petition from Sheffield, presented on May, in favour of the Permissive Bill; and, whether he considers it a genuine Petition?

MR. C. FORSTER, in reply, said, he had made inquiries respecting the Petition referred to, and he was glad to assure his hon. Friend that the Petition was genuine and exceedingly well-signed, though it was no doubt characterized by the informality that the signatures of the clergy and gentry had been cut out and placed on a separate sheet.

POST OFFICE—SUNDAY DELIVERY OF
LETTERS.—QUESTION.

MR. REED asked the Postmaster General, Whether his attention has been directed to the circumstances connected with the restoration of a Sunday Post in the district of Fairlight and Ore, in the county of Sussex; and, whether it is true that the rural messenger has been required to perform Sunday duty upon the memorial of two persons, one of whom ceased to reside in the district before the order in question was issued by the Department?

MR. MONSELL, in reply, said, the post referred to in the Question of his hon. Friend had been restored not on the memorial of two persons, but on the memorial of more than 100 persons, who complained of the inconvenience they suffered from the non-delivery of their letters on Sunday. The letters would be delivered by a postman who was not otherwise employed by the Department. He did not complain of the Question of his hon. Friend; but he would venture to point out that any attempt to enforce rules of morality and religion against the will of the majority of the people must be attended with consequences injurious to the public good.

MR. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH wished to ask, Whether the Postmaster General received a requisition from the receivers of two-thirds of the letters before causing the restoration of the delivery?

MR. MONSELL said, a discretionary power was left in the hands of the Postmaster General, to cause the Sunday delivery of letters to be resumed, whenever it could be shown that inconvenience arose from the absence of the delivery.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS—EXETER.
QUESTION.

MR. BOWRING asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether it is intended to extend to the other Ports of the Country the inquiries lately made into the Customs Establishments of London and Liverpool; and, whether in that case due consideration will be given to the claims of the Out-door Establishments at Ports such as Exeter?

MR. BAXTER, in reply, said, the inquiry would be extended to other ports, and due consideration would be given to the claims of Exeter.

DOMINION OF CANADA—COPYRIGHT.
QUESTION.

MR. MACFIE asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, What is the intention of the Government with regard to a settlement of questions that have arisen on the subject of Copyright in the Dominion of Canada?

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN: Her Majesty's Government have been and are considering suggestions for the settlement of these copyright questions as embodied in a Bill passed by the Dominion Legislature and otherwise put before them. While they would feel much satisfaction if the difficulties surrounding this somewhat complicated subject could be solved by some reasonable and practical arrangement, they are not at this moment in a condition to state positively the course which they may think it their duty to take.

CAPE COLONY—CROWN LANDS.
QUESTION.

MR. MACFIE asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether any lands now under the control of the Crown will be transferred to the control of the Cape Colony, in case responsible government shall be established there; and, if so, what arrangements it is intended to make for the purpose of securing that such lands shall be avail-

ARMY—STAFF APPOINTMENTS—
ROYAL WARRANT, 1871.

QUESTION.

COLONEL BERESFORD asked the Secretary of State for War, If he would state to the House why all vacancies caused in Regiments by Officers having been appointed to Staff Appointments have not been filled up in accordance with Clause 207 of the Royal Warrant of October 1871?

MR. CARDWELL: It has always been the custom to permit, within certain limits, regimental officers to serve on the Staff, without becoming supernumerary. The recent Royal Warrant enables the Secretary of State to fill up the places of, and make supernumerary officers filling certain appointments; but in some cases, it has not yet been thought necessary to exercise this power.

PORTUGAL—CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.—QUESTION.

MR. T. E. SMITH asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he has received from the Portuguese Government any communication expressing their readiness to discharge the claims of British Subjects which are admitted to be due to them in respect of the Royal Union Mercantile Company?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, in reply, said, the claims referred to had been unofficially brought under the notice of the Portuguese Government by Sir Charles Murray, and also through the instrumentality of the Portuguese Minister in this country, but as yet no definite reply had been received.

FRANCE—THE COMMERCIAL TREATY—
MINERAL OILS.—QUESTION.

MR. M'LAGAN asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, What steps the Government have taken and intend to take with the view of obtaining redress to those British Subjects who have suffered loss from the French Government raising the import duty on mineral oils from five per cent. ad valorem to eighty-eight per cent. ad valorem, in spite of the French Treaty?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Mineral oils were not mentioned in the Treaty with France of 1860, the trade having hardly come into existence. We claim that

25 per cent is the maximum import duty which can be placed by the French on all articles of British produce. The French maintain that this limit only applies to articles actually specified in the Treaty. The question of duties upon mineral oils has been the subject of much diplomatic Correspondence between the two Governments, and is not yet concluded.

IRELAND—ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

QUESTION.

MR. MAGUIRE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, When the Commission, part of whose duty it will be to inquire into the complaints of the Royal Irish Constabulary, is to be appointed and to commence its operations; whether the causes which induce the alleged abandonment of the service, and migration to America and elsewhere by so many of the force, if the allegations are well founded, is to be attributed solely to dissatisfaction arising from inadequacy of pay; and, whether he would recommend the appointment of a Commission to inquire exclusively into all the complaints or alleged grievances of the force, or authorise the Commission which is to inquire into the position of the Irish Civil Servants to institute a comprehensive inquiry into the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and report specially thereon?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, in reply, said, that the Commission would be appointed immediately, and commence its operations in about six weeks. He was not aware that the dissatisfaction and discontent prevailing among the constabulary were due to inadequacy of pay. It was not any part of the duty of the Commissioners to institute inquiries into any grievances other than those relating to pay; but if they discovered that there were grounds of complaint in reference to other matters it would, of course, be a matter of consideration whether further inquiry should be made.

GLOUCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
—SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.—QUESTION.

MR. SERJEANT SHERLOCK asked the Secretary of State for the Home Depart-

ment, Whether his attention has been drawn to a report of a speech alleged to have been made by a prelate at the Gloucester Agricultural Society's meeting on Friday last, in which the following expressions appear:—It was not

"for him, a man of peace, to say anything stronger than that he hoped all his friends would keep the peace, and remember that their Bishop advised them, if the village horsepond stood invitingly near, not by any means to put their men into it;"

and, if the report is substantially accurate, whether he intends to take any steps to prevent a breach of the peace in consequence of these proceedings?

MR. BRUCE: I have seen the report in question, but I am unable, of course, to say whether it is accurate or not. Some hon. Friends of mine, who were present at the meeting and who are now in this House, assure me that it is inaccurate, in one important matter, and that the expression "put their men into it" should be "put these men into it," alluding to itinerant agitators. I do not think it is the business of a Minister, or of the House, to inquire into the accuracy of the language reported to have been used by post-prandial orators, clerical or otherwise. I am informed by my hon. Friends to whom I have alluded that these words were taken as a jocular application of a very venerable joke; that no importance was attached to them at the time; and that, in their opinion, the peace of the neighbourhood is not likely to be endangered by them.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, 1868.

QUESTION.

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If he can state what course the Government propose to take next Session with respect to the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, which has been this Session renewed for one year; and, whether the Government, in dealing with the question next Session, will introduce a separate Bill on the subject, not putting it, as in the present Session, in a Corrupt Practices Bill, and will introduce it at such a period of the Session as will enable the House to pass a deliberate judgment on the question?

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply, said, that to begin at the end of the Question, he wished to say he thought the Government would be able to introduce next

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Session a measure with respect to Corrupt Practices at Elections in time for the House to pass judgment upon it. With regard to the other point—whether it would be in one or two Bills—that would be a matter for deliberation before the business of the Session was determined upon, and he was not able at the present time to give an answer to that part of the hon. Member's Question.

ARMY—EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN HARVESTING—RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

QUESTION.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether there is anything in the regulations of the Army which prohibits a soldier taking part in religious services when off duty; and, whether he is aware that a Coporal at Gosport has been sentenced by Court Martial to eighty-four days' imprisonment with hard labour, to be degraded to the rank of a private, and to lose one conduct badge for taking part in religious services against his Colonel's wishes? He also asked, Whether it would be possible to make any arrangements whereby the military might be made available for assisting to secure the harvest in those agricultural districts where there is a great dearth of labour?

MR. CARDWELL: The Queen's Regulations, Article 180, lay down as follows:—

"There will be no objection to soldiers being allowed, at the discretion of general officers in command, to assist in collecting the harvest, when application is made for that purpose, provided that the employment of the population is not thereby interfered with."

The proper course, therefore, is to apply to the general officer commanding the district. There is nothing in the Queen's Regulations of the nature suggested in the Question. The court martial referred to was held upon a corporal of Marines, and the sentence was confirmed at the instance of the Deputy Adjutant General of Marines, who is an officer of the Admiralty.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: What was the offence?

MR. CARDWELL: The offence charged was disobedience of orders.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: In what respect?

MR. CARDWELL: The hon. Member will have to address any further Question to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: I give Notice that I shall to-morrow ask the First Lord of the Admiralty what was the offence of which the corporal of Marines had been guilty?

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT
—COUNTY OF LOUTH, &c.

QUESTION.

MR. CALLAN asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Whether, considering the eminently satisfactory condition of the borough of Dundalk and the county of Louth, as evidenced by the calendar of prisoners and the charges of every going Judge of Assize during the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, both as regards offences against the person and against property, and the statement of Mr. Justice Lawson that "the county of Louth and borough of Dundalk, he might with truth say, challenged comparison for peace and order with any portion of Her Majesty's dominions," he is prepared to remove the Proclamation of that borough and county under the Peace Preservation Acts?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, in reply, said, the hon. Member had asked him a similar Question some months ago, and in consequence of that Question and other explanations from districts in Ireland which had for some time been entirely undisturbed, the Irish Government had given instructions to the resident magistrates to relax in certain districts the stringency of the regulations with regard to the licensing of arms. He had stated on the former occasion his reasons why he did not think it expedient at present entirely to remove the proclamation from those counties, and he had not had reason to form a different opinion as yet. He could therefore only say that the subject of the condition of Louth and other counties in the same condition would be considered by the Government with the view of removing the proclamation as soon as possible.

NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

QUESTION.

MR. R. N. FOWLER: Sir, I wish to ask the hon. Member for Kilkenny a question of which I have given him private Notice, Whether he intends to bring forward early next Session the Motion which lately stood upon the Paper in his

name, relative to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal?

MR. BRYAN: I shall certainly take the earliest opportunity of bringing this subject under the consideration of the House next Session; more especially in consequence of certain observations which fell from the Under Secretary of State for India the other night in Committee on the Indian Budget.

EX-LORD CHANCELLORS' ARBITRATIONS.—QUESTION.

MR. EYKYN said, with the sanction of the First Lord of the Treasury, he wished to draw attention for a moment to a subject which was of considerable importance to the legal profession. It related to a Motion of his which he had had on the Paper for a considerable time. ["Order!"]

MR. OSBORNE: May I ask how this comes on? It is not on the Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: I was about to call on the Clerk to read the Orders of the Day, and, the hon. Member for Windsor having risen, I was waiting to hear what the hon. Member's Motion was.

MR. EYKYN was much obliged to his hon. Friend for setting him right. He wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury a Question. The Motion of which he had given Notice was to the effect that it was inexpedient that ex-Lord Chancellors should receive pay for acting as Arbitrators or Referees unless instructed by the Government. Did the Government concur in the principle implied in that Motion?

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply, said, that this subject had attracted much public attention of late, and he thought it was perfectly clear that his hon. Friend had exercised a sound discretion in not asking the House to proceed upon it by Resolution; because, in the first place, however reasonable any proposition of that kind might be, the House had no power to enforce it, and the House would expose itself to disparagement by passing such a Resolution; and in the second place, the passing of a reasonable Resolution upon such a subject might be made a precedent for passing conclusive and arbitrary Resolutions unduly interfering with private contracts. He was, therefore, of opinion—and he believed that his Colleagues concurred with him—that it was a subject that, if dealt with

at all, must be dealt with by legislation, and not by an expression of opinion, at least by that House, as they had no ex-Chancellors there, and were not likely to have any. If his hon. Friend asked him whether he thought such legislation ought to take place, that was not a matter upon which the Government had collectively deliberated, or arrived at any opinion. But he owned that there was a great deal to be said in favour of such legislation, provided that it could be put in a fair, equitable, and unexceptionable shape.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY—ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL.

In reply to Mr. Serjeant SHERLOCK, MR. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE said, that a Report had been made to the Board of Trade in reference to the accident that happened to the Irish mail train on the 21st July last. The accident appeared to have been caused in this way. The Irish mail train was an hour late at Chester, and the foreman at Bangor blameably, as the Inspector thought, allowed a train of empty goods waggons to go on before it at an interval considerably less than that allowed by the company's time table. That train of waggons, from insufficient steam, appeared to have stopped in going up an incline near Holyhead, and the mail train ran into it. The immediate cause of the accident was the neglect of the lad who was acting on that occasion as breaksman, and who did not take the proper means to go back and stop the approaching mail train. The Inspector added that had the absolute block system been in force, this collision would in all probability have been prevented; but he stated that the absolute block system was being substituted for the permissive system by the company as fast as the arrangements could be perfected.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.—THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW— DR. HOOKER, AND THE FIRST COM- MISSIONER OF WORKS.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. FAWCETT said, that as this Bill appropriated the money voted by the Committee of Supply for the mainten-

ance of Kew Gardens and the payment of the staff, he was strictly in order in referring to the position in which Dr. Hooker was placed. He desired to avoid controversial matter, and merely wished to elicit some explanation from the Prime Minister showing an adequate appreciation of the eminent services of Dr. Hooker, and of what would be the great loss which the country would sustain if it should be deprived of the services of one who had served it so well and with so much distinction and with so much zeal as Dr. Hooker. It was of importance that what had been done should be made clear and intelligible. The hon. Member for Maidstone (Sir John Lubbock) had, no doubt, been actuated in the course which he had taken only by friendship and esteem for Dr. Hooker; but still it was necessary that the country should have some explanation as to what had been done. Last Monday week in "another place" a very distinguished nobleman who brought the matter forward said that he would not ask the opinion of that branch of the Legislature, because a Motion was going to be brought forward in the House of Commons in order to test the state of opinion there. As a decision had been avoided in the other branch of the Legislature, if this House were offered no opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the subject he was sure that the public might misunderstand the matter; and what he greatly feared was this—that some might think that the hon. Baronet (Sir John Lubbock), after reading the Papers upon the subject, had changed his opinion, and that this might have induced him not to bring forward the question. He (Mr. Fawcett) believed that this was not the case; but that the hon. Baronet was under the impression—which would probably be confirmed by the Prime Minister—that the personal element in the controversy being eliminated, the administrative question would be easily settled, and that it was in course of being settled. He believed that nothing more was required than that Dr. Hooker on his part should say that nothing in this Correspondence was intended to be personal, and that the Government should say on their part that nothing was intended that should, in the slightest degree, be discourteous to Dr. Hooker. This seemed to him to be the natural course to be adopted between

two gentlemen. He should carefully abstain from entering into any controversial matters, because he was afraid that if he entered into controversy he might do something which would render a settlement of the difference more difficult. He hoped to hear some statement from the hon. Baronet (Sir John Lubbock), and also from some Member of the Government, which the House would deem to be satisfactory; and he was quite certain that he was expressing the unanimous opinion of the House, and of almost everyone out-of-doors, when he said that considering the great services that Dr. Hooker had rendered to this country, and also to India; considering that Kew Gardens were an institution that we had a right to be proud of, and that every foreigner said that Kew was an institution which he had nothing to compare with in his own country; bearing all these things in mind, and that the Gardens had, to a great extent, been created by Sir William Hooker and his son, Dr. Hooker, he thought that he was but expressing the unanimous wish of the House, that few things would cause more disappointment and regret than that the public should lose the services of Dr. Hooker.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK said, that the question before the House fell naturally into two divisions—the first, administrative; the second, personal. Into the first he should not enter at length; though the Treasury Minute, however satisfactory in other respects, left two questions still open—namely, the management of the heating apparatus, and of the so-called pleasure grounds; which were said not to form part of the botanical establishment. He thought it undesirable that the heating apparatus should be removed from the control of the Director of Kew; it had been well said that you might as well remove from a surgeon the control of his instruments. He pointed out that the pleasure grounds were the Arboretum, and that trees and shrubs formed a most important part of the botanical establishment. He was sure, however, that the Prime Minister was anxious the Gardens should be maintained in their present state of efficiency.

Coming to the question as one between the Director of Kew Gardens and the First Commissioner of Works, he had been anxious, acting under advice,

Mr. Fawcett

that the matter should, if possible, be arranged without being brought publicly before the House. There were many things which, if privately explained, could be satisfactorily settled, which might become difficult to arrange amicably when once they had been made the subject of public discussion. He could not help feeling some regret that his hon. Friend the Member for Brighton had compelled him to address the House; but the hon. Member's remarks left no other course open to him. If the House would indulge him, he would state the circumstances which, in Dr. Hooker's opinion, were calculated to weaken his authority at Kew, and to render his position one of great difficulty, and he was anxious to do so in a manner which should not excite any greater amount of hostility and ill-feeling than already existed. He had not the slightest personal feeling towards the First Commissioner; he wished to avoid uttering a single word of which the right hon. Gentleman could have reason to complain; and he only hoped the right hon. Gentleman would give such an explanation as would be satisfactory to the House, to the public, and Dr. Hooker. There were few questions which had latterly excited more interest throughout the country than this. It was one which not only affected Kew Gardens, but it concerned the whole Civil Service of the country. He approached the matter from the point of view of those scientifically interested; resolutions had been passed by the principal societies connected with botany and horticulture; he had also received communications referring to the great value of the services Dr. Hooker had rendered to the Colonies and the West Indies, and expressing a hope that nothing done would prevent his continuing Director of Kew. It was only the other day that in that House a well-merited tribute was paid to Dr. Hooker on the part of the Indian Government. What, then, were the points with reference to which it was thought there was some reason to complain? The First Commissioner had been but a very short time in office when he sent Dr. Hooker a reprimand founded on a misapprehension. It was the first time in Dr. Hooker's long career that there had been anything but friendly communication between him and his official superiors.

Shortly afterwards arose a question about the appointment of a clerk. Dr. Hooker and the Treasury considered that this was an appointment which should be made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council—that is to say, that the candidates should be restricted to those who had had some preliminary training in a post of a similar character; on the other hand, the First Commissioner insisted on an open competitive examination. Without expressing any opinion of his own on the manner in which this correspondence was conducted, he would quote a letter which Mr. Lingen wrote from the Treasury to the First Commissioner. Mr. Lingen wrote—

“No doubt, the First Commissioner of Works, and not the Director of the Gardens, is ultimately responsible for the expenditure of the Vote upon the Establishment at Kew, nevertheless it appears to My Lords that there should be very serious reasons, such as they do not see in this instance, before the latter's recommendations are overruled, and My Lords think that this is peculiarly the case as regards a Director of such standing, experience, and success in managing the Gardens, as Dr. Hooker.”

Still, in spite of that, the First Commissioner persevered and maintained his own view. The Treasury acquiesced; but a subsequent letter of the 26th of June to the First Commissioner contained these remarks—

At the time when My Lords ordered their letter of the 2nd ultimo to be written, they had not seen Dr. Hooker's letter to yourself of the 6th of September, 1871. After having done so, they have to observe that your letter of the 8th of September, 1871, to the Civil Service Commissioners, does not enclose a copy of it, does not contain the whole of the recommendations which Dr. Hooker makes in it, and does not mention him by name or office.”

The result was that a gentleman was appointed by open competitive examination to the vacant post. He had previously been at Kew as under-gardener, and was well known to Dr. Hooker, who was satisfied that he was incompetent to do the work for which he was chosen. Dr. Hooker accordingly reported this to the First Commissioner, who, after some delay, sent his accountant to report upon the qualifications of the clerk, Mr. Robert Smith; and when the accountant asked Mr. Smith whether he was qualified to perform the duties of the office to which he had been thus appointed, to his credit, he said, Mr. Smith at once candidly admitted that he was quite unqualified for

the duties he was called upon to perform. The next ground of complaint was, that the superintendence of the heating was taken out of Dr. Hooker's hands—that he was not informed of the change, but left to discover the fact by accident. Another was, that considerable changes were proposed in the Museum, without consulting him. On another occasion, the First Commissioner went down to Kew, had an important interview with the Curator, and gave him to understand that he was not to mention the object of his visit. The First Commissioner explained that what he said was merely that the Curator need not mention the matter to Dr. Hooker, as he would do it himself; but it was unfortunate that the First Commissioner did not carry out that intention. Although a considerable time elapsed between the ordering and the production of the Correspondence, it was so ill-arranged that reference was very difficult for anyone who had not gone into the matter thoroughly; but it appeared at page 59 that the First Commissioner, without communicating with the Director, instructed Mr. Smith to meet him in Hyde Park to undertake the control of some important works there. This appointment would have taken a great part of the Curator's time for some months; and yet in this case again, no communication whatever was made to Dr. Hooker.

Without enlarging on that part of the case, he thought it natural that such circumstances, coming one after another, should have created an impression on Dr. Hooker's mind that there was an intention to give offence, and it could not be denied that the course pursued was calculated to raise difficulties and to embarrass him in his relations with his subordinates. Still, a courteous explanation from the First Commissioner would have put everything in a very different light. He had been told that Dr. Hooker was too thin-skinned, and took offence too easily. But that depended on whether there was any intention to give offence. The First Commissioner did not, in his Memorandum of the 15th July, take that line. On the contrary, the Memorandum seemed as if intended to confirm the impression on Dr. Hooker's mind. For instance, in the first page of the Memorandum, the following reference is made to the circumstances attending the publication of *The Flora of Tropical Africa*, as an instance

in which the First Commissioner had been bound to interfere:—

“With the department of botany, it would seem that the Commissioners have not interfered, beyond deciding questions affecting expenditure, of which the following are examples:—On the application of the Director in 1864, the Commissioners communicated to him that the Treasury had sanctioned the publication of *The Flora of Tropical Africa*, through the medium of the Stationery Office, in whose Estimates the cost was to be charged. In 1868, the first volume was published, and in 1871 the second. It becoming necessary to apply to the Treasury respecting a payment on account of it, their Lordships directed that the stock, after deducting the presentation copies, should be transferred to the Stationery Office. This was communicated to Dr. Hooker on the 29th of September, 1871. A letter was then received by the Commissioners from the Stationery Office, asking for certain particulars relating to the work, with a view to the sale of the surplus stock. This was referred to Dr. Hooker for report, when he replied on the 22nd of February following, that in his opinion the copies ought not to be sold: a further correspondence took place, and ultimately Dr. Hooker was informed, in accordance with the views of the Treasury, that it would be inconsistent with their views that a work of the kind should not be kept for sale, as well as for occasional presentation, and that the principal stock should be kept at the Stationery Office.”

But at page 39, appeared a letter from the head of the Stationery Department, in which it was pointed out that Dr. Hooker was right in objecting to this arrangement, which would have been inconsistent with the contract made with Messrs. Reeve, and would have amounted to a breach of faith. The very next paragraph in the Memorandum was this—

“In 1869 Dr. Hooker applied to be sent as a botanical commissioner to St. Petersburg, at the public cost, but the Commissioners, in accordance with instructions from the Treasury, declined to comply with his application.”

If reference were made to the letters supposed to confirm this statement, it would be found that they did not bear it out in any way; but that, in fact, Dr. Hooker expressly offered to bear his own expenses in attending the Congress.

Again, it is remarked in the next page that Kew Gardens were intended

“as a nursery for the other parks and gardens under the control of the Commissioners. The result of this does not seem to have been satisfactory, as shown by a letter of the Director proposing to sell 10,000 elms, because the superintendents of other gardens had no use for them, whilst at the same time they were unable to find in Kew Gardens the trees they required.”

This passage was calculated to create an impression that Dr. Hooker's manage-

ment had been injudicious; he thought the First Commissioner must have been under the impression when he wrote the passage, that the circumstance referred to happened under Dr. Hooker's management, because, if not, the passage seemed quite irrelevant. As a matter of fact, however, the sale of the elms took place some years ago, and under the late Director. It is only fair to add that the closing remark, as to the absence of other shrubs, does not appear to be borne out by the Correspondence. Again, in the same page, the First Commissioner said—

“When the First Commissioners have been of opinion that the amount asked for was excessive, it has been customary for them in communication, and in some cases without communication, with the Director, to strike out parts of the Estimates.”

So far, however, from Dr. Hooker's Estimates having been excessive, he believed that in no case had the First Commissioner found reason to reduce the expenditure he suggested to any material extent. Indeed, this was not a question of economy, for since Dr. Hooker took office the expenditure on the Gardens had been diminished rather than increased. In connection with the statement that it had been customary for the First Commissioner to strike out parts of the Estimates, reference was made to certain documents from which it appeared that the so-called excessive expenditure reduced itself to an order for a lawn-mowing machine. There was another paragraph in which Dr. Hooker was censured for having attended to give evidence before the Commissioners on Scientific Instruction. Now, he understood that everyone was bound when called upon to give evidence before a Royal Commission; although, no doubt, Dr. Hooker would have been quite ready to give notice of his intention to the First Commissioner if it had crossed his mind that it was his duty to do so. In consequence of Dr. Hooker's giving evidence, the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner wrote a letter to Professor Owen, dated the 16th of May last. He did not intend to follow up that branch of the subject; but, considering that this Memorandum reflected with some severity on the management of Kew Gardens, the right hon. Gentleman, before presenting it to Parliament, ought surely to have given his own subordinate an op-

Sir John Lubbock

portunity of answering the charges which were brought against him. He could not suppose that Professor Owen knew that his Memorandum would be published without Dr. Hooker's having had an opportunity of reply. In that case, Professor Owen would have had the opportunity of correcting several inaccuracies. For instance, he complained that some very fine *araucariæ*, 20 feet high, had been transplanted from Richmond Park to Kew, and he said—

"It is doubtful whether the transplanted *araucariæ*, of 20 feet high, will be a permanent gain to Kew; it is certain that they are a loss to Richmond Park."

But Dr. Hooker was not responsible for this removal, which was determined on by the authorities of Richmond Park. Professor Owen also said—

"It is notorious that the Gardens of Kew received the *Araucaria Imbricata* as early as did the Arboretum at Dropmore, if not at an earlier period. Also, that with ordinary care and proper culture, the Royal Gardens might now be ornamented with *araucariæ*, 40 feet or more in height, such as the lover of trees resorts, on permission, to the Arboretum of Dropmore, Holker Hall, or Percy's Cross, to enjoy the contemplation of."

It should be borne in mind, however, that the *araucariæ* referred to were planted in 1796, and that Dr. Hooker was not appointed Director of Kew Gardens till 1865.

He could have brought forward other cases; but he thought he had mentioned a sufficient number to show that Dr. Hooker had good reason to think there had been on the part of the First Commissioner an intention to disparage him in his office, and to deprive him of his proper authority. He sincerely hoped, however, to hear from the right hon. Gentleman that such was not the case. If the instances he had quoted were unlucky accidents; if there had been no intention to pain Dr. Hooker; if they had misunderstood the tenor and object of the First Commissioner's Memorandum, it would be easy for the First Commissioner to say so. He made, therefore, no attack on the First Commissioner; he merely stated the circumstances which had created an uneasy impression on the minds of Dr. Hooker and scientific men generally. He knew that misunderstandings would occasionally arise, and he sincerely hoped that the reply of the right hon. Gentleman would be of a nature to remove them. It would, of course, be for the First Commissioner himself to state

what his intentions really were. Lest he should be led to say anything of which the right hon. Gentleman might have any cause to complain, he would confine his concluding remarks to the language of the Treasury Minute, for which he believed he had to thank the right hon. Gentleman at the head of Her Majesty's Government. He had refrained from saying anything in praise of Dr. Hooker, because his merit was apparent on the face of this document itself. The Treasury Minute said—

"It is essential to maintain the superior authority in all respects of the First Commissioner, but the nature of the case makes it evident that this authority should of course be exercised with due regard to the feelings and position of the officers under him. This Botanical Department has been formed by the exertions of Sir W. Hooker and of his son Dr. Hooker. It stands high in the estimation of men of science both here and abroad, and both these eminent men are entitled to the gratitude of the country for their services in this department of science."

In another part of the same Minute the subjoined passage occurred—

"But adverting to the facts contained in the Memorandum of the First Commissioner, their Lordships are not surprised that in various cases Dr. Hooker should have thought that he had just cause of complaint, though this may have grown, in some instances, out of arrangements for which the First Commissioner was not responsible, and in others they learn from the Memorandum of the First Commissioner that the cause of complaint has been removed."

No one, indeed, who read that document could be surprised that Dr. Hooker should consider he had just reason for complaint, while Her Majesty's Government frankly admitted in the Treasury Minute that Dr. Hooker was entitled to the highest possible praise for the manner in which he had managed Kew Gardens. In conclusion, he hoped that the wish expressed by his hon. Friend the Member for Brighton would be realized—that there would be no danger whatever of our losing the services of so eminent a botanist: an honour to this country and one of the foremost scientific men in the world; who, so far from being open to reprimand or rebuke, was, according to the Treasury Minute itself, entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen for his devotion to the interests of science and of the public service.

MR. OSBORNE: So far, Sir, from finding fault with the hon. Gentleman the Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett),

I think the House is rather indebted to him for the statement he has provoked from the hon. Baronet (Sir John Lubbock). When the House considers that for Royal Palaces and pleasure gardens a sum of upwards of £100,000 is expended by Votes of this House, I think it not unnatural that we should inquire very strictly into the management of those gardens. What has occurred? Here is a Return I hold in my hand of the Correspondence relating to the management of Kew Gardens. It consists of 177 pages, so put together that I have made notes in order to test the dates with great difficulty. There are 20 letters which are twice printed in the Correspondence. There is no sort of index; and, indeed, the whole Return reminds me of the old house described by Gray as having

" Rich windows that exclude the light,
And passages that lead to nothing."

I do not know whether many hon. Gentlemen have at this time of the year had the patience to read through this voluminous Return. If they have, I think they will not be satisfied with the arrangement of Kew Gardens. Lord Bacon has laid down that a garden is the purest of human pleasures. I come then to ask—"How is it that Kew Gardens, in which the public so much delight, have become so fruitful a source of strife and bitterness?" The answer is at hand. There is nobody more willing than I to testify or acknowledge the valuable and efficient services of my right hon. Friend the First Commissioner of Works. I believe him to be a valuable public servant. But it is clear that with his love of economy he combines a military abruptness which, I think, would render him more qualified to be transferred to the Horse Guards or to a military command in Ireland than to preside over matters connected with science and art. The style of his rule reminds one of that of the centurion in the Scriptures who said to his servant "Go, and he goeth," and I think that it is very unfortunate that he should have been thrown into communication with a man like Dr. Hooker, who, although undoubtedly scientific, may perhaps be at the same time rather over-sensitive. The consequence has been that there has been nothing but heart-burnings, bickerings, and bad feeling between them since these two gentlemen came into official communica-

Mr. Osborne

tion, or, perhaps, I should rather say collision. I intend to touch but lightly on the principal points in the dispute. What is the first thing that these Papers disclose? In the first place, in my opinion, they deal a heavy blow at the system of competitive examination instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners. The Curator of Kew Gardens wants assistance in the shape of a clerk. To most people this would appear to be a very simple matter. So it would be if the Director of the Gardens were allowed to choose a clerk himself; but the House of Commons chooses that all civil servants shall be required to pass a competitive examination under the eyes of the Civil Service Commissioners. Mr. Smith, having passed a competitive examination under the eyes of the Civil Service Commissioners, is with the approval of the Treasury appointed to the office of Clerk to the Curator of Kew Gardens. In the words of Lord Russell—"Nowadays, these people must know Botany, Astronomy, German, French, Italian, and Political Economy." Well, Mr. Smith is examined in some or all of these things, and, having received a first-class certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, he obtained the appointment. But directly he is appointed, Dr. Hooker, who had known him as an undergardener, declares him to be utterly incompetent, and asks that his appointment should be cancelled. Whereupon the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works, with that stern sense of duty which characterizes him, refuses to cancel the appointment, but says—"Give him a probationary trial for six months." To that request Dr. Hooker replied that he was not there to teach a clerk his duties, that what was required was a person who was capable of discharging them at once; whereas Mr. Smith was utterly incompetent, being unable to write, or to spell correctly, or to keep accurate accounts. Well, the appointment of this gentleman, who has passed a competitive examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, who have given him a first-class certificate, is eventually cancelled by the Treasury, after about 20 letters have been written with respect to it. The House is allowed to peep a little behind the scenes in these letters with regard to the merits of the Civil Service Commissioners. I have always had great doubts

of the advantages derived from competitive examinations even in the case of higher appointments; but in petty matters of this sort they are apt to degenerate into a job. Here is the brewing of a pretty quarrel as it stands, and now comes the "hot water" controversy for getting into which the right hon. Gentleman is so singularly well adapted. Dr. Hooker writes to the Board of Works to know what his duties and his responsibilities are with regard to the heating apparatus and the raising of tropical plants, and the answer he gets is that he is to take his orders from the First Commissioner of Works, and it concludes with the unnecessarily offensive expression—an expression that would cause a man of far less sensitiveness than Dr. Hooker to take fire—"and that he is to govern himself accordingly." Then there is a dispute as to the tropical plants and the orchids, and I must say the First Commissioner here shows himself not only audacious, but orchidacious. A long correspondence ensues upon this subject, and, as has been already remarked in one of these letters, this is the way in which public money is consumed in disentangling the science of botany from business matters. Then comes another correspondence respecting the publication of *The Flora of Tropical Africa*. It extends over five pages, which I cannot well understand; but eventually the First Commissioner gives way, and the whole thing, I believe, turns out to be a mare's-nest altogether. Now comes on the scene the hon. Baronet the Member for Maidstone (Sir John Lubbock). On the 20th of June, 1872, the hon. Baronet writes a letter to the First Minister of the Crown, enclosing a memorial signed by many of the most scientific men in the country, complaining of the treatment experienced by Dr. Hooker from the First Commissioner of Works, and giving the former a character which very few men can get from anyone. They appeal to the First Minister of the Crown, and they print a very curious letter from Dr. Hooker to the First Minister, dated the 31st of August, 1871. But there is a very curious omission in this book—namely, a letter from Dr. Hooker to the First Minister, which never appears at all. I should like to know something as to what that letter was about, as we are completely in the dark about it at pre-

sent. The right hon. Gentleman the First Minister returns an answer to that letter of the 31st of August; but, like many of his answers in this House, it is neither very precise nor very definite. Dr. Hooker thus is left in doubt as to what he is to do. He did not understand the answer, and he therefore waited upon Mr. West, the right hon. Gentleman's private secretary, asking him for some explanation of it. Mr. West replied that something was about to be done by the Cabinet. What then happens—why, with the arbitration at Geneva before them, it, of course, struck the First Minister that they should refer the case to arbitration. [Mr. GLADSTONE: I never said any such thing.] If the right hon. Gentleman will hear me out, I will give him chapter and verse. Will the right hon. Gentleman say that it was not referred to arbitration? Why, there were three Members of the Cabinet appointed to act as arbitrators. Of course, Lord Ripon was one; but I have not heard that he has since been promoted. And the others were Lord Halifax and Mr. Cardwell. Well, they arbitrated; but I do not know to what decision they came. It comes out, however, that the arbitrators came to the conclusion that a verbal answer should be conveyed to Dr. Hooker through Lord Ripon, and in the presence of Sir Arthur Helps, to the effect that he was to consider himself Director of the Gardens in subordination to the First Commissioner. That was not very satisfactory to Dr. Hooker. I wish to hold the balance evenly between all parties. I think that Dr. Hooker here acted intemperately. I think he had no right to accuse the First Commissioner of evasion, misrepresentation, and mis-statement. I think that is a very hard thing to say of the First Commissioner, for with all his faults we love him still. After this most extraordinary part of the business, there appears a Memorandum, dated July 24, 1872, which occupies 14 pages. It is from the First Commissioner of Works as to the management of Kew Gardens, and it contrives to stick additional pins into Dr. Hooker. But I pass on to what I think is the most improper thing in the whole transaction. I allude to the statement of Professor Owen, in Appendix 3, in which he criticizes the evidence of Dr. Hooker given before the Royal Commission for Scientific Education, but

which has nothing whatever to do with the quarrel. I think it was a most improper thing to print that statement without first submitting it to Dr. Hooker. I say that these things ought to have been above-board from beginning to end. The hon. Baronet below me (Sir John Lubbock) was forced into making his statement by the patriotic Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett), because a general impression had got abroad that the hon. Baronet, being young and soft, had been "got at" by the Members of the Treasury bench, and that his Motion would never be heard of. The hon. Baronet has, however, nobly refuted that impression. I cannot help thinking that Kew Gardens are about to be thrown into more intimate connection with the South Kensington Museum. There are passages here which are very suspicious. The Professor talks of a herbarium in terms which he ought not to make use of. He regards a botanist as a person without feeling as, in the words of Wordsworth—One who would peep and botanize upon his mother's grave. He asks—"What is a herbarium?" I do not know what the quotation is from. It is something like the First Commissioner of Works'. He suggests that it is "attaching barbarous binominals to foreign weeds." That is the way in which he talks of the gentleman at the head of the herbarium at Kew. Let the House beware lest by reason of this Appendix we are to have the South Kensington business over again, and lest at this very time we should be engaged in constructing a "Cole-cellar" for the growing of tropical plants at South Kensington. I have read the correspondence with attention, and I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Hooker, although a very sensitive man, has much to complain of; but as I wish to see both gentlemen retain their situations, and referring to what I have said that the First Commissioner is a valuable public servant, I would rather, however, see him anywhere else than at Kew. But wishing to retain him and Dr. Hooker both in the public service, I would advise them to read that scene in the *Beggars' Opera* between Peachum and Lockit, where they each say—"Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong;" and let them in future endeavour to forward the public service by keeping on good terms with one another.

Mr. Osborne

Mr. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT said, he wished to refer to a matter personal to himself and the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works. Some time back he asked the right hon. Gentleman the following Question:—

"Whether it is intended to continue the ornamental shrubbery ground on the left of Rotten Row, between Albert Gate and Knightsbridge Barracks; and, if so, whether he will re-consider such intention as being one leading to a serious encroachment on a space long used as a public recreation and children's playground, which space has also already been curtailed by the additional riding ground recently made in that locality?"

The right hon. Gentleman, with the humour which distinguished him, said—

"I am happy to be able to assure the children who are interested in this matter that a 'serious encroachment' upon their playground is not intended. They will, therefore, be able to continue as heretofore to enjoy the playground in common with the Heavy Cavalry and the Light Volunteers, by whom it is used for drill."—[3 *Hansard*, cxx. 1683-4.]

He was not going to enter the lists with the right hon. Gentleman in bandying discourteous expressions, because, in the first place, the contest would be unequal; in the second, he (Mr. Bromley-Davenport) might be betrayed into overstepping the bounds of Parliamentary license; and, if he succeeded, it would be like pouring water upon a duck's back or applying a lady's riding whip to the hide of a rhinoceros. What he wished to say was that the manner in which Questions were answered affected the honour of the House. An hon. Member rising in his place and putting a perfectly courteous and civil question ought to expect from the Treasury Bench—the occupants of which ought to set an example of good manners—at all events a decent reply, and not such as he received—namely, a concoction of words, carefully put together to escape, and just only to escape, the interference of the Speaker. Such a reply as he received was an insult to the House; and he congratulated the right hon. Gentleman on this—that if, as he had reason to suppose, the right hon. Gentleman had a yearly wager with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to which in the course of each Session should make the most discourteous answers to the most perfectly proper and orderly questions, to use a turf expression, the First Commissioner had this year "won in a

walk." If he might advise the First Commissioner of Works it would be to cultivate the Royal Parks less and himself more, and when next he felt disposed to be funny—or what he thought funny—at the expense of hon. Members in and out of the House, to ask some friend—assuming, of course, the very improbable fact that he had one—to give him some advice how to answer a question with propriety, and to point out to him the clear and distinct line of demarcation where "humour ends and insolence begins."

COLONEL BERESFORD said, he could not allow the attack that had been made upon Professor Owen by the hon. Member for Waterford (Mr. Osborne) to pass unchallenged, especially as no opportunity had been offered to the Professor of meeting it.

MR. OSBORNE: What charge? Name it.

COLONEL BERESFORD: You made a charge against Professor Owen.

MR. OSBORNE: What charge?

COLONEL BERESFORD said, he could not recollect the exact words which the hon. Gentleman used; but he made a most decided attack on, and complaint against, Professor Owen.

MR. M'LAREN said, in reference to the appointment of the clerk referred to in the Correspondence, it appeared that the unfortunate man was a countryman of his, and that what the First Commissioner had done with reference to his appointment redounded very much to the right hon. Gentleman's credit instead of its being a cause of complaint against him. Dr. Hooker wished to retain the appointment as a piece of patronage in his own hands. The First Commissioner of Works had no such desire, and, therefore, urged that the best man should be selected by means of a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners. Such an examination showed the man to be efficient in the very particulars wherein Dr. Hooker alleged he was incompetent. The Commissioners were best able to judge, and the First Commissioner was quite right in acting on their decision. Much had been said about what had been done—botanically—in Kew Gardens; but he begged to say that the same things had been done in the Botanical Gardens at Edinburgh ever since they were opened.

MR. BOUVERIE desired to set the hon. Member right on one point. A memorandum by Mr. Gibbins, the accountant, appeared in the Correspondence at page 151, dated March 22, on the question of the fitness of Mr. Robert Smith. Mr. Gibbins said—

"Referring to the First Commissioner's Minute of the 6th instant, directing me to inquire as to the fitness of Mr. Robert Smith for the duties for which I recommended a person to be employed to assist the Curator in keeping the accounts, &c., I have the honour to report that, by appointment, I had an interview yesterday (at Kew) with the Curator, and explained to him that when I made the investigation on June last, it appeared to me that the duties in respect of which assistance should be given to him were the following:—The preparation of the weekly pay-sheets; the posting of labour-book, cash-book, and ledger; the preparation of cash accounts, store accounts; register of orders to tradespeople; register of accounts (when delivered); to check bills with order book as to quantities and prices (not to check computations and additions); general correspondence; arrangement of papers and other clerical duties; to act as guide to visitors in the absence of the Curator, or when he is particularly engaged. I yesterday submitted this list of duties to the Curator, and inquired whether Mr. Robert Smith was competent to perform them. The Curator replied, that possibly he could, but, as he had not tried him, he was not prepared to offer any opinion on the subject. I then had an interview with Mr. Robert Smith, and, placing the list before him, asked him if he felt qualified to perform the duties therein set forth. Mr. Smith promptly replied that he did not understand anything of them, and that he knew nothing whatever of office business."

MR. M'LAREN said, he was not examined in that.

MR. BOUVERIE said, he should have been. Dr. Hooker wanted a man for this work, and he was supplied with a man who could not do it. It was instructive to read the First Commissioner's description of his mode of doing work, as contained in the peroration of the First Commissioner's Memorandum on the relation between the Board of Works and Kew Gardens. It ran—

"The First Commissioner has now gone through the somewhat tedious examination of the questions which have arisen during the last two years and a half in relation to Kew Gardens. He has disentangled the science of botany, and the art and practice of horticulture from occurrences which have happened in the course of business, and it appears to him easy to conduct the science of botany and the art of horticulture, without recurring again and again to little official omissions, whether they have arisen from haste, zeal, or inadvertence. He has throughout confined his writing to the exigencies of current public business, and desired to avoid using business for the purpose of writing; all his communications have, therefore, been as brief as possible. In

fact, he has abolished letter-writing and substituted official memoranda, for the transaction of all departmental business under the Office of Works, and, with the concurrence of the Postmaster General, for most of the business with the Post Office."

If the result of the First Commissioner's abolition of letter-writing was to bring about such controversies as appeared to have arisen in this case, and to bring before the House such an enormous mass of perplexed and confused Correspondence, the sooner the right hon. Gentlemen reverted to the old method of conducting business the better it would be for the public service.

MR. AYRTON: I am afraid that evil examples are somewhat catching, or I could not for a moment explain why the hon. Member for Warwickshire (Mr. Bromley - Davenport) without Notice should interpose in this debate, and refer to a subject of which he gave Notice two or three months ago, which was on the Paper again and again, but which he failed to bring before the House. [MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: I could not get it on.] Yes, but not for the want of an opportunity, but because he did not take advantage of the opportunities which the forms of the House afforded. [MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: At 3 o'clock in the morning?] If the hon. Member had given me Notice I should have been able to have shown him how easy it would have been to have brought it on, and then to have dealt with it more at large than at present. The hon. Member has been so obliging as to tender me advice how to answer questions — by taking counsel before I speak. Perhaps the hon. Member will allow me to remind him that it is exactly the advice I gave him when he showed me his Question in manuscript, and which he did me the honour to follow. If I were to go into questions that arise out of the House I should be able to inform hon. Members what the advice was that the hon. Member received, and it is perhaps unfortunate for him that he has not followed it. He will recollect that the gentleman to whom I referred him was a gentleman eminently qualified to give him advice whether or not he should put the Question. I stated at the time that the Question itself was an improper one, because it assumed that I was engaged in planting the Parks, to the injury of the public — a

Mr. Baines

question pregnant with a very grave and a very unfounded assumption highly prejudicial to myself, and the hon. Member is astonished that instead of my being exceedingly angry with the Question I was content to laugh at it, and to look on it as being so trivial as not deserving of serious consideration.

MR. BROMLEY - DAVENPORT: May I be permitted to reply to the right hon. Gentleman? ["Order!"]

MR. SPEAKER said, the hon. Member, if he wished to make an explanation, must wait until the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Commissioner of Works had finished his speech.

MR. AYRTON: I shall be delighted to hear the hon. Gentleman answer, because I have a very accurate recollection of the circumstances, though Gentlemen on the front Opposition bench are not here to confirm my impression or to contradict it. But some hon. Gentlemen may perhaps think it is not the best way of treating a question, which, after remonstrance, is put, and which of itself is of a highly injurious if not of a highly offensive character. The hon. Member complains of the Answer that was given. I dare say it was not his intention to convey such an impression; but anyone reading the Question that was asked will see that the hon. Member assumes to be the protector of the people whose interests I was engaged in injuring. There never was a more unfounded assumption as regards the administration of Hyde Park; and when such assumptions and imputations are lightly made, the best way to treat them is not to give them an angry answer—still less to embark in a long expostulation—but to meet them in a very easy and good natured way. That was the treatment which the hon. Member's Question received. I may now pass to the subject, which comes before the House under most extraordinary conditions. Yesterday I was not in the House when it met; yet, without any communication whatever or notice whatever being conveyed to me that the subject was likely to come before the House, some remarks, I believe, were then made by the hon. Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett); indeed, my hon. Friend endeavoured to deliver the speech which he has delivered to-day, but found himself out of Order. Now, I must say that this is a very novel mode of conducting the business

of the House; but, as I have said, example is very infectious, and to-day we have such an example set yesterday extended by the hon. Baronet (Sir John Lubbock), who without any communication having been made to me that he intended to make this attack upon me, or without the slightest intimation that he would even advert to this question, has risen in his place and brought the question forward as fully and as completely as if he had given formal Notice to impugn my conduct in the administration of the Office of Works. I venture to say that this is a proceeding unknown and unheard of in the House of Commons, that any Member should stand up in his place and impugn, in great detail, the administration of a Department by its Parliamentary head, without having given the smallest notice to that head of his intention to take that course. With regard to the remarks of the hon. Member for Brighton, it is true he has put no Notice on the Paper; but, again, I say if an hon. Member intends to take the course of referring to the conduct of a Minister of the Crown it is his duty, according to the usages of the House, to give Notice of his intention, and not to leave it to the chance of the Minister reading something about the matter in the newspapers or hearing of it casually. I, however, acquit the hon. Member for Brighton of having taken any unfair course, because in private conversation yesterday he mentioned to me that he would put some question to my right hon. Friend at the head of the Government on the subject. In this position it was by the merest accident that I happened to have any paper in this House relating to this question; but is it to be supposed every Minister of the Crown is expected to carry about him all the papers connected with the administration of his Department, and to carry in his head all the circumstances relating to that administration extending over some two years and a-half, and to stand up in the House and give a complete answer at a moment's notice to anything that may be alleged against him? I do not profess to be able to fulfil that duty; but, notwithstanding, I hope that, without any notice, if any Gentleman thinks fit to stand up and impugn my conduct, I shall be able to give an answer which, having regard to the circumstances under which it is made, will

be found satisfactory to the Members of the House. Sir, I was not surprised when the hon. Baronet brought forward this subject that my hon. Friend the Member for Waterford (Mr. Osborne) should intervene, because anyone who looks at this mass of Correspondence must see that from its peculiar character it affords, perhaps, a better vehicle for the joking and the humour of my hon. Friend than any other set of Papers that have lately been laid on the Table of the House. As doctors always use the purest water for the vehicle of their medicines, so my hon. Friend has used my conduct as the vehicle of his jokes; and I am very happy to have afforded him the opportunity of exercising his abilities, for his opportunities have been so few of late that I was really afraid they would fall into disuse. Nevertheless, there is always in the observations of my hon. Friend some element of good sense, however much it may be obscured by the jokes that surround it. I must, I presume, take this matter seriously, though it turns on mere trifling incidents, which scarcely served as the topic of a serious debate. If you go through any man's affairs running over two years and a-half, I venture to say you will find in them many incidents which you may discuss again and again. Whether he was engaged in business or had only to look after his own household, you will find that you could not look back over that time without discovering that many things had gone in a way he did not exactly like, and which might, perhaps, give cause for regret. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that in this but very small section of the business of the Office of Works any gentleman who wishes to be highly critical should discover that some errors have been committed there of a greater or less degree. That this is but a small portion of the business of the Board of Works may be seen from the fact that, while the whole expenditure on Kew Gardens under Dr. Hooker amounts to £12,000, that of the whole Department under my superintendence is £1,200,000. Although the Correspondence which has been laid on the Table with reference to this question is somewhat voluminous, yet it is but a comparatively small fraction of the correspondence which is carried on in the Department in relation to a great variety

of subjects. Even where it is obvious that errors had been committed I have not thought it necessary to write in the language of censure in reference to those errors, because we know very well that officers of any Department are liable in the conduct of much business to commit occasional mistakes. But what we have a right to expect is that, when they do commit them, those working with them in the same Department should be quick and active to have the mistakes rectified in a quiet and friendly way, and not make every little omission the subject of a long letter, trying to inflame it into a matter of grave consequence. If, instead of acting as he had done, the Director of Kew Gardens had merely gone to the Office and spoken to the Secretary, or one of the clerks, he would have got half the questions that he has raised in those Papers adjusted entirely to his satisfaction. But when the complainant assumes a tone of querulousness and defiance in the letters he writes, of course he cannot get his business done in the same way as other people who are exposed to the errors and omissions of an official Department. Let us look for a moment at the sort of objections that have been stated by the hon. Baronet as his case in behalf of Dr. Hooker. I will take one example. First, it is said, immediately upon my appointment I sent him a reprimand; but what was really the fact? Dr. Hooker, or rather the officers of the Department of Works, had made out an estimate, in which they stated that a certain sum was to be expended upon a certain work. I may here mention that when I came into this Office the Treasury, and the House of Commons itself, had long been contending against what was considered to be a very grave error in the administration of the Board of Works. The House and the Treasury were being led to sanction the expenditure of money on works; and after the money was spent it was discovered that the work, instead of having been finished, was only half done, and large sums were again and again required to complete it. No one has contended against that system more than I did myself before I was connected with the administration of the Board of Works. Well, that estimate being placed before me, a request came from Dr. Hooker to spend more than double the amount that was sanctioned to carry

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on the work. I therefore asked for certain information as to how it was that a request had been made for sanctioning a smaller sum when so much larger a sum was required, and how that fact had not been brought forward at an earlier period, as I think it should have been in the proper conduct of business. Of this Dr. Hooker complains as a grave censure upon himself. But it is no censure at all. It was merely a letter asking for information. It was found that Dr. Hooker had sent a letter on the subject before I succeeded to the office. Well, that letter was not brought under my notice, as was manifest from the application made to Dr. Hooker; and the moment I got an explanation how the error occurred, the sanction of the Treasury was obtained and I was allowed to spend that additional money. Yet that has been characterized as an uncalled-for reprimand on my part. Why, business cannot be carried on unless explanations are asked for and given. I had to write to the Treasury to explain how it came about that some £1,200, I believe, was really requisite where it had been previously represented some £500 would have sufficed. That is really an illustration of the frivolous nature of the imputations cast upon me by Gentlemen who do not choose to look at the documents and inform themselves as to the mode in which the business of the Department is conducted. The next complaint of the hon. Baronet was this—that I wished to have a clerk appointed to Dr. Hooker, without the qualifications which Dr. Hooker said were necessary. There is really not a word of foundation in the Papers before the House for that assertion. What really occurred was this:—Dr. Hooker was himself asked to state what his views were with reference to the appointment of a clerk. Dr. Hooker stated them; and, the Treasury having sanctioned the appointment of the clerk, Dr. Hooker was referred to in order to settle the conditions of the examination of the clerk. The whole transaction necessarily took place between the Secretary of the Office, Dr. Hooker, and the Civil Service Commissioners. It was a mere matter of official detail how the examination of this clerk should be arranged for the purpose of obtaining a person possessed of the requisite qualifications. All I had to consider was, shall the appointment be in

the patronage of Dr. Hooker, or shall it be, in accordance with the Order in Council, by open competitive examination?—which had my assent. I claimed no power of appointment for myself. I disclaimed it. I waived my right in favour of the Civil Service Commissioners, and to them the whole question was committed. Personally, I had nothing to do with the matter. Well, what happened? The Civil Service Commissioners, acting according to their own rule, selected the candidate, and then the candidate was sent to me. I was bound by the Order in Council to accept that candidate and forward him on to Dr. Hooker. Then arose a very interesting question to persons entering the public service. According to the Queen's Order in Council, a person is not reported fit for appointment or immediately qualified to undertake the duties of the office; he is appointed as a person to be employed in the office for six months, in order that at the end of that period he may be qualified to perform the duties. It is the same all over the service. An ensign sent into the Army is not then and there to be qualified to perform regimental duties; he is to remain two years as a probationer, and at the end of that time he is to be fit to perform them. The object of competition is to get a guarantee that the person having sufficient education and intelligence will, if employed in the office, in course of time be fitted for its duties, not that he is so at the time of appointment. A long controversy took place with regard to the nature of the duties to be performed; and I ended the correspondence by putting to Dr. Hooker the simple question—"Will you give me a certificate, stating that this person, if he is allowed a probation of six months, will at the end of that period be fit for the performance of his duties?" And when I got the reply from Dr. Hooker that he would not be fit the matter was referred to the Civil Service Commissioners. They refused to cancel the appointment, stating that the person appointed ought to be employed in the office for six months. The result was, the Treasury did not think it necessary to wait for the six months' probation; and I had authority, notwithstanding the Order in Council, to cancel the appointment. I cancelled it accordingly. In vindication of

the Civil Service Commissioners, I would remind the House of what appears on the Papers—that there were two appointments made at the same time. They were made by the same order of proceeding; but while in the case of one there was failure, in the other the person appointed was eminently fit, though not the person Dr. Hooker had privately nominated, and is now attaining a higher grade in the public service. In the Papers before the House I have stated why that failure took place. The next complaint that is preferred against me is, that I deprived Dr. Hooker of the great gratification of keeping the works for heating the hot-houses under his control. Let the House consider what is the nature of this complaint. The letter written to him was studiously framed so as to prevent giving offence to him, or giving to the matter even the colour of anything personal; because it was there stated that the directions given were in accordance with the general arrangements recently made for conducting the works of the Department. Dr. Hooker complained that the letter concluded with the words "govern himself accordingly." All I can say on that point is, that I cannot hold myself responsible for the terms in which official letters are written. I only regard the substance. ["Oh, oh!"] I say that, for I think it would be imposing upon the head of a Department a most laborious duty indeed if he were required to settle the precise language in which every letter should be written from his Office. After the letter is written it is put before me, and I take it for granted that it is written in the ordinary way, and that there is nothing special in the style of composition. What is the meaning of "govern himself accordingly" I really do not know. I do not know where the phrase came from, or how far it is used in a Department of the public service. All I know is, that it contains no offensive meaning. Dr. Hooker asks for a distinct definition of the mode in which he is to conduct his duties. I give that definition, and the letter is closed with a phrase applicable to a general rule for the conduct of the Department. I wish to avoid any controversy on this point; but the Papers on the Table show that the Director of Works and the officers under him are the proper persons to

superintend the construction, maintenance, and repair of all works of a structural character; and it is absolutely necessary to maintain that principle in the administration of the Department. No doubt we are told by persons who say they have experience that this cannot be done; but the answer of the Office of Works is that it is done. We have the Royal Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh under a gentleman who has rendered immense service to the science of botany—a gentleman quite equal to Dr. Hooker, as a scientific botanist; and what, in this case, was directed to be done at Kew has been and is the practice in the Royal Gardens at Edinburgh. Therefore, I repeat, there can be no reference personal to Dr. Hooker in the direction given, but only to the proper administration of the Department. Another charge against me is, that I directed an alteration to be made in the museum without consulting Dr. Hooker, and that I sent it to the Treasury. Dr. Hooker alleges that he engaged in what may be called an intrigue with the then Secretary of the Treasury, my right hon. Friend now at the head of the Local Government Board (Mr. Stansfeld), inducing my right hon. Friend to alter the estimate I sent in behind my back. It so happened that Dr. Hooker was dissatisfied with what had been proposed; but when the proposal arrived at a certain stage I determined not to proceed with it. It was never put into the estimate sent to the Treasury, and my right hon. Friend the then Secretary never struck it out. What I directed to be done was only in the performance of my duty, for the people frequenting the museum were overcrowded, and it is the particular function, I take it, of the First Commissioner of Works to direct that proper arrangements should be made for the public use of the establishment at Kew. The hon. Member also complains that I spoke to the Curator of Kew Gardens. I must remind the House that the Curator is a person who has many responsible duties to perform. He is recognised as having charge of the cultivation of these Gardens, and my object was, as I have stated in this Paper, to establish what I considered to be a better system for the administration of the Gardens by the Office of Works. That was a question much beyond Dr. Hooker's province, for it ex-

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tended to the whole service; not to that for £12,000, but to arrangement costing upwards of £100,000 placed under the Office of Works. That being the service with which I had to deal, I thought that the proper mode of carrying it on would be to have an officer specially charged with the supervision of those Gardens, who possessed a competent knowledge of the cultivation of parks and gardens. And, therefore, desiring to promote to this office the Curator of Kew Gardens, it was my duty to see that gentleman, either by asking him to come to my Office for examination, or by going into the Gardens myself as a visitor, and interrogating him as to his qualifications for the office. There is nothing strange in that; but Dr. Hooker says—"You did not tell me that." What was stated to the Curator was—"You are not the person to report this matter to Dr. Hooker; when I have to deal with it Dr. Hooker will be communicated with by me;" it was not a matter between me and him, but it was one between Dr. Hooker and me. It was quite competent for the Curator to communicate privately—as, in fact, he did—what had occurred; but he would not have been justified in making an official Report on my behalf of what I intended to do in re-arranging the Department. Dr. Hooker wrote an official letter to me at the time, and in it there is not a word of complaint of any injunction to the Curator; this was not discovered as a ground of complaint until eight months afterwards, and I say the course he has pursued in attempting to set up such a complaint so long after the subject was officially disposed of, is wholly inconsistent with the proper administration of the public service. I could have given an explanation to Dr. Hooker had he mentioned the matter; but he only brought it forward afterwards when it suited his convenience, and the moment it came under my notice I stated what I have now related to the House. Allusion has been made to the charge that I deprived Dr. Hooker of his assistant in order to carry on the works in connection with the Albert Memorial. I think it is much to be regretted that Dr. Hooker's friends should have taken notice of this matter; but I have no cause to object to it. Everybody knows the peculiar circumstances connected with the Albert Memorial. It was

about to be finished at a time when it was absolutely necessary that the works of horticulture which had to be carried on about that Memorial, and had been too long delayed, should be instantly begun and prosecuted with the utmost vigour. As I was then advised, if that had not been done the Memorial would have been open to the public whilst the whole place around it presented the appearance of a ragged wilderness. One would have supposed, having regard to the fact that the Memorial was being erected partly by public subscription and partly by grants made by this House, largely supplemented by Her Majesty, that on the mere suggestion that there was a difficulty everybody would have sunk every cause or idea of dispute; that everybody would have been active and anxious to know how he could render assistance. Why, when hon. Gentlemen and Ministers were enjoying that festive season appropriate to the period of Christmas, I could find time to go myself at 8 o'clock in the morning to Hyde Park to meet these executive officers for the purpose of exciting them to a more energetic performance of their duty, while Dr. Hooker, in his *Hortus Siccus*, could only find time to write a lamentable account of the grievances he was sustaining because the Curator of Kew Gardens had been invited to meet me at 8 o'clock in the morning in Hyde Park. The telegram was sent direct to the Curator, instead of to him, and no doubt that is a point of official punctilio; but the clerks sometimes do these things inaccurately in a hurry when they are told to use dispatch. They may have sent the telegram in a wrong way; but a reasonable man would have come to the Secretary, and asked how it was that the telegram had been so forwarded. Dr. Hooker does nothing of the kind; but cherishes this up as a tremendous grievance, which is to agitate the mind of every botanist and gardener in the country. The next day, when I had the fact brought under my notice, I directed that a communication should be made to Dr. Hooker personally, showing how little I had to do with any desire to slight him; and there is my own Minute, in the printed papers, written the morning after I had seen the Curator. It is said that Mr. Smith, the Curator, was placed in an equivocal relation towards Dr. Hooker. Can there be anything

more absurd? Mr. Smith is asked to come early in the morning to give a general direction to a person whom he afterwards admitted to be competent to carry on the business without him, and it is said that because he is asked to do that the whole administration of Kew Gardens is disarranged. I believed that it would be a great public advantage to get the counsel of this superior officer of Kew Gardens, and supposed it would be as easy for him to make arrangements to run up to Hyde Park as for myself to be there at 8 o'clock in the morning, and then to return to his business at Kew. However, the Curator of Kew declared that he did not wish to give directions in that way, and if he dealt with the matter he must take it in hand entirely; and as the people, on his own showing, could do just as well without him, I said—"Let us at once put an end to this, and get on without the assistance of the Curator of Kew." The whole thing was explained to Dr. Hooker. It was an emergency with which I had to grapple, and I am happy to think that the work was carried out to the general satisfaction of the public. [An hon. MEMBER: Agreed!] I think when an attack of this kind is made without Notice the least that I can expect is that the House of Commons will allow me to reply to it as best I can on the spur of the moment without interruption. The next point which has been raised is that Dr. Hooker was slighted with regard to the publication of the *Flora of Tropical Africa*. I can only say that I had absolutely nothing to do with the matter, for it was purely a question between the Treasury, the Stationery Office, and Dr. Hooker; the communications passed through the Office of Works as a common centre. The whole thing was eminently trifling, relating to the right of the Stationery Office to sell surplus copies of the work, and the matter was disposed of by a Treasury direction, which was communicated to Dr. Hooker. Another question is the mission of Dr. Hooker to St. Petersburg, and with that, again, I had nothing to do, because the whole business occurred before I was Chief Commissioner of Works. But I cannot help remarking, when a gentleman is said to be so very sensitive as to the official language employed, that Dr. Hooker is capable of using, in the most gratuitous

and uncalled-for manner, words of the most offensive character. If you want an illustration you have only to look at Dr. Hooker's letter, in consequence of the decision at which the Treasury arrived in reference to his mission. The Treasury informed Dr. Hooker, through the late Chief Commissioner of Works, of its decision, and Dr. Hooker, not knowing the ground of that decision, because it was not communicated, or whether it had been arrived at by the head of the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the whole Cabinet, writes a letter—which I have not by me at this moment—stigmatizing the conduct of the Treasury in the most unqualified and opprobrious terms. Of course, no one took any notice of it, because Dr. Hooker was looked upon as a scientific gentleman who does not make himself amenable to the ordinary exigencies and proprieties of the public service. ["Oh, oh!"] I say that advisedly, because there never was a more offensive letter written by a subordinate with reference to an official communication. Then it has been said that Dr. Hooker has not been sufficiently consulted with reference to the Estimates. I understand that Dr. Hooker has complained that he did not receive the decision of the Office of Works at an early period, and in a memorandum which I have made I have directed means to be taken to prevent such an occurrence in future. But the only question which arose was as to the change made in the Estimates, without any reference to Dr. Hooker; but this arose on the general administration of the whole Vote of £100,000 of which Dr. Hooker's portion was only £12,000. Therefore, it is idle to assert that it was done for his particular annoyance. If he had taken the trouble to go from time to time to the Secretary, as any person ought to do who was one of a number of subordinates affected by a new arrangement, the information which he would have obtained would have relieved his mind of any feeling of that kind. I do not undertake to carry out all the minute details of the Department any more than any other political head does. All I can do is to lay down general principles on which the general business of the Department is to be conducted, and then leave the subordinate officers to conduct the business in detail in order that those

general principles may be fully carried out. An hon. Friend has put into my hand Dr. Hooker's letter as to the mission to St. Petersburg I have already mentioned. In it he says—

"I do not know whether this decision will be regarded as evidence of something more than indifference to the position which science holds in this country, or merely ignorance of that attained by the eminent men who have convened this Congress, and who will assemble at it, or mere disregard of international courtesy in scientific matters."

I say that is a letter which contained the gravest reflections upon the Chief Department of the Government. A gentleman who can throw out these innuendoes and use such language has no right, I think, to be hypercritical as to the language addressed to himself. He cannot find throughout these Papers a word of mine which would bear the interpretation which anyone would give to that language applied to the Treasury. Well, Sir, Dr. Hooker is aggrieved that I should have obtained any evidence or information from Professor Owen; yet this gentleman, without any communication with me, could go before the Royal Commission and put forth a programme which gravely affected the whole administration of the Department of which he was a subordinate officer. I never heard of this evidence except by mere accident; but, finding what had been done, I was desirous of obtaining an opinion of some one disconnected with the office, and I knew no one more competent to offer an opinion than that distinguished Professor to whom I refer. He gave me an opinion. It is asked—"Why did you do nothing with it?" Because nothing was intended to be done with reference to these matters, nor were they intended to be made public. But when my acts were impeached it became necessary for my justification to show upon what grounds I was proceeding in the course which I advised the Government to take. There cannot be a more interesting or important question than that which was commenced but which could not be brought to a conclusion. I had been asked to supply the plans of the new Museum of Natural History. The Trustees of the British Museum did not take offence at my having to perform that duty, or having plans prepared on alterations which I suggested. On the contrary, they expressed satisfaction at the trouble taken

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to bring the designs for the new Museum into their present condition, and I venture to think that those designs will produce for this country a building wholly unsurpassed by any Museum which exists in Europe or any other part of the world. The question to be considered was a large one, to be decided by the Cabinet, and all I had to do was to get the preliminary information necessary to enable me to show that I was proceeding upon the opinion of some one competent to advise on scientific subjects. Therefore I obtained the views of Professor Owen, and they would have been kept in confidence until the time arrived for entering upon an investigation of the subject. But I was forced into an expression of my own views by the attacks made upon me; and I am not sure that those attacks were not made because it leaked out that I was unfavourable to any separate department at Kew, and was favourable to carrying out a large and comprehensive scheme to complete the Natural History Museum within the building which Parliament had determined should be erected. I venture to say that no man of business who would take the trouble to carefully consider these Papers could come to the conclusion that there is a line in them conveying anything offensive. And I am happy to say that men of business on both sides of this House, who are not personal friends of mine, and whom I have only met within the walls of this House, have carefully read these through, and assured me that they have arrived at that conclusion. It is impossible always to carry on official correspondence in the style of correspondence of another kind. It is necessary that such communications should be written in clear and precise language; but if people write letters to me intended to provoke me into animosity I pass them by, for I have no kind of animosity in the conduct of public business, but carry it on in the most perfect good humour, with the desire of performing my duty in the manner which I consider best for the public interest. I am sorry I am not able to stop—as I should like to do—here; but, unfortunately, my hon. Friend the Member for Waterford (Mr. Osborne) has thought fit to introduce into this discussion another topic, which, I think, at this moment might well have been passed over. I wish, however, before

mentioning it, to state that the Papers have been laid upon the Table of the House in such a way as to lead the public to suppose that my official Memorandum is an answer to the representation of the Doctor's. When my official Memorandum was written I had not seen that paper of the philosophers, because they thought it consistent with their philosophy or profession to print this document, mark it confidential, circulate it privately amongst their friends, and let it go into the channels of the Press, without communicating it to me. The letter was then sent to the Treasury, and was brought under consideration. These gentlemen claim for themselves great weight and authority. They are gentlemen eminent for their knowledge of organic and inorganic matter. They have applied their minds to various branches of natural science connected with these material pursuits, and they pride themselves in consequence on being infinitely superior to me. Well, Sir, I do not wish to pride myself upon anything. I am but a humble member of a profession which, however, does pride itself on studying and practising a science far higher and deserving far more consideration than the science of organic and inorganic matter. It is the great moral science which has in civilized nations regulated the relations of man to man, and which tends to teach people how they may judge righteously and act justly—I mean the great profession of the Law, which has taught man how to exercise power, not only in this Assembly, but in every Assembly which has undertaken to administer the affairs of nations. And I venture to think that if amongst these Professors there had been a barrister of one year's standing—or I may say even a pupil of one year's standing in the Temple—he could have taught wisdom which would have astonished these Doctors. Before they passed an opinion they should have taken care to be in possession of all the facts; but of the necessity of this these gentlemen seem to have been unmindful—they contented themselves with mere *ex parte* suggestions to arrive at a conclusion. There are some philosophers who have persuaded themselves by an imperfect appreciation of facts and slipshod reasoning, that they have extended the domain of human science, and have arrived at

extraordinary conclusions. If by a process of natural selection you can raise some object of nature to a higher position by continuous cultivation, yet if you omit that, it invariably goes back to the state of its original stock. Therefore there is always a difficulty in that theory, when it is applied to our race—according to the authority of those who profess such special knowledge on the subject, for you never can tell the exact period when cultivation stops and when man who has been evolved by cultivation begins to go back to his original stock. If we are to judge the writers by their letter, what do we find? That without troubling themselves to gain information upon the facts which should be known before a conclusion can be arrived at, they have written a scurrilous and most calumnious libel upon myself. Who is the author of this? I have endeavoured to find out. There is some difficulty in discovering who is responsible for this. I can only regard it as the abuse contained which any public man with duties to perform must expect at the hands of those disappointed by the course he pursues. What was the origin of the matter? Dr. Hooker is by law a subordinate officer of the Board of Works, the Commissioner being invested by Parliament with the duty of governing Kew Gardens. Dr. Hooker has no status by law. He is an executive officer of the Board, and to it he is responsible. Let us look to the terms of his appointment and see whether he does or does not understand what is his position. The terms of his appointment provide that he will be required to give his exclusive time and attention to the business of the office and to observe strictly such orders as may be given by the Chief Commissioners of Works. That is his status. The published Papers show that his predecessor, Sir William Hooker, was subject to the most peremptory orders by the Chief Commissioner, even in matters which might be supposed peculiarly under his control, as to the cultivation of the gardens and laying out of the grounds. A gentleman having large gardens told me, after reading the style of those orders, that he should not venture to write thus to his own gardener if he went down to his country house and found his gardens in confusion. In one letter, having undertaken to lay out £30, Dr. Hooker was told he must not do

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so again, and could only spend with the authority of the Office of Works. That was a letter of a few lines, such as would be written to a subordinate, and numerous letters have been printed for the purpose of showing the nature and extent of the interference of the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the Act of Parliament and with the conditions which Dr. Hooker has been content to accept. Dr. Hooker and his father have been addressed from time to time in a most peremptory manner—so peremptory that he admits having been quite disconcerted on making a well-considered proposal on some matters of cultivation because the First Commissioner shook his head at him. There cannot be more complete dependence than that. This having been the legal and actual state of things, how can Dr. Hooker complain of my continuing to exercise the power? It is clear that Dr. Hooker thought the time had come when this state of things should no longer continue. It was thought that a new and independent department was to be organized under Dr. Hooker, assisted by a council of wise men. I do not state it as an admitted fact, but as a just conclusion from facts. That was their object and purpose, and it is not surprising that they should have taken every opportunity of resisting the Chief Commissioner's authority, knowing that his opinion was in favour of maintaining the existing state of things in its entirety until the erection of the great Museum of Natural History, when the whole subject would be reconsidered, with a view to the advancement of botanical science and the management of the Gardens as a place of public recreation. This explains a great deal of the agitation that has been going on. My hon. Friend has revived what he calls the accusation against myself. Now, I expected before the debate commenced, that the Government having definitely decided to make no change in the administration of the Gardens under the Office of Works, leaving the question open till the erection of the Museum, that there would have been an end to this contention, and the business would have gone on as heretofore, Dr. Hooker being regarded—as I have always regarded him—as head of the department, and receiving, of course, from me all the consideration due to his botanical knowledge and the

experience he might have gained in carrying on the affairs of the department. When appealed to by my right hon. Friend at the head of the Government, now nearly a twelvemonth ago, I denied that there was anything personal in these proceedings. I had no animosity against Dr. Hooker, but had shown the greatest respect for him—inviting his opinion, for instance, on the management of parks and gardens in the neighbourhood of the metropolis—what I had done was the mere prosecution of a public duty imposed on me by law. I regretted Dr. Hooker should find in every commonplace act of business a matter of personal contention, giving rise to personal expressions on his part. Not content with that, Dr. Hooker, doubtless in a moment of irritation and vexation at finding he was not likely to accomplish his end, wrote a letter to my right hon. Friend's private Secretary. My right hon. Friend at the head of the Government had written a letter which would have satisfied and gratified anyone in the public service; but finding Dr. Hooker not satisfied, he went further than he had perhaps ever done on a similar occasion, saying—"You had better go to my Secretary, and perhaps he will be able to arrange the matter with you to your satisfaction." To the Secretary Dr. Hooker accordingly went, and anyone aware of Mr. West's ability, experience, and conciliatory manner must know that nobody better qualified for the duty could have been selected. It was a great thing for the First Minister of the Crown to take such trouble to satisfy a person occupying such a subordinate position; but what availed Mr. West's endeavours to please him? [Mr. OSBORNE: What did he propose?] I am not acquainted with the communications that passed between Mr. West and Dr. Hooker, for they did not come under my observation, but Dr. Hooker sent Mr. West a most offensive and calumnious attack on myself. That was his reward for the services Mr. West was disposed to render. Mr. West did what any gentleman of good feeling and judgment would have done; he told Dr. Hooker he had put his letter aside in the hope that he would have a better sense of the way he should treat the head of a public Department. For more than six months Dr. Hooker carried on his negotiations with Mr. West and with a

Committee of the Cabinet. In those negotiations I took no part; I had no personal feeling in the matter. But the negotiations went on with a Committee of the Cabinet on the basis of a written memorandum which had been delivered to them by Dr. Hooker. Throughout his communications with the Cabinet, however, he never made the slightest allusion to the charge which he had deposited privately with Mr. West. He went on in the hope, no doubt, that he would be able to induce the Government to alter the conditions of his appointment, and to set up an independent establishment at Kew. In saying this, I am merely drawing what I conceive to be the legitimate conclusion from all that has occurred. But having gone on in this way for six months, what does Dr. Hooker do? He publishes the charge to which I am referring, through his Professors, in order that they might circulate it confidentially behind my back. What sort of conduct, I should like to know, is it that a subordinate should in the first place lodge a charge with an individual in whose keeping he knows it will be wholly confidential, and that, after he has negotiated with the Government on an entirely different basis, he should then endeavour to revive that charge, and, when he does so, never venture to assert one single fact for the purpose of establishing it? In the paper signed by those Professors, although they make a charge, they do not state any facts by which it can be sustained. If I were to do justice to their intelligence, I should say that they never had any facts before them by which the charge could be supported. But if I were to do justice to their inconsiderate conduct, I should say that they were meddling with a business that did not concern them, and with respect to which they did not possess adequate information, and were not competent to express an opinion. Let the House just observe the nature of this charge, as also of that which has been solemnly preferred against me in "another place." The two charges are the very opposite of one another. The charge which has been made in "another place" is that I, conscious of my own knowledge and capacity, have been overbearing towards a subordinate officer. Such is the charge which it is attempted to support by those frivolous details to

which I have called the attention of the House. But the charge made against me by Dr. Hooker is that I have been guilty of evasion and misrepresentation and of all those errors that are used by a slave to escape from the anger of his master, but which a master, conscious of his power, is not in the habit of exercising against a slave. If I were a person who was, as has been represented, so overbearing and conscious of my power, I should not have resorted to evasion and misrepresentation and all those tricks that persons conscious of their weakness find themselves compelled to adopt. But there is, in point of fact, no foundation for the charge. It has got into the Parliamentary Papers. It has been sent by the Professors to my right hon. Friend at the head of the Government; but the House must bear in mind that the letter that conveyed it has never up to this day been officially brought under my own notice, and that up to the time it was printed by order of the House I have never even read it. It is true I received a letter apparently written by a clerk, sending me the confidential printed paper long after it had been circulated, but I had no opportunity whatever given me of refuting the charge before it had been made public. I think the House, therefore, will agree with me that I only acted in a manner consistent with my position when I stated that circumstances did not admit of my receiving the letter just mentioned, and that I meant no discourtesy to those who wrote it when I sent it back. They gave me notice when notice was of no use; but to give me notice when it would be of use was what they avoided doing. When the charge was sent for publication to the newspapers, they appeared to have arrived at some notion of the rules of moral conduct, but I then declined to condone their conduct. The hon. Member for Brighton made a speech, to which I take no objection whatever. The House has a right to know what I have done; why no Motion has been brought under its consideration; and whether the course taken has been at my request and for my benefit. When any appeal has been made to me with respect to the course which was to be pursued in reference to it, I have invariably declined to give an answer. I have always said it was not for me to regulate the where and

the how the matter should be discussed, and that it was for those who objected to my conduct to take their own course on their own responsibility. From the day the question was first mooted until the present hour no notice whatever has been given that any Resolution impugning my conduct would be moved in either House. There were, indeed, Notices which would furnish ample scope for any amount of observations; but no man has a right to bring forward a question impugning the conduct of a Minister unless he is prepared to pledge himself to some definite Resolution, or, at all events, to have in his hands complete all the evidence by which he thinks he can support the imputation which he is about to make. It did not, therefore, depend upon the publication of a single paper in the correspondence whether a Motion of this kind was made or not. The publication is for my defence; and the materials—if any existed in support of the accusation—could have been obtained from Dr. Hooker. It was the duty of anyone who wished to impugn my conduct in either House of Parliament to state distinctly what he proposed to do, and I would then be in a position to ask my right hon. Friend at the head of the Government to afford me an opportunity of meeting any charge. But what has actually been done? It has been stated in "another place" that no Resolution would be propounded there because it was to be propounded in the House of Commons. I have waited for such a Resolution, but I have waited in vain; Notice of no Resolution of the kind has been placed on the Books of the House, and therefore my right hon. Friend at the head of the Government, having regard to the Public Business, was by no means bound to entertain the question. Of the conduct of the hon. Baronet behind me I have had no reason to complain. He has acted throughout consistently up to the present day. I very much regret what he has done now, because he has compelled me to go into matters which I should have been contented to leave upon the Parliamentary Papers. As matters now stand, a grave charge has been made against me by a subordinate officer, from which it is incumbent upon me to defend myself, and the ultimate result of which I will

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not now anticipate, more especially as it is not my intention to take any part in its final solution. The charge has been made against me in a communication to the First Minister of the Crown, and my duty in the matter was performed when I drew his attention to it, and I have no doubt that my right hon. Friend will perform his duty also with respect to the subject. Whatever may be in the future, I can only say that the force of association of ideas, which is a source of the greatest pleasure, but which is also a source of the greatest prejudices and follies, has perhaps had too much influence on some gentlemen. No doubt, Dr. Hooker occupies a very important position as a botanist. He distributes thousands of interesting plants to persons who make botany their study, or who desire them for their gardens; and for years they have associated him with the benefits they have enjoyed. But this is the performance of a public duty, and it would be a grave reflection on all the greatest botanists of the country if it went forth that there is only one man in the kingdom who understands botany, and only one man who is competent to serve the Crown in this department. It would be a principle fatal to the administration of the public service if you were to allow it to be proclaimed that there is any one person who occupies such a position that he is entitled to dictate to his official superior, who is invested with the discharge of public duties, or to the Government, the course which they are to pursue.

MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT wished to make an explanation in regard to what the right hon. Gentleman had said of him. It was quite true that he did ask the advice of several hon. Members whether he should put the Question which had been referred to to the right hon. Gentleman, and it was also true that they had all given him the same answer. They advised him not to put the Question, because, they added, "You will be quite certain to get an offensive reply."

MR. GLADSTONE: Is the hon. Gentleman in Order in reciting in this House the statement made to him that if he put a certain Question he would get an offensive reply from any Member of this House?

MR. AYRTON: In speaking of this I may explain—"Order!"

MR. SPEAKER: The expression is undoubtedly out of Order, and ought to be withdrawn.

MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: I made use of the expression because it had been previously used by the First Commissioner of Works.

MR. GLADSTONE: I must again rise to Order. The hon. Member has quoted an expression that he states was used by some of his friends of whom we know nothing, and by doing so makes the expression his own. You, Sir, having ruled that the expression is un-Parliamentary, the hon. Member, instead of withdrawing the expression, has attempted to defend it by referring to some other expression which, if equally un-Parliamentary, ought to have been withdrawn.

MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: I naturally withdraw at your bidding, Mr. Speaker, the expression; but I think there should be one law for all Members of this House.

MR. AYRTON: The House will allow me to explain that the answer to which I referred was made in my presence—

MR. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT: I am not alluding to those only.

MR. AYRTON: I am speaking of certain answers, and these answers were made in my presence by Gentlemen of authority and weight in this House; and hon. Gentlemen will recollect that that could not be the tenor of the answers, considering the Gentlemen from whom they came.

MR. EASTWICK wished to recall attention to two matters of considerable importance to the public, which he feared might be lost sight of owing to the brilliant flashes of wit which had emanated from the hon. Member for Waterford (Mr. Osborne) and the right hon. Gentleman the First Commissioner of Works. The public would read the speeches of those Gentlemen next morning, and would be much amused and interested; but the interest would be of an evanescent character. What the public was really interested in was—first, the competitive examination which was described in the printed Correspondence about Kew Gardens, which had been laid before Parliament. Competitive examinations were of serious and abiding importance to the public. Now,

a more complete case of failure had never occurred in all his experience than in the instance of the examination which had been referred to. At page 1 of the Correspondence, it was expressly stated by the First Commissioner that the assistance of a clerk was to be granted to the Curator, to relieve him of duties by which he was frequently detained in his office till midnight. But this aid was so injudiciously given that the Curator himself protested against it. Thus, at page 21 of the Correspondence, the Curator writes as follows:—

"I therefore beg leave to protest against having any clerk thrust upon me for whom I have not full employment, and who would thus spend the greater part of his time in idleness, which is not to be elsewhere found in this establishment. I therefore beg that my duties, already onerous, may not be increased by having to superintend an officer of the Board doing next to nothing."

It was easy to see how this failure had occurred. The right hon. Gentleman had admitted that at the examination there were only three or five candidates—he did not remember which; and this paucity of candidates was owing to the default of the examiners in not making the fact that the examination was going to be held sufficiently public. Again, at page 9, there was a programme containing the conditions of the examinations, and it was expressly stated that—

"Candidates would be required to show what preliminary training, or technical education, they had undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of that nature."

But at page 17 of the Correspondence, there was a letter from the examiners confessing that they had altogether omitted to inquire what preliminary training the successful candidate had had. Again, at page 20, Dr. Hooker stated that this successful candidate wrote indifferently, spelt badly, composed unsatisfactorily, was quite incompetent to direct foremen, had had no preliminary training, and had never kept accounts or stores. It was of importance to the public that such an examination as this should not occur again. The next subject in which the public was interested was one which had reference to the right hon. Gentleman himself. Everyone admitted the great abilities and the zeal for the public good shown by the right hon. Gentleman, and even his imperturbable good humour. Why was it, then, that the right hon. Gentleman, in spite of all these great qualities, was

obliged to stand forward that night to defend his conduct? The reason was that there was something in his management of affairs, which certainly did—without his seeming to know it—give offence. He must remind the right hon. Gentleman of the French proverb—*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*. The hon. Member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Bromley-Davenport) had been deeply offended by an answer the right hon. Gentleman had given him; and on another occasion an old and respected Member of the House, the hon. Member for Perth (Mr. Kinnaid), had received an answer which had evidently given him much pain. The right hon. Gentleman spoke of those answers as playful, but it was a sort of play that resembled the pelting of the frogs in the fable. He trusted that in future the right hon. Gentleman would leave off pelting the frogs, and adopt a different course in dealing with those with whom he came into official communication, otherwise the public interests must suffer, as was clearly shown by this controversy, which might have ended—might even now end—in the country being deprived of the services of one of two gentlemen who were both extremely useful in their respective ways. In conclusion, he trusted that in future the right hon. Gentleman would guide his lance with more discretion.

MR. GLADSTONE: I cannot resist the impulse to mention the deep regret with which I have listened to this discussion. My hon. Friend the Member for Waterford (Mr. Osborne) has been pleased to sneer at the part which I took in reference to this question last summer, and he has been pleased especially to sneer at the part taken in the matter by the gentleman who was my private Secretary, and who has recently been rewarded for the arduous labours he had so well performed. From the first moment I heard of the differences that had unfortunately arisen between my right hon. Friend and Dr. Hooker, I felt that the matter was not one in which I was officially bound to interfere in my personal capacity. Indeed, it would be impossible for me personally to undertake the responsibility of settling all difficulties which might arise between Ministers and servants of the Crown acting under their directions. Feeling, however, that much mischief would be

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likely to accrue were this matter to be allowed to run the usual official course, I did make an effort to bring the dispute to a satisfactory termination. In that endeavour, however, I entirely failed, and my private Secretary, Mr. West, full as he is of kindness, also failed in achieving that object—his only reward being that he has been made the subject of a taunt by the hon. Member for Waterford. [Mr. OSBORNE: I never uttered any taunt against Mr. West.] I am very glad to hear that, and I entirely withdraw what I have said; but I will not say whether I have not reason for misapprehending my hon. Friend. I am perfectly satisfied with what he has said. This proceeding became the subject of official communication, and I will say here that the object of the Government in all its endeavours has been to do what was well described by the hon. Member who last addressed the House—namely, to secure to the public the services of two men, each of them most able and valuable in their several capacities, the one as an important political officer of the Government; the other as a permanent officer in the public service, but subordinate to that officer who holds a political position of high trust and importance. That was our object, and I must say that three hours ago it was attained. I am not now going to make any vague or indiscriminate references to private communications; but I must allude to the position of my hon. Friend the Member for Maidstone (Sir John Lubbock), and to the references to that position by the hon. Member for Waterford. My hon. Friend the Member for Maidstone, whose agency in this matter has been characterized by the hon. Member for Waterford in terms not the most complimentary, was not sought by me or by any Gentleman sitting upon this bench—my hon. Friend sought us and entered into communication with us, and I, for one, very willingly and gladly communicated with him, because it appeared that his object was compatible with the honour of both parties. My hope was that this object would be obtained. I lay no blame on my hon. Friend the Member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett) for the course that he has taken, for his speech was a judicious one. I had intended to point out the actual state of affairs. It was this—if ever there was any ambiguity about

the position of Dr. Hooker at Kew, that ambiguity had been removed by a clear official explanation on the part of the Treasury. That explanation was understood and accepted by my right hon. Friend the First Commissioner of Works; it was understood and accepted by Dr. Hooker; and no one has failed to see that that simple explanation appears to afford a basis for them to co-operate for the advantage of the public in the official positions in which they stand. I had communicated to my hon. Friend that I was perfectly convinced—and I made myself responsible for the statement—that there never had been on the part of the First Commissioner of Works the slightest intention to wound the feelings or disparage the character or position of Dr. Hooker; that his desire had been to acquit himself firmly and vigorously of his duties as a public servant; and if upon any occasion anything had been said or done—as might have been the case—which to Dr. Hooker might have conveyed an appearance different from the reality, it was far from the intention of my right hon. Friend. All that was perfectly clear. There was one other subject to which it would have been my duty to refer, and I will just mention it—namely, the special charge which has, most unfortunately and unhappily, been brought by Dr. Hooker against my right hon. Friend of “evasions and misrepresentations.” That charge is, undoubtedly, a fact of the gravest character. But here I will express a belief more favourable to Dr. Hooker than that of my right hon. Friend. That charge was conveyed in a letter which Mr. West very prudently, as I think, treated—I will not say as waste paper—but as a document which ought not to have become part of the communication on this subject. Afterwards, to the great surprise of my right hon. Friend, he learnt from leading articles in the newspapers that this charge had been made. He brought it under my notice. I inquired where was it found, and discovered that it was in this private letter. It was certainly a matter of the greatest astonishment to me that it should have become a part of the citations in the leading articles of newspapers. It was a letter written to Mr. West, who was communicated with in his own personal capacity as one actuated by a friendly feeling between man and man. I am

convinced—unfortunate as the publication of this letter is—that it is totally impossible it could have been done by Dr. Hooker's agency or permission. I am bound also to add that the charge having been made, the whole House will see that it is absolutely necessary, if it cannot be sustained, that it should be distinctly and unconditionally withdrawn, and that regret should be expressed for its having been made. I feel that would be the wish of Dr. Hooker himself, and in that hope I will say that I think both these distinguished gentlemen may be able, without painful feeling on either side, to continue their co-operation in the public service. I must not refrain from expressing what deep regret I felt when I found my hon. Friend the Member for Maidstone thought it part of his duty, in following the judicious and conciliatory remarks of my hon. Friend the Member for Brighton, to enter upon matters of controversy with respect to charges against my right hon. Friend. I know too well the conciliatory disposition of my hon. Friend the Member for Maidstone to believe that he was actuated by any but the best of motives. He has been accused of being counselled by us. I do not know whether he was counselled by anybody else; but, if so, I do not envy that counsellor his reflections on the result. It is most unfortunate that this controversy should have been raised in this House. It was unfair to my right hon. Friend that, after seeing that no special Notice had been placed upon the Paper, and that the general Notice which had been given had been withdrawn, without a moment's preparation, without any reference to documents, he should have been put upon his defence upon a matter as to which he was the butt of condemnation and abuse from various quarters. But was it fair to Dr. Hooker? On the contrary, it was not less unfortunate for his interests. There are many men in this House who take the most friendly and laudable interest in the character of Dr. Hooker, and hardly one of them is in his place to-night. No such discussion as this should have been brought forward as a controversial discussion, except with fair notice to all parties interested in what was to be done. Well, my hon. Friend having reiterated those charges, my hon. Friend the Member for Waterford (Mr. Osborne) having, as he says, held the

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balance evenly between both—I should rather call it practising his surgery upon both—my right hon. Friend most naturally rose upon the moment to make his defence, met strong accusations with strong replies, and could not be expected to refrain from uttering what had been his own feelings in the course of this painful controversy. These feelings my right hon. Friend up to 5 o'clock had been perfectly content to bury, and when I went to him on this bench, he said he would leave the matter in my hands. Now, I do hope—though affairs do not stand as well as they did awhile ago—that the error committed will be regretted as an error, and that we shall try to return to the point where we were. I must say that I think scientific men, as they are called by the exclusive appropriation of a title which I must protest against, have a great susceptibility. It is natural that it should be so. But independent of that, those who are not accustomed to enter into our sturdy conflicts take reproach in a much more serious manner than we who are hardened by long use are accustomed to do. Very possibly much allowance ought to be made for them; but I confess I am extremely sorry, on account of Dr. Hooker, for whose scientific attainments I have the deepest admiration, that this subject should be treated as it has been on the present occasion. As to the point affecting the personal character of my right hon. Friend, I understand that owing to the illness of Dr. Hooker he had not been able to make any communication to-day, but which I hope will be received and put an end to the whole controversy. Assuming that it will be put an end to—for I am sure I cannot but assent to the sense of my right hon. Friend that if it is not the continuance of official relations cannot be considered to be anything but momentary—but assuming that it is got rid of in a satisfactory manner, I hope we will be able to take a practical view of this question. Those who have heard my right hon. Friend are, I am sure, convinced that his desire is to do his duty, and those who have known Dr. Hooker and his character will, I am certain, have exactly the same conviction of him. Well, let us say to Dr. Hooker and my right hon. Friend, if personal matters can be disposed of in the only way they ought to be disposed of—namely, in the way I have pointed out—let us say to

them—"Bury in forgetfulness the recollection of those differences," and if that can only once be done there will, I am sure, be no competition between such men except the anxiety of both to do their duty to the public, my right hon. Friend exercising his rule with mildness, and Dr. Hooker doing his duty in subordination to my right hon. Friend.

MR. COWPER-TEMPLE expressed the hope that no change might occur in reference to Kew Gardens which would deprive that place of its scientific character; that they might not lose that which made it the centre of botanical knowledge for the whole world, nor the superintendence of the eminent Director who was foremost amongst the botanists of Europe. Of course, the First Commissioner had a right to defend himself with force; but he certainly did show a degree of bitterness against the scientific men which alarmed him (Mr. Cowper-Temple) greatly for the future of the establishment. His sneers against scientific men like Sir James Paget could harm no one but himself. He did not think that a Minister of the Crown should allude to a scientific man under the figure of a slave. Throughout the Correspondence, Dr. Hooker was not treated with that consideration and courtesy which were generally shown to gentlemen. He was treated in a tone that might be used to an under gardener; but surely people did not cease to be gentlemen because they were men of science. The Minute at the end of the Correspondence seemed upon the face of it to be satisfactory; it was satisfactory as an acknowledgment that Dr. Hooker had just cause of complaint, but by an artificial distinction between two parts of the Gardens it prepared the way for future annoyance, and withdrew from the Director the management of the arboretum, or pleasure gardens. He did not think that it was well to divide the Garden into two parts in this way, and to destroy the unity of responsibility and superintendence.

MR. AYRTON explained that the metaphor as to a "slave" had been misunderstood:—it was Dr. Hooker who put the slave upon him (Mr. Ayrton).

MR. COWPER-TEMPLE said, if that were so he had made a mistake.

Motion agreed to.

Bill (Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill) read the third time, and *passed*.

EPPING FOREST BILL—[Lords.]

[BILL 208.] THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

MR. COWPER-TEMPLE objected to the measure that it contained the novel and arbitrary principle that the jurisdiction of the Law Courts was to be superseded by the action of a Commission of Inquiry formed for a totally different purpose. When the Bill was first laid upon the Table it contained the provision that any proceedings then being carried on either at law or in equity should be suspended, and the Commissioners were to dispose of the questions raised. The suits which had been instituted would ascertain the rights of commoners and lords of the manor, and the decision would have had an important bearing upon the Report of the Commissioners. The Bill was withdrawn; but it was re-introduced in the House of Lords, and altered so as not to apply to any suit then pending in the Court of Chancery. This changed it from a mischievous into an inconsistent Bill. It also provided that the Commissioners should have power to issue orders to prevent the destruction of trees and herbage, and to abate any encroachment made upon the Forest. But the Bill contained no provision by which the orders of the Commissioners could be enforced. The power, therefore, which was given to the Commissioners was entirely illusory. The Bill, in its present shape, was hardly worth while placing upon the Statute-book, and, as a protest against the admission of a bad precedent, he must move that it be read a third time that day month.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day month."—(Mr. Cowper-Temple.)

MR. AYRTON said, the explanation of the course which had been taken was that delay, by reason of the forms of the House, would have arisen from including in the Bill any proposal which could interfere with private rights. When the Bill was before the House last Session, he undertook to give in the vacation such Parliamentary notices

as would make it possible in this Session to pass a Bill giving to the Commissioners the powers necessary to constitute them a Court for the purpose of dealing with private rights. At the beginning of the present Session he introduced a comprehensive measure, which would not have been forced upon individuals against their will, but would have given them an opportunity of expressing their desires and of arranging matters in such manner as other people had been able to arrange their affairs when dealing with joint-stock companies. His right hon. Friend thought proper to oppose that Bill on the ground, as he (Mr. Ayrton) understood, that it was so comprehensive; and as his right hon. Friend's obstruction endangered the passing of the Bill in any form he withdrew it, and it was immediately introduced in the other House of Parliament. The Bill gave somewhat diminished powers to the Commissioners, but it still enabled them to prohibit new inclosures. The Lords thought fit to amend the Bill in Committee. It was subsequently considered by a Select Committee of the Lords, and all parties had an opportunity of bringing their views under the consideration of that Select Committee. Her Majesty's Government had no personal interest in the matter. If he were speaking on behalf of his own constituents, he should regret that the Bill did not go further. The Bill would enable the Commissioners to repress all injuries done to the Forest since the passing of the Act of 1871. They could make orders for that purpose, and he was assured that, in accordance with the general administration of the law and the provisions of the Bill, those orders could be enforced. If it should be found that the Bill did not go far enough, that would be a good reason for coming to the House to get a more comprehensive measure. If he were compelled hereafter to ask the House to pass a more comprehensive measure, he hoped his right hon. Friend would assist him in passing it.

MR. LOCKE, presuming that the First Commissioner had good ground for saying that the orders of the Commissioners under the Bill could be enforced, was glad to hear that some fresh inclosures which had been made since 1871 would be annulled under the Bill.

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Question, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question," put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question put, and *agreed to* (Queen's Consent signified).

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

GALWAY ELECTION PETITION— JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE KEOGH.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [25th July],

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the Report of the Address delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh on the occasion of delivering Judgment on the Trial of the Election Petition for the County of Galway, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of that Judgment and Address,"—(*Mr. Butt*,)—

And which Amendment was,

To leave out from the word "House" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "regrets that Mr. Justice Keogh, when delivering Judgment on the Trial of the Election Petition for the County of Galway, allowed himself to diverge into irrelevant topics, and to make use of intemperate expressions and language inconsistent with the dignity which ought to be maintained by a Judge, and therefore calculated to lower the character of the Courts of Justice in the estimation of the people of Ireland; but, on reviewing the whole circumstances, this House does not think that the case calls for any action with the view to the removal of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Judicial Bench,"—(*Mr. Pim*),

—instead thereof.

Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

SIR COLMAN O'LOGHLEN said, that before the debate was resumed by his hon. Friend the Member for Kilkenny (Sir John Gray)—who, he believed, was in possession of the House—he wished to take the opinion of the Speaker on a point of Order. On the last occasion when this debate was before the House, he (Sir Colman O'Loughlen) moved the Adjournment of the debate, and the House divided upon it and resolved in the negative. The hon. Member for Cork (Mr. Maguire) then moved the Adjournment of the House, and that Motion also was negatived; but subsequently, at the suggestion of the First Lord of the Treasury, the House consented to the Adjournment of the debate moved by the hon. Member for

Kilkenny. He (Sir Colman O'Loughlen) had been informed on high authority that in consequence of his having unsuccessfully moved the Adjournment of the debate, although he did not speak upon the Main Question at all, both himself and the hon. Gentleman who seconded the Motion were supposed to have spoken on the Main Question, and could not speak upon it again—which he confessed appeared to him to be an extraordinary rule. It was true that the rule was acted upon by the late Speaker, Lord Ossington; but Lord Eversley, who preceded the noble Lord as Speaker, acted upon a different rule. Under these circumstances, he wished to ask—first, whether he should be in Order in speaking upon the Main Question; secondly, if that was not in Order, whether he should be in Order in speaking on the Main Question in the event of the Amendment of the hon. Member for Dublin (Mr. Pim) being withdrawn or negatived; and, thirdly, whether he should be in Order in speaking on the Main Question in the event of a Motion being made for the Adjournment of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I will endeavour to answer the Questions upon points of Order which the right hon. and learned Gentleman has just raised, and as those questions all relate to the debate on which the House is just about to enter, I may say that the right hon. and learned Gentleman was quite in order in bringing them forward. The first and most important question raised by the right hon. and learned Gentleman is, whether a Member having moved the Adjournment of the debate—and that Motion having been negatived by the House—he is entitled to speak on the Main Question? That point has already been conclusively determined by my predecessor, and is, in my judgment, governed by the general rules and practice of the House. It was brought under the notice of the House on the 16th of March, 1869, when the then Speaker gave a clear and deliberate decision, which, with the permission of the House, I will now quote; and in order to make that decision more clear, it is necessary that I should also quote the preliminary Question addressed to the Speaker. On the debate on the Second Reading of the University Tests Bill, the hon. Member for the University of Cambridge (Mr.

Beresford Hope) moved the Adjournment of the debate, the Motion being seconded by the hon. Member for Whitehaven (Mr. Cavendish Bentinck), neither addressing any speech to the House. The Motion being negatived, the hon. Member for the University of Cambridge rose to speak to the Main Question; but Mr. Speaker ruled that neither the hon. Gentleman nor the hon. Member for Whitehaven, who had also risen, were entitled to address the House. On a subsequent evening, the hon. Member for Whitehaven having put a Question to the Speaker on the point of Order, Mr. Speaker's reply was that though of late years, partly for the convenience of discussion, there had been a relaxation of the rule with regard to seconding Motions, the Mover and Seconder of the Motion for the Adjournment of the debate were not entitled, by the practice of the House, to rise afterwards and speak on the Main Question or make another Motion. [3 *Hansard*, xciv. 1450, 1467.] The principle on which this decision is founded is clear, and it is this—no Member is entitled to speak more than once while the same Question is before the House. While the present Question was under discussion on the 25th of July last, the right hon. and learned Gentleman rose in his place and moved the Adjournment of the debate, and according to the well-recognized rule of the House he must be held to have spoken on the Question which was before the House when he rose. Had his Motion been agreed to, he would have been entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate—it being understood that on rising to speak he is in possession of the House; but if he moves the Adjournment of the debate it is agreed by the House, for the sake of convenience, that his remarks shall be reserved until another day. But, as it happened, the right hon. and learned Gentleman's Motion was negatived, and therefore he has exhausted his right to speak until another Question is proposed from the Chair. This principle is the same as that applied to Motions of Adjournment. It is well known that a Member cannot move the Adjournment more than once in the same debate. This principle is well illustrated by a case which occurred on the 17th of June, 1870, when no fewer than 10 divisions were taken on the Question of Adjournment, in order

to defeat the Clerical Disabilities Bill. On that occasion the rule which prevents a Member who has already moved or seconded a Motion for Adjournment from making another similar Motion was strictly enforced. That practice of the House has now for many years been established, and until the House shall, by direct Resolution, alter that practice, I conceive I am bound to its observance. With respect to the other two Questions put to me, if the hon. Member for Dublin should think proper to withdraw his Amendment and the House acquiesces, then the Question put to the House would be under a new form, and, no doubt, the right hon. and learned Gentleman would be able to speak on that Question. As to the third Question of the right hon. and learned Member, I have to say that if the Adjournment of the debate were moved he would be at liberty to speak to that Question. The practice of the House of late years has been to allow much latitude on speaking to Motions of Adjournment; and although I do not commend the practice of speaking to the Main Question on Motions of Adjournment, I should not feel at liberty in calling him to Order if he thought proper to do so.

Debate resumed.

SIR JOHN GRAY said,* he wished to remind the House of the question on which it would have to pronounce its decision that night. No matter what collateral issues might be raised—no matter what importance might be attached to those issues—the real question which, in substance and in fact, the House had to decide and to vote “yes” or “no” upon was this—Was it, or was it not, of importance to the well-being of Ireland, the honour of the Crown, and the safety of the Empire, that the Irish people should have a well-grounded confidence in the administration of the law and in the impartiality of those who might be appointed by the Sovereign to dispense justice in the Irish Courts? Upon that question the House must that night vote “aye” or “no.” There could be no evasion, no postponement; and upon the decision to which that House might come; upon the judgment of that House with regard to the manner in which Ireland was henceforth to be legislated for, dealt with, and governed, under the

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direction of that House, would not only every Irishman living in Ireland, but every member of the Irish race, no matter in what country he might live, whether he was a forced or voluntary exile, or still remained in the land of his fathers, judge of and estimate the resolve of the Imperial Parliament with regard to the principles on which Ireland was to be governed in the future. That was a question with which he wished to deal calmly, and having regard to the important issue raised, he hoped hon. Members would not treat it lightly, but that they would each ask himself how the law should be administered in Ireland, and whether or not it was essential that the Irish people should have confidence not only in the equitable and impartial administration of the law, but also in the conduct, manner, tone, and demeanour on the Bench of those who were appointed by the Crown to dispense justice in that country. He (Sir John Gray) did not wish to place before the House his own definition of the language, the tone, and the manner which became a Judge. Fortunately for him, that task had been performed by one far more able and more accomplished, and one whom the House would recognize as a man whose intimate knowledge of mankind, and whose acquaintance with the springs of human action, eminently fitted for the task—the Rev. Sydney Smith. In a sermon preached by that eminent divine and scholar before two of the Justices—[Captain DAWSON-DAMER: In what year was that?—In 1824, when preaching before two Judges of the English Court of Queen’s Bench, who were then on circuit at York. His language on that occasion was so appropriate, and his description of a model English Judge differed so much from what they had recently experienced from the Judge at Galway—whose conduct, tone, and language was, he understood, to be that night declared by the Government and the House good enough for Ireland—that he would ask permission to read it to the House—

“May I add the great importance in a Judge of courtesy to all men, and that he should, on all occasions, abstain from unnecessary bitterness and asperity of speech. A Judge always speaks with impunity and speaks with effect. His words should be weighed, because they entail no evil upon himself, and much evil upon others. The language of passion, the language of sarcasm, the

language of satire is not, on such occasions, Christian language. It is not the language of a Judge. There is a propriety of rebuke and condemnation, the justice of which is felt even by him who suffers under it; but when magistrates, under the mask of law, aim at the offender more than at the offence, and are more studious of inflicting pain than repressing error, the office suffers as much as the Judge: the respect for justice is lessened, and the school of pure reason becomes the hated theatre of mischievous passions."

This was the description of a Judge given before English Judges by an English divine—from the Cathedral pulpit—that place in which they were told things divine only were to be spoken of. Was the language of Mr. Justice Keogh at Galway free from "bitterness," as English Judges were admonished theirs should be? Was it not rather full of bitterness? Was it not the language of "sarcasm" and of "satire?" To use the language of Sydney Smith, it was neither "the language of a Christian," nor "the language of a Judge." Did not the Judge who was deemed good enough for Ireland aim at the supposed offender and not the offence, and use the mask of the law to inflict pain on those against whom he railed? But the Rev. Sydney Smith did not stop there. He knew that Judges were men of human passions like other men. Mr. Justice Keogh was a man "Irish born," as the Attorney General for England said, and, therefore, allowance was to be made for him, as he spoke to Irishmen and of Irishmen. But hear what was said of English Judges in an English Cathedral by an English divine—

"I admit," said the reverend preacher, "it to be extremely difficult to live amidst the agitations, contests, and discussions of a free people, and to remain in that state of cool, passionless Christian candour which society expects from their great magistrates; but it is the pledge the magistrate has given, it is the life he has taken up, it is the class of qualities which he has promised us, and for which he has rendered himself responsible. It is the same fault in him which want of courage would be in some men, and want of moral regularity in others—it runs counter to those very purposes, and sins against those utilities for which the very office was created—when, without these qualities, he who ought to be cool is heated, he who ought to be neutral is partial; the ermine of justice is spotted, the balance of justice is unpoised, the fillet of justice is torn off, and he who sits to judge after the law smites contrary to the law."

By that English standard of what the deliverance of a Judge ought to be, and of what the Judge was always supposed to be, he (Sir John Gray) desired to

judge of the performance of Mr. Justice Keogh in Galway. He would ask—Did Mr. Justice Keogh so conduct himself at Galway as to inflict pain on individuals, not to correct offences? He would ask any hon. Member who had read the Galway Judgment, was it not the realization of the words he had just read which described an un-English Judge? The Irish people felt deeply on this question, and they, too, were desirous to ask that House—Was Mr. Justice Keogh's conduct at Galway that of the "neutral" or that of the "partial" Judge? Had he so conducted himself as to manifest to the people that it was the cool judgment of a Judge, and not the passion of a partizan that was speaking to them from the Bench of Justice? Did he so demean himself as to satisfy those who heard him that the ermine of justice was not spotted by his conduct? Did he satisfy them that the balance of justice was evenly poised, and that he was not, under the mask of the law, sitting as if to judge under the law, but smiting contrary to the law. It was in this spirit that he wished to criticize the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh, and in that spirit he wished the House to consider it. The portraiture which had been given from the pulpit was that of the Judge whom the Irish people desired to have, and with whom alone they would be content. The Attorney General of one of our Sovereigns said, many centuries ago, after a careful survey of the geographical features of Ireland, and examination of the mental character of its people—"There is no people under the sun who love impartial justice more than do the Irish people." Those were the words of Sir John Davis, Attorney General to King James; and he recommended to his Sovereign that impartial justice should be provided by the law and administered impartially to all the people. Would the House accept and endorse that principle? Would it say that impartial justice should be henceforth the general rule in Ireland? Would the House say that the law should be administered with equity and justice, and that there should be no more of such exhibitions as they had heard of from Galway? In order that hon. Members might have the opportunity of contrasting the language, manner, and tone adopted in Galway with the description given of

the upright English Judge by the Rev. Sydney Smith, he would ask permission to recall some of the phrases used by Mr. Justice Keogh at Galway, though already quoted, in order that hon. Members should have, during that debate at least, some data for comparison before them when they came to vote that night. He would not trespass on the indulgence of the House by reading long extracts, as the terms used would suffice for the comparison to which he invited the House. Having cited those phrases, he would confidently ask the Government, who endorsed his Judgment by instituting prosecutions, and those who were about to vote that his conduct was good enough—perhaps they meant too good—for the Irish—Was Mr. Justice Keogh deserving of their confidence? Father Conway was described by the Judge as *splendide mendax*. The Judge even condescended to mimic his accent and his gesture, and wound up by saying “that the clapper of his tongue” was as odious as the lugubrious railway whistle which disturbed his rest nightly at Galway, and had occasionally to be silenced by a direct bribe. Was that the judgment of calm justice, or the language of mischievous passion? Father Conway’s voice was silenced for ever. Death, encountered in the service of his people, claimed him as one of the first victims to duty; but all who knew him—his devotion to the poor, his anxious labours for their benefit, and his self-sacrifice—knew that his tomb would be the shrine for the pilgrimage of many a wearied and troubled heart, and that whenever his name was mentioned in the presence of any member of the Irish race, at home or abroad, it would be spoken of with reverence and respect. The whole body of the clergy were designated “ecclesiastical tyrants,” and “a rabble rout.” One was described as the vampire of “debauched” evidence. Another was singled out, and declared to be the direct instigator of assassination. One only was said to be an honest man; and the Judge, drawing upon his classic lore, said he had found one honest man among a rabble rout, as did Diogenes of old with the aid of his lantern. He would ask the House to consider the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh as a whole; his slanderous assertion that the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishops of Galway and Clonfort

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were dark “conspirators” against the free franchises of the people—that the priests would use the confessional to defeat the privacy of the Ballot—that “a Catholic ascendancy” was concocted by the ecclesiastics of Galway—that the three Prelates had constructed an ecclesiastical circumvallation of the county, and say whether such language was that of a Judge or of a heated partizan? It would not be tolerated in England. Would the Imperial Parliament vote that it was good enough for Ireland? That Judgment handed over the representation of the county from the 2,800 voters who elected Captain Nolan, to the 600 who voted for Captain Trench, making the seat a gift bestowed by the Judge, and not by the electors; but he would confine himself at first to the insults heaped on Prelates, priests, and people, and ask that Mr. Justice Keogh be judged by his language, his tone, and temper, apart from all other grounds for declaring his disqualification for the Bench. He had, however, other charges to advance than those against his language and his insults. He arraigned the Judgment as unjust in substance, as well as indecent in style. Everyone who had read the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh would recognize that one idea was developed at the very opening of the Judgment—ran through it from beginning to end, and was most consistently and elaborately worked out for the purpose of establishing the several conclusions to which the Judge eventually arrived. The one idea to which he referred, and which took possession of the Judge from the outset, was that there existed in the county of Galway what he called a Prolatical conspiracy against the free choice, the franchises, and the consciences of the electors. This theory guided and governed every proceeding of the Judge. This Judge-created conspiracy was put prominently forward by the Judge throughout his whole performance at Galway, in his opening and in his conclusions. There was not one particle of evidence to support or to prove that such a conspiracy as he described existed. There was nothing save the wicked imagination of the Judge himself to warrant the assertion that the Archbishop of Tuam—whom he, with taunting ridicule, called “the great Archbishop of the West,”—and the

Bishop of Galway, and the Bishop of Clonfert had combined and conspired to deprive the people of Galway of their free franchise. He devoted the opening of his Judgment to the assertion that such a conspiracy existed; but he (Sir John Gray) asserted that not a particle of evidence was adduced to show that there was such a conspiracy, or that there was even an arrangement for joint action for a common purpose. Such was not alleged in the Petition, nor by the counsel for the opposite side. It had no existence, save in the prurient fancy of the Judge. It was a theory of his own; and in the absence of evidence he elaborately drew upon his imagination to prove a conspiracy whereon to base his Judgment, and transfer the representation of the county from the electors to his own nominee. No man could read the Judgment without concluding that Mr. Justice Keogh based his entire fabric on the theory that the three Prelates had entered into a conspiracy against the franchises of the people. The Judge thus asserts his views—He had, he says, to combat “an ecclesiastical conspiracy against the free choice, the free franchises, the consciences of this Roman Catholic county;” and of this conspiracy, he says, the three Prelates having jurisdiction in Galway were the concoctors, the guides, and the moving power. Speaking of them, he says that the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Galway, and the Bishop of Clonfert were the “three right reverend Prelates whose conduct is said to have nullified the election.” Who, he (Sir John Gray) would ask, had ever said anything of the kind, save the Judge himself? The rival candidate did not suggest it. The assertion was the Judge’s invention. He substituted a chain of the most barefaced sophisms for evidence to sustain his vile doctrine of Prelatic conspiracy. He argued in a vicious circle, thus—The Archbishop was the Chief Prelate of the West. Dr. M’Evilly was president of the Tuam College, and was translated thence to the Episcopal See of Galway. Dr. Duggan was a priest in Tuam diocese, and he was translated to Clonfert as Bishop. The two latter were the suffragans of Tuam, and they all three agreed that Captain Nolan, who retired before at the suggestion of Dr. M’Hale, was the most eligible candidate; *ergo*, concluded the Judge as the perfection of logic,

those two Bishops conspired with Dr. M’Hale to defeat the free franchises of the people of Galway. Having thus established, on his own evidence and vicious reasoning, his pet theory of a Prelatic conspiracy as the basis of the Judgment which disfranchised Galway, he proceeds with all the formality of a prosecuting counsel, to concoct the several counts of the indictment, and connect together the overt acts in sustenance of each separate count. The Judge does not, indeed, use the word “count” in laying his indictment. He calls each overt act a fact, and they had fact the first, and second, and fourth, and so on, each being the overt act in support of a count in the monster indictment. He (Sir John Gray) repeated that not a particle of evidence was adduced to show any conspiracy; and so far from there having been any agreement or concurrence between the Prelates, he could state as a positive fact within his own observation—but which he was authorized to state on the best authority, that no communication of any kind either oral or written had passed between the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway in reference to this election; and he believed that the presence of the most Rev. Dr. Duggan at a meeting of the Tuam deanery was his only confederation with the Archbishop in the illegal design falsely and malignantly attributed to the three Prelates. The Bishop of Galway was, indeed, promoted from the presidency of St. Jarlath’s College, Tuam; but he was made Bishop without the interposition of the Archbishop, who, no doubt, rejoiced at his merited elevation, though he was not the moving power. The Bishop of Clonfert was absolutely appointed before the Archbishop knew of his elevation; and it was a notorious fact that, so far from being appointed by or with the previous knowledge of the Archbishop, Dr. Duggan was not even consecrated by the Archbishop of Tuam. He would dismiss the doctrine of the Prelatic conspiracy by stating that the only evidence of its existence was the despicable sophism of the Judge, who did not even succeed in bringing the alleged conspirators in contact or in communication one with the other. Now, what were the facts? Those three Prelates exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the county of Galway, each in his own

sphere separately and distinctly, and they gave their support to a particular candidate because of his opinions. The Judge, however, linked them together by a chain of sophisms, and from the judgment seat he boldly asserted that they had combined together to deprive the people of Galway of their rights. He (Sir John Gray) would then proceed to deal with Mr. Justice Keogh's indictment, which he urged on Mr. Juror Keogh. Before dealing with the alleged overt acts by which each count was sustained, he (Sir John Gray) would place before the House a short sentence from the Judgment delivered in Longford by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and quoted with most extravagant laudation by Mr. Justice Keogh at Galway. That sentence was the deliverance of the calm and sound judgment of a man who was an ornament to the Bench, and would commend itself to all who heard it. He would, with the permission of the House, read it verbatim, in order that each hon. Member might have before him the Judgment of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to compare it with the reputed criminal overt acts of the maligned Prelates. It ran as follows:—

"I now refer to the Judgment in the Longford case, delivered by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, than whom, as we all know, there is no more accurate lawyer, no more experienced Judge, no man who commands—and justly—so thoroughly the confidence of the profession, and of his colleagues on the Bench: he says, referring to the question of undue influence—'In the proper exercise of that influence upon the electors the priest may counsel, advise, recommend, entreat, and point out the then line of moral duty, and explain why one candidate should be preferred to another, and may, if he thinks fit, throw the whole weight of his character into the scale.'"

These then are the things which, according to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, a Prelate or a priest may do not only with the consent of, but by the authority of the law—he may "counsel," "advise," "entreat." [Captain Dawson-Damer: Treat.] No; "entreat." Point out "the line of moral duty," and throw all the weight of his character "as Prelate or priest" into the scale to show "why one candidate should be preferred to another." These things it is the duty of a Prelate or priest to do, and this explicit declaration of Judge Fitzgerald was cited—probably in the hope it would be lost in the cloud of verbiage at Galway—to show that the coming Judgment was in accord with these sentiments. By that

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approved standard of duty he would wish the House by comparison to test the several illegal and unconstitutional overt acts attributed to the conspirator-Prelates. The first overt act was the letter of the Archbishop of Tuam to Captain Trench, refusing to support him, and stating that he had already promised his vote to Captain Nolan. The only "criminal" act deduced from the letter was the promise—or as Mr. Justice Keogh called it the "contract," to support Captain Nolan. He (Sir John Gray) would not waste the time of the House by reading the letter, which was admitted by the Judge-juror to contain only the one point—the "contract"—or as it in fact was, the statement of a previous promise to vote for Nolan. He would ask however the House to say, was that promise in excess of the duty of the Prelate as explained in the constitutional passage from Mr. Justice Fitzgerald's Judgment which he had just read? He (Sir John Gray) contended that the letter failed, if in anything, in not coming up to the full legal obligation imposed by law on a Prelate or a priest or any patriotic citizen to "advise," "entreat," and explain the reasons for "preferring" one candidate to another. The overt act or "fact" set forth in the second count he passed over altogether, as it amounted only, according to the Judge, to the crime of dining, in company with the candidate, at the Rev. Mr. McGee's—a curious overt act in a hospitable country like Ireland, to be woven into the sophistical web of the Judge, but a definite proof, he contended, of the utter absence of legal evidence, when the Judge-juror and supplemental witness who sat on the Bench, had to resort to it. He would now take the third count in the monster indictment—the resolutions of the deanery of Tuam. They were very long and would be found in full in page 388. He would select the strongest passage, and if any hon. Member could discover anything stronger, he (Sir John Gray) would read it. It occurred in the fourth resolution—

"They (the tenant-voters) cannot, therefore, fail, in their own defence, to return Captain Nolan, the candidate, who, in a manner so peculiar and unprecedented, has so nobly identified himself with the fixed and permanent interests of his tenantry, thus advocating tenant-right in the sound and genuine sense of the term."

Then followed another resolution advocating

"The complete and uncontrolled freedom of individual voting, which, when in full operation, will lead all the other important measures in its train."

Was there, he would ask, anything in the whole series even amounting to the duty declared by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to have been imposed by the law on the ecclesiastical guides and friends of the people—"counsel," "entreat," cast the weight of your character into the scale, and point out the "line of moral duty" to your flocks? "The line of moral duty"—broad words and pregnant with meaning—which he contended the Tuam resolutions, at the adoption of which the "great Archbishop of the West" presided, did not fully come up to, much less surpass. He now came to the fourth overt act in sustainment of the fourth count in the Judge's indictment—the resolutions of Kilmacduagh and Galway, so dwelt upon by the Judge as another proof of the Prelatic conspiracy. These resolutions were, in fact, never written, and, of course, never printed, and amounted simply to an approval of the principles of Captain Nolan and an adoption of his candidature. The fact was announced in the Galway and other papers as an item of intelligence, and the fact that the Bishop and clergy were not divided, and distracted, and disunited, but agreed that the principles of Captain Nolan entitled him to support, is made the basis of a separate count in the indictment. Was there anything in the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to prevent their making that fact known? Nay, was it not their duty as honest men to declare their opinion—to "advise," "counsel," "point out the line of moral duty?" But they stopped short of their legal duty, and merely announced the fact that they were united in opinion; and for that union of sentiment with his clergy and people the Bishop of Galway is described as a black conspirator against the liberties and free franchises of the people by Mr. Justice Keogh. The next count in this monstrous indictment was supported by the overt act of the Clonfert resolutions. These resolutions he had also in his hand. Great importance was attached to them by the fact that the Government had resolved to prosecute, as a criminal in the criminal dock, his valued friend the Bishop of Clonfert, who presided at the meet-

ing at which they were adopted. He would, therefore, read the principal—in fact all the practical—portions of the series, that the whole might be before the House—

"1st. That as the spiritual no less than the temporal interests of our flocks are likely to be most seriously affected by the legislation of the coming Session of the Imperial Parliament, we deem it a sacred duty, as it is a constitutional right, to make every legitimate effort that our county may have such representation in Parliament as will most conduce to the advancement of those interests.

"2nd. That with this object solely in view, we declare our full confidence in Captain Nolan; and we call on such of our parishioners as are privileged to vote to record their votes fearlessly and conscientiously for that gentleman in the coming struggle."

Did those resolutions exceed the line of duty laid down by Judge Fitzgerald? The spiritual interests of the Catholic subjects of the Bishops were involved in the Irish education question so sneered and scoffed at by Judge Keogh as part of a vile conspiracy to seize on education—"our education"—and hand it over to ecclesiastics. The resolution pointed out that their line of duty—"of moral duty"—was, to use Judge Fitzgerald's words, to "record their votes fearlessly and conscientiously." Was that wrong? Was that illegal? Was that contrary to law? Was it not rather within the duty pointed out by the Judge at Longford, and felt and acted on by every freeman in England? Yet that was dwelt on by Mr. Justice Keogh as proof irresistible of the guilt of the Bishop of Clonfert, and for that the Government were about to place him in the criminal dock as junior Prelatic conspirator against the "franchises" and the "consciences of the Catholics of Galway." He now would come to the last of the formal counts, which was based on the celebrated "Sellars" letter which the Rev. Mr. Sellars, the secretary of the meeting, wrote, enclosing the resolutions, together with a brief statement of the Bishop's views, with reference to the course to be taken by the clergy. That was relied on by the Judge as conclusive proof of the illegal designs of the three Prelates, especially of the culprit selected by the Government—Dr. Duggan—to be made an example of. He would ask leave, therefore, to read it in full. It was as follows:—

"Loughrea, January 18th, 1872.

"Rev. Sir,—I am instructed by the most Rev. Dr. Duggan to enclose resolutions adopted at the meeting of the clergy here on yesterday. The unanimous desire of the clergy, also, was, that his Lordship would request all the priests of his diocese to explain to their flocks, on next Sunday, the rights and responsibilities of the electors in exercising the franchise in the coming election; that it is a trust vested in them for the benefit of the people at large, and not to be used for private or personal purposes, but without fear or favour, according to the dictates of each man's conscience. His Lordship, therefore, expects that in this crisis, where the intention is explicitly avowed to crush "priestly dictation"—the parrot cry of the advocates of revolution and Communism, no clergyman will be found apathetic or indifferent. His Lordship is fully confident that the people will fearlessly sustain the united Prelacy and priesthood of this great Catholic country.—I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN SELLARS, C.A."

That was the celebrated "Sellars" letter, said to be the most criminal overt act of all, dictated as the letter was by the Bishop, though signed by the curate. Did that letter exceed, nay, did it come up to the duties defined by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald—"counsel," "advise," "entreat," "point out the line of moral duty," "cast your personal weight into the scale?" It was weak as compared with the Judge's definition of duty, though it boldly expressed the good Bishop's expectation—that there would be no apathy in pointing out to the electors that the franchise was as yet a trust to be used for no private or personal purpose, but for the good of all—for the whole nation—as each man's conscience dictated. He fearlessly asked hon. Members to compare that letter called "the celebrated," because of its force and directness, with Judge Fitzgerald's dictum, and say was it not far, very far within the law? Yet it was upon trumpery facts or counts like this that the Galway Bishops were to be branded as conspirators against the free franchise and consciences of their people by Mr. Justice Keogh. He challenged all men to produce one elector in Galway who was forced to vote against his conscience for Captain Nolan at the late Galway election by either priest or Prelate. It was not even alleged that there was one instance of the kind. He asked the prosecutors, he asked the defenders and backers of the Keogh Judgment to produce one case of coercion of conscience or of opinion by a priest or Prelate—let them prove it, or even assert

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its existence, if they could. He had read with scrupulous fairness all the counts in the indictment and all the overt acts so skilfully grouped together by Mr. Justice Keogh, and he challenged every lawyer who sustained him to say did any one of these overt acts, or all of them put together, amount to the full duty imposed on ecclesiastics in the shape of entreaty, exhortation, reasoning with and encouraging electors in the true line of their moral duty, as laid down in the Judgment of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and quoted from the very Bench where such opposite views were advanced? He (Sir John Gray) would then proceed to another branch of the Judgment, and ask the House, was Mr. Justice Keogh rigidly "neutral" or was he "partial?" Did he hold the scales of justice evenly poised when dealing between the landlords of Galway and the tenants whom they sought to coerce? It was an established doctrine that a Judge occupying a seat on the Bench should be absolutely neutral and not partial. But did Mr. Justice Keogh exhibit that neutrality which kept the ermine unspotted, or did he exhibit that partiality towards one class and against another which sullied the lustre of the ermine, and changed the Bench from the seat of justice to the throne of injustice? At the meeting presided over by Sir Thomas Burke it was stated emphatically by every speaker who was favourable to the candidature of Captain Trench, that the reason why they opposed Captain Nolan, was that he had submitted a case in dispute between himself and his tenants to arbitration. That act was declared by the Lords and magnates who assembled at the bidding of Lord Clanricarde to be of evil example, and not to be countenanced, though arbitration was a leading feature of the Land Act passed the year before by the Imperial Legislature. After the Loughrea meeting, all the landlords of the county took up the cry, and denounced Captain Nolan and the evil example of his submitting his case to the arbitrament of others. The tone which had been adopted created a strong feeling throughout the country that a choice lay between two candidates, one of whom was a nominee of the landlords, and the other of whom was not. Now, anyone who knew Ireland as his right hon. and learned Friend

the Attorney General for Ireland did, knew that one of the most bitter elements that could be introduced into a contested election in that country was a question between landlords and tenants; and that question was undoubtedly raised at the Loughrea meeting, inasmuch as the chairman of that meeting issued a notice to his tenants, telling them to vote with him; and other landlords followed his example. The crime of Captain Nolan was clearly stated, and for that he was to be punished. In the Appendix to the Evidence was given a Report of the Loughrea meeting, from which it would be seen that every landlord speaker, from Sir Thomas Burke to the Lord of Portumna Castle, denounced Captain Nolan, and said Galway must select some other candidate, because of the Portacarron arbitration case. Now, the submission to arbitration and the award were two different and distinct matters. For the submission Captain Nolan was responsible, but he was not responsible for the award. One was his act—the other the act of the arbitrators, over which he had no control. He (Sir John Gray) would therefore confine himself to the submission to the arbitration, and not then refer at all to the terms of the award made by the arbitrators, for which Captain Nolan was not responsible personally. [*Ironical cheers.*] He (Sir John Gray) understood those ironical cheers; they came chiefly from a noble Lord who was about to speak. He was prepared at any time to defend the award in the Portacarron case, if the noble Lord would give him Notice, or without Notice he would discuss it and maintain its principles. He did not enter into it now, because it was no part of the case before the House; but as Chief Secretary for Ireland the noble Lord had opportunities of learning all the facts. He (Sir John Gray) knew them fully, and would, if he liked, discuss them fully there or elsewhere.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I agree that the award has nothing to do with the case now under discussion.

SIR JOHN GRAY continued: For submission to arbitration Captain Nolan was ostracised by the Lords and landlords, and thenceforth the contest became one between landlord and tenant almost exclusively. In trying the Petition, how did Mr. Justice Keogh hold

the balance between the two classes? He would ask the indulgence of the House while he went into this, the most important branch of the case. Landlord intimidation was met by the priest, the only man who sheltered the poor tenant, and bid him not to allow the law of force to overcome the law of right. "The line of moral duty" was pointed out by the priest, and that Mr. Justice Keogh called undue influence. One passage from the Judgment would show the true animus of the Judge, and the purpose with which he ascended the Bench. Those who had had the misfortune to wade through the celebrated document called a Judgment, as he had, would remember that the Judge, after dealing with the Prelates, whose "ecclesiastical circumvallation" was, he said, completed by the resolutions he (Sir John Gray) read to the House, who had shut up every "avenue of the Constitution," who manned "every embrasure," took each priest in detail, and enumerated his crimes and misdemeanours. First came the Rev. A. B., who was a debaucher of evidence. Next, came the Rev. C. D., who was an assassin. Then came E. F., who was a polluter of the altar, and even of the parish soil. Each had his peculiar paragraph and denunciation allotted to him. In due course came the consideration of the Rev. Mr. Macdonough's case. He had one entire paragraph of the Judgment devoted exclusively to him, and that paragraph, in simple but conclusive words, tells the whole story of this Judgment. It was this—

"Then comes the Reverend Mr. Macdonough; he said the landlords had no more right to the votes of their tenants than to their souls."

Not one word more; yet he who runs can read, and understand the animus of the paragraph. The "audacious priest" had the criminality to declare that "the landlords had no more right to the votes of their tenants than they had to their souls!" What audacity, to proclaim so "illegal" and so unconstitutional a sentiment as that! He would ask the House was it illegal?—was it unconstitutional? Had the landlords a right to the votes of their tenants? Did the law give them that right? Did the Constitution recognize it? Was the priest criminal who said they had no such right, and that the vote of the tenant was as free from landlord domination as was the

soul of the Irish peasant? Judge Keogh dealt with such a sentiment as a crime, and it was for that House to say who was the real criminal against the Constitution—the priest who was pilloried, or the Judge who was ermined on the Bench. What meant the Reform Bill? What meant the Franchise Bill? What meant the Ballot? What had the Commons of England laboured for these 20 years? Was it to enfranchise the people, or to give votes to them to be used not as duty or conscience dictated, but at the bidding of, and as the property of the landlords, as Mr. Justice Keogh indicated in that paragraph, in assault upon the terrible priest who said “the landlords have no more right to the votes of their tenants than to their souls?” Had they? Let the vote that night give the answer. That one sentence told more clearly than words the spirit in which the Judge ascended the judgment seat, and the work he went there to perform. But he meant to quote the evidence of landlords and their agents, admitting that coercion was freely resorted to to force the tenants to vote as the landlords directed. And yet that impartial Judge, who reported John of Tuam for writing a letter of which no man need be other than proud, refused to report the men who raised the rents—who tore down the roof-tree—who deprived a trader of his living—because he would not vote as ordered by the master of soul and body and vote. Mr. Blake, agent to Lord Clanricarde, on being questioned, gave the following evidence, admitting that three half-years’ rent were exacted at once, because the tenants refused to vote with the Lord:—

“9057. You called upon the tenants to pay up to November a year and a-half’s rent—was not that request addressed to the voters in consequence of the way in which they voted at the election?—I do not think it was.

“9059. Did the circumstance of their voting against the wishes of Lord Clanricarde influence you in insisting upon the whole year and a-half’s rent at once?—In some instances it might.

“9060. In some instances did it not, upon your solemn oath?—It did.”

Mark, how slowly the witness arrived at truth. In another case, the Judge thus parried off the exposure that threatened the landlord who adopted another mode of coercion—the increase of the rent. But, of course, Judge Keogh failed in getting rid of the facts, and thought it all right to increase rents on recreant

voters, and would not report the party who did it. Here is Mr. Blake’s evidence on this point—

“Mr. Macdonogh asked for a list of the voters where rents were increased.

“Mr. Justice Keogh: It is the valuation that determines the vote, and not the rent. You will see there the valuation.

“Mr. Macdonogh: Yes, my Lord; but I want to show what the amount of increase was.

“Mr. Justice Keogh: We are not trying a case between landlord and tenant, but as to the election.

“Mr. Macdonogh: I want to show, my Lord, what the increase was. In one case it was from £50 10s. to £82 5s.; in another from £28 8s. 8d. to £48 11s.; in another, from £88 to £112.”

The list was eventually forced from the witness by the counsel, and verified every statement made in the question put by the defendant’s counsel. The withdrawal of custom was also admitted to have been used as a punishment for voters who refused to vote. On that, too, he would cite the admissions of Lord Clanricarde’s own agent, who reluctantly let out the truth. The evidence is thus reported in the Blue Book—

“9987. Do you know any of the shopkeepers in Portumna who voted against the wishes of Lord Clanricarde?—I believe some of them did.

“9988. Were not directions given from the Castle, that the custom of Lord Clanricarde should be withdrawn from those voters?—There were things got elsewhere, undoubtedly.

“9997. Did you make that change since the election?—I did.

“9998. I ask you, as a gentleman, was it not because they voted against your view, or Lord Clanricarde’s view?—Well, I do not know.

“9999. You made the alterations since the election?—I did; I dare say it may have operated a little.

“9000. As a fair man, and looking to the serious sanction under which you are speaking, I ask you, did it not operate?—I dare say it did.

“9001. Then the custom has been withdrawn?—Partly, I think.

“9002. In consequence of the voting?—I told you exactly how it was before; that I considered it more beneficial to get things in quantity from Ballinasloe.

“9003. I know that was your consideration; but I ask you, was it not partly in consequence of the voting that the custom was changed?—I told you before, that to a great extent it was.

“9004. Do you know the baker, whose name is Mr. Burke, at Portumna?—I do.

“9005. Has he been discontinued?—He has.

“9006. Did he not vote for Captain Nolan?—I believe he did.

“9007. Was that the reason, on your oath?—I think it was.

Was that coercion, or was it not? Was that undue influence or not? Was the increase of rent—the withdrawal of cus-

tom—the enforcing of three half-years' rent instead of one—were these singly or in the aggregate “undue influence,” and was the actual infliction of these penalties reported by Judge Keogh? If not, he asked why not? The answer was plain. The landlords who coerced were to be beslavered with adulation. The Prelates and priests who protected the people from coercion were to be sentenced to “seven years' penal servitude.” Those were acts of oppression which Englishmen would not tolerate. Englishmen loved their country, and were proud of it; they loved their Constitution, and would make any sacrifice to defend it. Why should English Representatives encourage in Ireland acts of tyranny unknown in any other country in Europe save Ireland alone? He would not believe that English Gentlemen would by their votes that night endorse the conduct of a Judge who refused to treat such persecution as undue influence, and who tried to prevent its being developed in the evidence, as he had shown. [The hon. Member then proceeded to read the letter of Mr. Staunton, addressed to his tenants, threatening all kinds of evil—the raising of rent, the deprivation of bog, and other injuries, should they refuse to vote as ordered; and commented on it as a clear case of threatened injury. Having read the letter of Mr. Staunton and his sworn evidence, he continued]—Would the House believe that it was distinctly proved in evidence, that Mr. Staunton served a notice on his tenants, in which he stated that strict justice allowed the landlord to raise his rent to a point which no barrister and no Court under the Land Act could say was too high? The Peers and Commons of England had declared that tenants should be free; but here was a case of direct coercion, on the face of which it was declared by the Judge that landlord intimidation did not exist. More direct even than that was Mr. Staunton's own evidence. He admitted that one of the tenants purchased the goodwill of the holding some six or seven years before the election, continued to pay the same rent as his predecessor, and yet, because he would not vote according to his landlord's dictation, the houses were unroofed over his cattle. That was sworn to; it was admitted by the landlord himself; and yet Mr. Justice Keogh came to the conclusion that

there had been no intimidation on the part of the landlords, and that they had only exercised their legitimate rights by raising rents, depriving men of their means of living, levelling houses, and other such acts, to demonstrate that the votes were given by that Parliament not for the tenants' own use, but for the aggrandizement of the lords of the soil. He came then to another branch of the case—the prosecution of the Bishop of Clonfert and some 20 priests in sustinment by the Government of Mr. Justice Keogh's Judgment. Mr. Justice Keogh certified to the House that 36 persons, including three Bishops, had been guilty of undue influence. When the debate was fixed for the 25th of last month, within two days of its coming on, the House was startled by the announcement made by his right hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General for Ireland, that 23 or 24 of those named were to be prosecuted, including one of the three Prelates and some 20 priests. Other cases of undue influence had been reported to that House, and no prosecution followed. In the Drogheda case, it was reported to the House that the sitting Member was guilty of undue influence. The sitting Member was thereupon unseated; but no prosecution was ordered by the Attorney General of the day. Why not then prosecute, if it was right to sustain Mr. Justice Keogh by prosecuting a Bishop and 20 priests now? In the Dublin case 11 persons were reported as having taken bribes, and three or four as having administered the bribes, yet no prosecution was ordered by the Attorney General of the day, though a series of bribery cases was well established. He was far from attributing anything unfair to the Attorney General for Ireland; but he was bound to ask the Government how it came, in the face of these facts, that a Bishop, 21 priests, and two laymen were, under less weighty circumstances, even on the Government showing, directed to be prosecuted? It was an idle farce to call the prosecution a prosecution by the Attorney General. His right hon. and learned Friend was a shrewd man, and never wasted his money. Was he about to enter on that monster prosecution at his own cost? If not, who was to pay the bill? He would undertake for the Attorney General for Ireland that he would not pay it. Who, then, would?

It would be a costly proceeding. If the Treasury were to pay, why not avow that the prosecution was ordered by the Cabinet, who would pay the bill, and not by his right hon. and learned Friend, who would not pay one farthing of the cost. He would tell them Ireland would deal with the prosecution as a Government prosecution, and meet it as it deserved. One thing he would assure the House—that there would be no verdict obtained by the Government, and for the best reason, there was no evidence to warrant a conviction. No jury of Englishmen—not even if selected from Exeter Hall—could convict on the trumpery evidence relied on by Mr. Justice Keogh and Her Majesty's Ministers. He (Sir John Gray) had, in addition, to complain of the tone and manner in which the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Mr. James) had addressed the House on this subject. Speaking of the evidence of the most Rev. Dr. Duggan, he said that he had been "compelled" to admit the restrictions imposed by the 19th statute of the Synod of Thurles in the case of political addresses from the altar. What was the fact? The evidence was volunteered by the right rev. Bishop, when Mr. Justice Keogh endeavoured to force the Bishop to see through his eyes, and discover that the Council of Trent, by one of its statutes, forbade the priest to address his congregation on any save Divine subjects from the altars or during mass. The Bishop could remember no such statute, and suggested that the Judge was probably thinking of something else of the same nature, which was decreed by the Synod of Thurles, but with reservations as to topics; and absolutely he volunteered to get the decrees, read them over, and furnish the Judge with the facts, and thus correct the Judge's memory. That this was so was manifest from the fact that, on the following day, the Bishop actually brought the original Latin and a translation, and supplied it to the Judge. But the worst of the case attempted to be made by the hon. and learned Member for Taunton was, that he suppressed the important part of the very decree he was referring to—breaking off in the middle of the sentence, as given in evidence by the Bishop, for no purpose that he (Sir John Gray) could discover, save that of misrepresenting the Bishop, and giving effect to the suggestion of Judge Keogh,

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boldly expressed by his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Taunton, to the effect that the Galway Prelates violated not only the law of the land, but the canons of their own Church. [Mr. JAMES: No, no!] He (Sir John Gray) said "Yes, yes," for he had the passage in his hand. But it would be better to see at once what his hon. and learned Friend did actually say. His words, as reported, were as follows, and he admits the report to be accurate:—

"At page 514 in his evidence, Dr. Duggan admitted that he had himself preached to the people on the subject of the election in Ballinasloe parish church, and when asked this question—'Then you seemed to think the pulpit and the altar a judicious place from which to propound political opinions during a hotly-contested election?' His answer was—'Certainly.' . . . Now, he maintained that in this case the common law, the statute law, and even also the ordinances of the Roman Catholic Church had been broken. Dr. Duggan had declared that in his opinion the pulpit and the altar were proper places in which to enter into political matters. . . . Let him next consider what was the view of the matter taken by Roman Catholic Prelates themselves. Even from that very Bishop himself who said that the altar and the pulpit were the right places from which to make appeals to his flock on political questions, these words which he was next about to quote were obtained. Dr. Duggan was compelled, while being examined, to refer to the 19th statute of the Synod of Thurles, of which he gave the following translation."

The hon. and learned Member then quoted the translation of the decree, forbidding "dissertation" on "profane business" or "on political elections or other matters of this kind" which might excite contention between the pastor and the flock, "which, however, are not to be interpreted as that there would not be exposition or discussion"—and at this word the hon. and learned Member stopped. He never completed the sentence, but the Bishop did, and read on to the end of the sentence, thus—

"Which are not to be interpreted as that there should be no exposition or discussion on actions taken or exposition ordered on not receiving bribes, about perjury to be avoided, about the rights of the Church, about the charity and care due to the poor."

His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Taunton omitted to read the conclusion of the sentence. Why? Because if he had done so, he could not have the brass to accuse the Bishop, as he did, of violating the canons of his own Church, for the very canon or decree which his hon. and learned Friend suppressed di-

rected action identical with the directions given by the Bishop of Clonfert in the "Sellars" letter; the decree said certain instructions ought to be "ordered," and the Bishop literally acted up to the decree of his own Church, instead of violating it, as his hon. and learned Friend asserted that he did. [Mr. JAMES: Read on.] Did his hon. and learned and theological Friend want him to read all the decrees of the Synod of Thurles for that House? He would only finish the sentence, in the middle of which his hon. and learned Friend conveniently broke off, and he objected to trouble the House with further quotations, even to gratify the theological tastes of his hon. and learned Friend. But it would not do to read the sentence in full; the Bishop was to be prosecuted, and if the friends of the prosecutors could make the Bishop odious as a violator of the decrees and canons of his own Church, public sympathy would be against him, and the object of the prosecutors would be gained. The Bishop of Galway gave the same information to the Judge on the previous day, yet the Judge endeavoured to misrepresent the whole of the facts, as did his hon. and learned Friend in that House. Having apologized for the heavy tax he had imposed on the indulgence of the House, he asked the House could they, with the facts he cited, consider the Judgment impartial, and that equal justice had been done, and he contended that the House ought to give its decision in favour of the Resolution, and that there should be the same impartial administration of justice in Ireland as in England. The hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

SIR ROBERT PEEL said, he would trespass only a short time upon the attention of the House, but he was desirous of addressing a few words to it on this subject. He agreed with the hon. Member for Kilkenny (Sir John Gray) that the question raised was, whether the Irish people were to have a well-grounded confidence in the administration of the law. That was the exact point which was raised on the Motion of the hon. and learned Member for Limerick City (Mr. Butt), and it was precisely on that point that he entirely differed from the conclusion arrived at by the hon. Member for Kilkenny; for he believed it would be found that the con-

duct of Mr. Justice Keogh in this case was not inconsistent, but consistent with the interests of the public and the dignity and honour of the Crown. He was inclined to think that as the Attorney General for Ireland had announced that it would be necessary for him, in his official capacity, to prosecute certain parties who had been reported upon by the learned Judge in the Schedule—some in both Schedules—it would have been better, perhaps, for the hon. and learned Member for Limerick to postpone this Motion. It was hardly fair to those persons who were to be tried that they should be canvassing and criticizing their cases, instead of having them fairly discussed in a Court of Justice. But as the question had been brought before the House, he was anxious to make a few observations upon it. He did think that the Irish Representatives had some just cause of complaint against the Government for not having given them a better opportunity of discussing the question than had been accorded to them. He thought it unfortunate that the discussion, by a long adjournment, should have been so disjointed; but if this was unfair to the Irish Representatives, how very unfair and unkind it was to Mr. Justice Keogh? He gave his Judgment on the 27th of May. The Report was made on the 11th of June. Was it fair to Mr. Justice Keogh to have all this time the discussion hanging over his head, and to have his conduct canvassed as it had been? The evidence before the Court had been given piecemeal, like the publication of a serial. Would it not have been much fairer to lay it on the Table at once in three volumes, which, with a little activity and zeal, might have been done? But what was still more important, looking to the observations of Baron Deasy, when presiding as Judge of Assize at Tralee, directed against the Government, he asked what explanation could be given of the lukewarmness and indifference of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland? Here was a Judge of Assize referring to the burning of the effigy of Judge Keogh, and saying—

"This disgraceful proceeding was allowed to go on from commencement to conclusion without any attempt on the part of the police to interfere with those concerned in it. The example, owing to the inaction in the capital, was followed in the provinces, and those scenes allowed to go on, for what reason I know not, without any attempt to

title of the persecutions for religion's sake which have been inflicted in France upon the Huguenots; in the valleys of Switzerland and Piedmont upon the Waldenses and Albigenses; in Spain upon the unhappy Jews and Moors, whose expulsion has left Spain in many places an arid, rocky, and unproductive waste? Through the whole of Germany hundreds and thousands of men have been sent to their last account in the sacred but polluted name of religious uniformity."

The next point to which he would refer was one which had caused an immense deal of agitation in Ireland. Whoever had lived in that country, as he had done for some winters in Galway, must know Sir Thomas Burke. He was a real good fellow. He did not suppose there ever was a better fellow than Sir Thomas Burke; but he was abused for using the words "priestly dictation," and what upon that point were the words of Mr. Justice Keogh? "Sir Thomas Burke is traduced for using the words 'priestly dictation.'" Listen to what the Judge says—

"I, from this bench, having examined the whole of the evidence in this case, I solemnly believe, with more care than I ever did anything before in the whole course of my life (and I now speak from an experience at the bar, on this circuit, where I was long known, and on the bench for now 16 years or 17 years, during which time I have never spared myself—and certainly I have not spared myself in this case, having worked at it 17 or 18 hours a-day since the case closed)—on a full review of the whole evidence, proclaim it to have been not 'priestly dictation,' but the most astounding attempt at ecclesiastical tyranny which the whole history of priestly intolerance presents."

He should like some hon. Member to rise in that House, and, if possible, make out a better case against Mr. Justice Keogh than had been made out by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Limerick on the opening night of the debate. The hon. and learned Gentleman, indeed, must himself have felt that he had made out no case against the learned Judge, and if the opportunity again presented itself to him—as he presumed it would, for the discussion would now in all probability be prolonged for a fortnight or three weeks—he hoped the hon. and learned Gentleman would be able to do something better in support of the view which he advocated than merely to throw the responsibility on the landlords. He wished now to say a few words with respect to the Press in Ireland. In discussing a question like the present, there was no use in mincing matters,

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and Mr. Justice Keogh pointed out that Sir Thomas Burke had been maligned and slandered by the Irish newspapers in every way which the vocabulary of the foulest literature could suggest. [An hon. GENTLEMAN: Not by the Irish papers.] The hon. Gentleman did not mean to insinuate that it was by the London newspapers? but if there were any doubt on the matter he would give the House one or two samples. He might state in confidence that he had a collection of newspaper articles written during the time he had lived in Ireland, which caused him to deplore, seeing how ably Irishmen could write, the manner in which the Irish Press was conducted. It would be well if it were conducted on the model of the English Press, for it was not well, surely, that it should be employed in slandering men. Only the other day—such a thing could never have happened in England—*The Dublin Gazette* had been ordered by the Government to warn *The Tuam News* against the insertion of articles inciting to murder, and there was *The Galway Indicator*, an old friend of his, which he looked upon with a very suspicious eye. He might also refer to *The Freeman's Journal*, from which every hon. Gentleman must have seen extracts in *The Times* newspaper, containing libels of the most infamous character against the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government, because the Government had resolved to institute proceedings against certain of the parties reported by the Judge. The right hon. Baronet concluded as follows:—If ever there was a man during the last 40 years who has insisted upon Parliament undertaking measures for the benefit of Ireland, it is the Prime Minister. I do not believe there has ever been a man in the House or the country who has more earnestly endeavoured to do so much good for Ireland; and yet, because of the action of the Attorney General, this slanderous newspaper Press must attack the Prime Minister in the way it does. It is these articles, it is this Press—this slanderous Press—which I know, from my own official connection with Ireland, works incalculable ill in that country. I recollect the difficulty we always had in dealing with this rebel Press. ["Question."] "Question!" Why, it is the Question; and that very observation of "Question" makes me rejoice that I

have brought the subject before the House; because I am not afraid of bringing a matter of this kind before its attention. I know how dangerous the influence of the Irish Press is for creating disaffection. Only the other day, because I ventured to ask the Government a Question as regards the conduct of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, somebody sent me a provincial paper called *The Cork Examiner*, with an article dated from the House of Commons. Can anything be more indecorous than the system in practice in Irish newspapers—some of them, because I am only alluding to some of them, because there are as upright and honourable papers in Ireland as any in the United Kingdom—but there is *The Cork Examiner*. That article is dated “House of Commons, 11 o’clock at night.” Because I chose to ask a Question the other day, somebody sent a copy of it to me. It attacked me in the vilest manner, because as a Member of Parliament, I had ventured to ask the Government what steps they proposed to take in a matter in which I was interested. I will not trespass any longer on the time and attention of the House. I thank the House for giving me an opportunity of expressing my vindication of the character of the eloquent Judge, who has been so maligned and traduced; and I hope that, at all events, the effect of this Election Petition and Report may lead to a better state of things in Ireland. One more observation—and only one—and what I am about to say I say with all sincerity and earnestness of heart. My hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick City has recently, with the eloquence with which he is familiar, dilated on the future of Ireland, and in glowing terms he traced the destiny of that country, in the hope that no narrow or illiberal prejudices would disqualify her from filling it. I cordially share in the hope that such may be the case; for it cannot be denied that it is these religious animosities upon political questions—these narrow and illiberal prejudices—which become a source of national weakness, and which degrade religion, love, and charity into what the learned Judge somewhere in his Report called an *Aceldama* of strife. Let it cease in future, and Ireland will see better days. It has been well said that history records nothing like the power and energy with which Germany is

welded together—populations professing as they do different creeds; and I am sure that I do but give expression to the universal sentiment of the House when I say that Parliament would rejoice to see the power and energy of the Irish people not marred by transactions and occurrences such as those which now unhappily form the topic of discussion, but presenting as they might so readily do, with all the genius and character of their race, to the eyes of Europe and the world, the spectacle of a harmonious and united state.

MR. SYNAN* observed that the present painful subject had sprung from the transfer of the trial of petitions against election returns from that House to a single Judge, from whose arbitrary decision upon subjects of fact there is no appeal. Since the time of Wilkes and Lutterell no such outrage on the Constitution has been perpetrated as this. In that case it was done by a packed Parliament; in the present by a Judge whom a reformed Parliament has made omnipotent in this matter. Three great questions arise on this Motion—first, was the conduct of the case by the Judge impartial; second, was his Judgment one becoming the dignity of the Bench, and calculated to serve the administration of justice; and the third was, is the return of a candidate having 600 votes out of 5,000, his act substantially, and can it be constitutionally upheld? The question at the Galway election was not a religious question, it was a social question; it was a question between landlords and tenants on the subject of perpetuity of tenure. Captain Nolan entered into a consent to restore some evicted tenants to the very lands from which he evicted them several years before, and had made that consent and the award under it a rule of one of the Superior Courts. He was therefore the advocate not only of perpetuity of tenure for the future, but for the past; and the very moment he became so, the peasant voters and the priests gathered round his standard. The whole county is set in a flame; the landlords are alarmed—they start to their feet and unite for the purpose of maintaining their political power over their tenants, and stamping out the Portacarron award. Sir Thomas Burke, the chairman, in his speech at the meeting of landlords at Loughrea, on the 13th December, states—“We are

met—there is disguising it—to prevent Nolan and humbug from coming into the county.” In his circular to his tenants demanding their votes he says—“If Nolan’s system of restitution becomes law some of you will have to give up your lands.” What does Lord Clonbrock—one of the principal supporters of Mr. Trench—say? “The whole people were in favour of Nolan.” What does Mr. Maedonogh say? “If landlords or priests did not interfere, Nolan would have been returned.” Mr. Neary says—“The voters were never more unanimous on any subject.” Captain Cowan says—“The frieze coats would not have a son of Clancarty.” Mr. C. Blake says—“People would not have supported Trench.” Some of the landlords at the Loughrea meeting knew the feelings of the people, and, being as much opposed to Nolan and restitution as their Conservative friends, proposed D’Arcy in preference to Trench. Now, here is the key to the whole of this election contest. Nolan and restitution on one side—Nolan and Communism and humbug on the other. It is easy to see what side the priests were obliged to take. Dr. M’Evilly says—“The people were determined that even if the priests were to ask them, they would not vote for Captain Trench.” He then is pressed on cross-examination as to the instances, and he says—

“The Rev. Francis Arthur, of Craughwell, stated to me that some of his people were so indignant with him for his supposed indifference, that they went to some of the neighbouring chapels rather than go to his chapel.”

Father Kilkelly says—“I believe the Archbishop’s opinions were founded upon what he conceived to be the opinions of the people.” The Rev. Mr. Conway, who has since died, says—“If landlords desist, we will desist.” What does Captain Daly, a supporter of Captain Trench, say? “The tenants came to him and said, ‘For God’s sake, let us off voting for Captain Trench.’”—The alternative was then put to them by landlords of not voting at all. What do the tenants do? They send to the landlord or his agent threatening letters, which they said they received, against remaining at home. Those letters are written at their own instance and are sent to the landlords, because, in the words of one of the witnesses for petitioner—Mellady—“They wished to get up the best ex-

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cuse they could.” The questions are 4,639-40-42, page 128. [The hon. Member read the concocted threatening letter.] Now, why do I refer to this evidence? It is to show the extraordinary manner in which the Judge dealt with it. It went to prove conclusively that the voters would not vote for Captain Trench. What does the Judge say to that evidence, and to the argument that he could not give the seat to Captain Trench, inasmuch as the great majority of the electors were hostile to him?—

“I was saying to myself every now and again, ‘What is the value of all this, unless Captain Nolan is going to be unseated?’ If Captain Nolan holds the seat, what business of his is it that Captain Trench cannot get it.”

The Judge ought to have known that there was a third party before him, much more important than either Captain Trench or Captain Nolan—that was the county of Galway. It was his duty to become the advocate for that county, and, in the discharge of the duty entrusted to him by this House, to take care that the electors of that county were not disfranchised. He has taken the opposite course. He has disfranchised that county, and he has returned to this House a man who had 600 votes out of 5,000; and this House cannot alter or amend that return. I come now to another question, most material for the Judge to decide, but which he has not decided, or decided against the evidence—I mean the acts of the landlords. On the 5th of December there was a preliminary meeting held in Loughrea, in the rent office of Lord Clanricarde. Lord Clanricarde drove to that meeting, and called on Lord Westmeath and took him with him. The agent, or his nephew, acted as secretary, and, with the aid of Captain Daly, drew up the circular. It was shown to Lord Clanricarde and approved of by him, and was to be sent to gentry only, and the priests and frieze-coated voters were to be excluded. This all appears on the evidence of Mr. Blake, the agent of Lord Clanricarde, and of Captain Daly. The circular stated that Lord Clanricarde would attend the meeting on the 13th. The meeting is held at Loughrea and Lord Clanricarde attends; Sir Thomas Burke, his relative, is in the chair, and tells them they were to keep Nolan and humbug out of the county. Mr. Blake, of Tower Hill, and

Mr. Redington express themselves in favour of a candidate accepted by priests and people. Sir Thomas Burke replies—"Accepted by the gentry, but not by the priests," and goes on to say that they are met to put down priestly dictation. Captain Daly says that Lord Clanricarde supported Trench, because he started on Liberal principles, and that he would vote the same as Lord Clanricarde. Resolutions are drawn up adopting Captain Trench, and the landlords issue forth to canvass and secure the votes of the tenants for him. Can any man doubt what this organization meant? Will any, except Judge Keogh, doubt that Lord Clanricarde organized that meeting, and by doing so violated the Resolution of this House and was guilty of a breach of the privileges of Parliament? Mr. Justice Keogh falsifies or forgets the evidence in his Judgment, and treats it only as a case of canvassing a few tenants while out shooting. No person denies the legitimate influence of a Peer as a landlord. But when a Peer of Parliament and a Lieutenant of a county gets up a preliminary meeting for the purpose of an election, and holds it in the house of his agent, issues a circular that he would attend a general meeting, and did attend such election meeting, such conduct is a clear violation of the Resolution of this House and of the privileges of the Commons. If it is not, you had better erase this Resolution from your Votes. But the matter does not rest there. Lord Clanricarde issues forth with his agent and canvasses the tenants. Mr. Justice Keogh says he went out shooting. He meets the tenants and canvasses them for Trench; they refuse, and supplicate to be left at home. And Justice Keogh decides that Lord Clanricarde is not guilty of any undue influence, and he does find the Bishops guilty of undue influence for being present when resolutions were passed for adopting Captain Nolan. But what is the conduct of Lord Clanricarde after the election? He takes away his custom from all the shopkeepers he dealt with, including his grocer, his iron merchant, and his baker. He raises the rents of some 12 or 20 tenants from 20 to 60 per cent, and he calls in what is called the dead gale in Ireland—that is, the half-year due the last gale day. How does the Judge treat this? He does so by simply falsifying or forgetting the

evidence. The Judge says he merely changed his baker. All the facts I have stated are admitted by Lord Clanricarde's agent, and the Judge says Lord Clanricarde changed his baker. I now come to Sir Thomas Burke, who told the priests at the meeting that he would have no selection or dictation by them, although he was always supported by them. Sir Thomas Burke, after presiding, issued the following circular and sent it to all his tenants:—

"I wish all my tenants who have votes to give them to Captain Trench. He is as good a Liberal as his cousin, Mr. Gregory, your late Member. Give a wise vote now while you can, you may soon be without one. Recollect, when the election is over, you have no one to expect a favour from but your landlord or his agent."

Does that contain a promise and imply a threat? Is it undue influence? What does Sir Thomas Burke do after the election? He dismisses his bailiff, and withdraws his custom from shopkeepers for not doing as he required. What does the Judge say to that? Does he report Sir Thomas Burke as being guilty of undue influence? He says that this House would consider him the strangest Judge in the world if he did anything of the kind. If that is the opinion of this House, then I must say that the freedom of election has but indifferent guardians. I now come to the case of Mr. Lynch Staunton. He canvassed his tenants, and they refused to vote for Trench. What does he do? He sends a letter to his agent, telling him that tenants would in future get only strict justice from him, and that he would never oblige or convenience them in any way, and that they could go to the priests for favours, and he deprives some of them of turbary. How does the Judge treat all this? He passes a eulogium on Mr. Staunton's ancestry. He sneers at counsel for respondent for pretending to act for public right. He says—

"That the arguments were arguments in which the parties were not concerned, and that it is extraneous to the rights of the parties; and it is for the Judge to decide whether there is proper ground for such a report."

He pronounces all these acts not to be undue influence, and he calls it safe, steady, and legitimate influence, while he convicts the Bishops of undue influence for consenting to resolutions supporting Nolan. If this is not using two weights and two measures in the admin-

istration of justice I do not know what is. But the Judge does not stop there; he not only pronounces a judgment like an advocate, but he conducts the case like an advocate. He cross-examines and brow-beats the witnesses after counsel has done with them. Take his examination of the Rev. Mr. Furlong, at page 660, and did any advocate ever go further in his cross-examination? Then take the admission of evidence—he admits all kinds of evidence—hearsay, and what a party thought. One farmer says another farmer told him that a priest said he would not give a man confession unless he voted for Nolan. The priest denies it, and he believes the hearsay evidence against the priest's oath. Lord Gough says that two tenants told him that one of the Gort priests would not give them absolution if they voted for Trench. The tenants are not produced, and the evidence is admitted. I am as satisfied as I am addressing this House that this was an excuse on the part of the tenants to be let off. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this Judgment as partial, partizan, and unjust towards the electors of Galway, and conducted more in the spirit of an advocate than of a Judge. There may have been evidence to unseat Captain Nolan, but there was much stronger evidence against giving the seat to Captain Trench. Upon all the evidence, he was in no way the elected of the county, but the rejected of the county; and to seat him, and to openly disfranchise the electors of Galway, was such a high-handed act of power and such a flagrant violation of the Constitution as to call for an immediate declaration of this House. I now come to the manner in which the Bishops are treated by this Judgment. The only evidence against the Archbishop is that, at a conference of his priests, on the 27th September, resolutions were passed adopting Captain Nolan; that the Archbishop had made him a promise to support him on his retiring in 1870, and that he performed his promise. Beyond these resolutions, he says that he did not canvass or write to priest or layman on the election, or publish a pastoral, or deliver any word of discourse. He left the whole matter to the free choice of the electors, merely recommending a particular candidate by the resolutions at Tuam. The Judge treats these resolutions as the commence-

ment of a "combination, to be carried out by illegal agencies," to return Captain Nolan. If the Archbishop of Tuam has the common rights of a British subject, his conduct is so far perfectly legal, and there is not a particle of evidence in the whole case making his conduct illegal. Of course, if the Archbishop of Tuam has not the rights of a British subject, this House can say so. But what is the evidence that this Judge gives us that his conduct was illegal? It appears that Sebastian Nolan, the brother of Captain Nolan, met a man named Peter Blake, on the 4th of November, and in a boasting way told Blake that he had all arrangements made—that he had now all the Bishops—that his brother had two of the best agents in every parish—the parish priest and curate—and that the Archbishop would propose his brother. And this boasting is to bind the Archbishop and Bishop of Galway who did not know the man. I say, if this be evidence against the Bishops, no man is safe; neither his life nor his liberty is worth a day's purchase—it is in the hands of every Judge who violates all rules of evidence. What is the language of this Judge on this evidence?

"If I wanted anything to satisfy me upon the subject of this inquiry, it is furnished to me by that conversation."

Are we living in the land where freedom exists—where the laws are a full security for the perfect enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; or are we transported to the tribunals of a Turkish cadi, or of a Russian judge with the knout in his hand; or are we taken back to the times of a Scroggs or a Joffreys? Sebastian Nolan's conversation with Peter Blake subjects the Archbishop of Tuam to being a party to an illegal combination and to penal servitude for seven years—for that is the elegant language of this Judge. I ask the House to pronounce its condemnation not only of the language used, but of the injury done to the administration of justice in Ireland by such a Judgment. What is the evidence against the Bishop of Galway? Simply, that at a conference of his clergy he presided, when resolutions to support Captain Nolan were adopted. The clergy were not called together for the purpose, but being assembled for a religious conference, after their duties were over, adopted these resolutions. Do the resolutions contain anything illegal? Yes,

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they contain the words "legitimate means," and the Judge laughs at these words, and says they mean illegitimate means. They contain the words that the franchise should be used by each man "according to his conscience," and the Judge laughs at the words, and insinuates that they were used in a sense opposite to their natural meaning, and he sneeringly calls it "the conscience clause." It is very clear that on the Bench at Galway these words had not much weight. You may say to that tribunal—

"Conscience, avaunt! you threaten here in vain."

Having got the Bishops together, and having, by the force of his own imagination, made them parties to an illegal organization, he launches forth into a most indecent attack upon priests and Bishops—

"Talk," he says, "of the French Revolutions having led to horrors, because they did not follow the advice of their priests."

That is not true.

"There were profligate priests, there were profligate cures, there were profligate abbes—aye, and there were profligate Bishops."

Why were these words introduced? Was it not for the purpose of gratuitously insulting the Bishops? And is it to be wondered at if such language has stirred the Catholic mind of Ireland to its depths? Does this House approve of this language, and of the idea contained under it? Does it think that there has been any evidence of profligacy against these eminent and holy men? If there is not—and I challenge its production—I call upon the House to condemn the Judgment. I now come to the priests, and the charges and attacks upon them. The Judge repeatedly states that the meeting of landlords at Loughrea had nothing to do with the action of the clergy. And the Judge is wrong, and partizan here as in every other part of the case. The general meetings that were held and attended by the clergy did not commence until the 19th December—six days after Sir Thomas Burke's challenge that they would have no selection or interference by priests. The priests took up the challenge, and, I admit, used strong and violent figurate language. They seem to have modelled themselves upon the style of the learned Judge. Let any person compare the language of the speeches of

these gentlemen and that of the learned Judge, and decide for himself which is the more violent, the more indefensible. In my opinion, the Judge has beaten them hollow. But let us remember that these gentlemen spoke on political platforms, where great license is always allowed—and properly allowed—for the sake of freedom of opinion. But the Judge spoke from the Bench, and he has degraded that Bench as no Judge has done since the time of Jeffreys. But I wish to know this—is violent language at the time of an election, no matter from what platform it may be uttered, to be construed as undue influence? And if it is, what becomes of our liberties? We place them in the keeping of one man—perhaps the most politically profligate in the community—and erect the Judges into being the masters of the constituencies of the United Kingdom. I think the words "renegades," "brand of Cain," "black sheep," "political death-knell," may be used in elections or at any time without exposing the utterer to penal servitude for seven years. But if punishment is to be inflicted for the use of violent and hard language, how can the learned Judge escape, whether we judge him by this Judgment or his previous performances in political life? Oh, human folly and inconsistency! why has this Judge been exalted to the highest and most envied station, and these men who imitate his example condemned to be prosecuted as felons? Of that prosecution, I have no fear for the result. I have examined this evidence rather closely, and, with few exceptions, have discovered no evidence of spiritual threats even attempted to be proved. And in the few exceptions it is of so weak, so suspicious, so self-contradictory a character, and so strongly and conclusively contradicted, that, for myself, I have no fears for the result of such prosecutions. Pending them, however, I will not enter on that part of the case. But there is one topic connected with this subject that I cannot pass over, and that is the conversation between Father Coen and Mr. O'Flaherty. [The hon. Member then read the evidence of Mr. O'Flaherty.] Now, what does that evidence come to? It comes to this—that a curate in the wilds of Connemara, at the house of a friend, answers the question of that friend in a loose and general manner, not apparently

attending to it, and the witness not having taken any notes of the actual words used, which would make all the difference in the case. But what does the answer come to? Simply this—that if a penitent in the Confessional disclosed that he was going to vote, or had voted, against his conscientious opinions and his religious convictions, that the priest would advise just the same as if he did the same under the open voting. What is the language of the Judge? It is that the Roman Catholic clergy—if Father Coen was a representative of them—were going to use the Confessional for the purpose of election intimidation. Is that language warranted? Is the charge against the Catholic clergy warranted? I say it is not. The language did not bear the meaning the Judge put upon it. As a Catholic, he ought to know it; as a Catholic, he ought to know that a priest in the Confessional would not, and dare not, ask about political matters. And he ought to know that if the penitent asked advice in the Confessional, the duty of the priest would be to give it, if it related to moral or religious matters. But the Judge makes Father Coen a representative of the Church, and at the same time calls him an insane disgrace to that Church. Now, I am at loss to know how this poor curate in the mountains could fill both characters. Suppose I wanted to make the Irish Bench responsible for the language of Mr. Justice Keogh, and treated him as a representative of it, what would the Irish Bench say to me? Probably they would complain of my libelling them. I now come to the great constitutional question in this case. Was this Judgment and that pronounced by Mr. Justice Keogh in the Court of Common Pleas—for I deny it to be the Judgment of that Court—according to the law of this land, and can it be constitutionally upheld? Now, I will read the case reserved by Mr. Justice Keogh for the Court of Common Pleas. [The hon. Member read the case reserved.] Now, the House will perceive that that case required an answer to two questions—the first, a question of fact; the second question, a question of law, depending upon the answer to the first question. But the first question could not be answered without hearing the evidence, and the Judges of the Common Pleas had no evidence to hear. How, then, could they answer the ques-

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tion? They answered it because Mr. Justice Keogh gave them the answer. Mr. Justice Morris said ditto to Brother Lawson, and Brother Lawson said ditto to Brother Keogh. I defy them to answer in any other way, and therefore pronounce this Judgment to be the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh. The Chief Justice separated himself from his brothers, and defended his own character and the Constitution at the same time. But what is the effect of the Judgment? It is this—that a candidate who has no chance may serve a number of notices upon some of the voters, stating that his adversary is disqualified, and if he ascertains afterwards that the agents or some of the agents have been guilty of bribery, or of treating or undue influence, he must get the seat and come into this House to represent a constituency that has almost unanimously rejected him. Has any lawyer in the House defended that Judgment? Not one. Has any man in this House defended the manner in which the case was conducted, or the language of this Judgment? Has any Member justified the charges made by this Judge against men against whom, in the opinion of the Government, there is not any evidence whatsoever? Then why should not the House and the Government express their opinion? I can understand the Government moving the Previous Question—or that the decision of the House cannot be taken pending the prosecutions. But I cannot justify their voting against inquiry at all. What! When a Judge speaks with levity of the most sacred rights—when he flings broadcast his slanders and accusations against the most eminent men filling the most sacred offices—when he shows his profound ignorance of the constitutional right of Her Majesty's subjects, and avows and expresses his complete contempt for the franchise of the very men he was sent to protect, is an inquiry refused? Are ecclesiastics who use violent language in the heat of an election contest to be branded as felons by a Judge, while the very man who has set that fatal example has fled into the arms of power as into an asylum, and is now enjoying the emoluments of the highest office the kingdom knows—the wages, perhaps, of his apostacy. However high our veneration for the character of a Judge, can we restrain

our indignation at beholding that Judge, instead of discharging his duty with the gravity and dignity becoming the Bench, acting with violence, with levity, and with the zeal of a partizan? Will we allow the infamous fabric of Judge-made law in Ireland to be established on the ruins of the constitutional law of the land? If that is to be so, if such doctrines are to receive the deliberate sanction of this House, it is high time for my hon. Friends and myself to withdraw from an unequal contest, and to appeal to the Irish people to defend their franchise against the consequences of such a Judgment.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said, that although he could not vote for the Resolution of the hon. and learned Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt), he must say, as an English lawyer, without any sympathy with the Ultramontane party, he thought that the hon. and learned Member had made out a good case against the Judgment of this Judge. No one could defend the language of the Judgment, because it was indefensible. When a Judge called one witness "an obscene monster," when he said of another that "he had never climbed a father's knee or embraced a mother's neck," he stepped out of the path of judicial decency. What would be said if an English or Scotch Judge so delivered himself? Why there would be an outcry from Land's End to John O'Groat's House. If they wanted a parallel for such language they would have to go back to the times of Scroggs and Jeffreys. He had carefully read the Judgment with every prejudice in favour of the learned Judge; but he had risen from its perusal with the conviction that it was the judgment of a partizan—the impassioned tirade of an advocate rather than the calm deliverance of a Judge. In his desire to convict the priests of intimidation he forgot another class of culprits who were more guilty, because they were not ignorant peasants, but highly educated gentlemen—namely, the landlords. He would refer to the words of Sir Thomas Burke, written immediately after the meeting held some time about the 10th or 12th of December. It was said by Sir Thomas Burke to his tenants—"Recollect that when the election is over you have no one to expect any favour from but your landlord or his agent," and the expressions used by his agent were of a

similar nature. And he was astounded at hearing his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Taunton (Mr. James) take the part of the landlords. He (Mr. Osborne Morgan) was far from defending the conduct of the priests; but it should be recollected that intimidation on the part of the landlord begot intimidation on the part of the priests. The whole of the Galway Inquiry pointed to this—that everybody seemed to assume that the unfortunate voter must be intimidated either by the landlord or the priest; and showed that he was a shuttlecock bandied about between the battledore of the landlord and the battledore of the priest. One of the priests told his hearers that if they voted for Captain Trench they were sacrificing their eternal welfare. He believed that there was a certain amount of spiritual intimidation on the part of the Irish priests; and if the Judge had stated in decent, judicial language, that he considered some of their practices illegal on the ground of their using illegal influence he (Mr. Osborne Morgan) should not have had a word to say on the subject; but he wanted to know how their conduct could justify the seating of Captain Trench. With respect to the decision which had been given, he did not believe there was any legal Member in that House who would have stated that Captain Trench was entitled to the seat. The contest that had been raised was more than a party struggle. It was a contest between the clergy and the laity. It had been said that the question was whether the people of Ireland were to be governed by the priests or by the law. Now, he believed it to be whether the people were to be governed by the priests or by the landlords, and he deplored the raising of such a contest on the part of the Irish people themselves. He could not join in the unqualified approbation that had been expressed by the English Press on this Judgment. For the last four years the Prime Minister had laboured to build up a policy of conciliation towards Ireland by the removal of grievances; but to secure the success of that policy it was necessary that it should be followed by a policy of stern, unflinching, uncompromising justice, which knows no distinction of person. He had nothing to hope or fear from any Roman Catholic vote; indeed, he had many constituents

to whom the conclusion he had arrived at on the subject might be distasteful. All his feelings and predilections were in favour of the Judge and against the priests; but on such an occasion as that he had but one duty to perform, and that was to give a verdict according to the evidence.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, the hon. and learned Member for Denbighshire (Mr. Osborne Morgan) had expressed opinions and arrived at conclusions to which he (the Marquess of Hartington) could not agree. The hon. and learned Member had arrived at these conclusions, it must be generally admitted, from a distinctly Protestant point of view, and not as actuated by any sympathy for the Roman Catholic element of the case. As Chairman of the Parliamentary Elections Committee, he heard a great deal about Irish elections, and it then presented itself forcibly to his mind that the Irish voter was the last person who was expected to have any influence over his own vote, and that it was a struggle between the landlord and the priest as to who should take him to the poll, and he then came to the conclusion that any chance of approaching freedom of election in Ireland could only be found by resorting to the Ballot. The hon. and learned Member for Limerick City (Mr. Butt) had raised an issue of a very important character, which it was very desirable should be decided by a full House and at a time when it was not wearied by a pressure of Public Business. Speeches of great ability had been delivered that night; but nothing material had been added to what was said on a former occasion, and there was no reason why the House should not have come to a decision on the Motion at that time. It was very inexpedient that the debate should be much longer continued, because there was a tendency to diverge into individual cases which the hon. and learned Member for Limerick, when he brought forward his Motion, wished to avoid. The opinion of the Government had been already expressed on the subject, and he had nothing to add or take away from it as embodied in the speech of the Attorney General delivered a fortnight ago. They had shown by the course they had resolved to take that the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh was so far to be accepted as impartial, when they were prepared

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to act upon it to a great extent. It was quite impossible that the Government could assent to a Motion implying that the continuance of the Judge on the Bench was to depend on the result of the trials. It was quite possible that the Law Officers of the Crown might fail to satisfy a jury that there were grounds for the conviction of the persons who had been reported; but it did not in the least follow that there was not evidence sufficient before the Judge to induce him to report these persons to that House. He (the Marquess of Hartington) refused to go into the details of the case. The Government had expressed their opinion that there were not grounds before the House for removing the Judge on the only grounds on which he could be removed — wilful and corrupt injustice. If it was not the business of the Government, neither was it the business of hon. Members to discuss the conduct of the Judge in terms which he was afraid to characterize. They had been taunted with not having supported the Judgment more warmly; but it appeared to him that it would be as fatal and prejudicial to the impartiality of the Bench if the learned persons sent there were to look for praise from that House any more than for blame. The consciousness of the right performance of their judicial duties was quite enough, without entitling them to any special recognition or thanks on the part of the House. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Tamworth (Sir Robert Peel) had made some observations on the conduct of the Government since the Judgment was delivered which were both erroneous and remarkable. He (the Marquess of Hartington) could not gather, however, how the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had incurred the right hon. Baronet's displeasure. The right hon. Baronet had referred to a Charge delivered by Baron Deasy at Tralee, and wondered that the Government had not replied to that Charge. It was no part of the duty of the Government to indulge in controversy with the Judges of the land on the subject-matter of their charges. But Baron Deasy was not sufficiently informed of the facts. When the Duke of Edinburgh was in Dublin, an office of Mr. Justice Keogh was burned at the corner of Sackville Street. A State ceremony was going on at the time, and the metropolitan police were

engaged keeping the route of the procession and in other duties. If it was burned without interference on the part of the police, it was for the very excellent reason that there were no police in the neighbourhood to prevent it. But it occupied only a short time, and on the arrival of the police the mob, which was a small one, had entirely dispersed. This so-called outrage was followed by many attempts of a similar kind, the more serious of which were stopped, and the persons implicated either sentenced to imprisonment, or fined. As to occurrences in other parts of the country much had necessarily been left to the discretion of the magistrates and constabulary officers, and, on the whole, they had dealt with these matters in a firm, satisfactory, and prudent manner. With regard to the observations of the hon. Member for Kilkenny (Sir John Gray), attacking the Attorney General for Ireland for the course he had taken in prosecuting persons for undue influence, he might state that the Attorney General only acted on the part of the Government, and that the Government in no way wished to shirk any responsibility that devolved upon them in respect to those prosecutions. They felt that they were simply discharging a duty which the law imposed upon them, and therefore they deserved neither censure nor praise in the matter. In expressing the hope that the debate would be closed that evening, he acknowledged that it was reasonable to expect that a Judgment which had caused so much excitement in Ireland should be the subject of discussion in that House, and it had, he thought, been fairly debated. No doubt, many hon. Members from Ireland sincerely felt that in substance and in form the Judgment of Mr. Keogh was open to very grave objections; but (continued the noble Marquess) I would warn those hon. Members that it is of the greatest importance that their object and intention in bringing forward this Motion should not be misunderstood. The House is quite ready to give them credit for the intention I have attempted to describe; but I think there is some risk in the country of those intentions being misunderstood. I think it is essential it should be positively understood that they are only impugning what is faulty in substance and form of the Judgment, and that they had no intention to uphold in Ire-

land a system of priestly influence and intimidation. No one will deny—at least no Liberal Member will deny—the great services which have been rendered by the priests in the political struggles which have taken place in that country; and, certainly, they had a perfect right, as individuals, to place themselves at the head of their people, and to lead them in their political struggles, if they thought fit to do so; but, at the same time, they should take care—it is highly necessary that they take care—that they do not use their organization and the great spiritual power which they undoubtedly possess over the people for the purpose of restricting the freedom of election in Ireland. If there is anything of which this House is jealous, it is of organized undue influence or intimidation of any character whatever. The House of late years has set itself resolutely to the suppression of undue influence of every kind. Whether the intimidation be by trades unions or by Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy, or by any clergy whatsoever, Parliament has boldly, and properly so, set its face against anything of the kind. I do not think it is the intention of hon. Members from Ireland to attempt to defend any such system; but I warn them against this,—that there is a risk of their intentions being misunderstood, at least in England, and they should therefore guard themselves against an impression of that kind getting abroad.

Mr. JOHN MARTIN proceeded to address the House, holding a MS. speech in his hand, to which, amid the impatience and hostility of the House, the hon. Member continuously referred. The following is that part of the manuscript which was “actually spoken:”

*Mr. Speaker, the question before the House appears to me to be well worthy of the serious attention of hon. Members for many sittings. Several extraordinary circumstances present themselves in connection with this now celebrated Galway Election Judgment. It is remarkable that a Judgment, delivered from the Bench of Justice by one of Her Majesty's Judges in Ireland, should excite such passionate indignation among the people of that country that they have publicly burned, hanged, or drowned the effigy of that Judge in perhaps 50 different places. It is remarkable that the Government has thought proper to send that Judge on

circuit with a pilot engine to clear the way for him on the railroad—with squads of detectives to scour the country all around him—with an imposing military force of horse and foot to make demonstrations in his front and in his rear as he journeys—and with an imposing constabulary force to occupy the Court when he sits on the Bench of Justice. And it is remarkable that here are Irish Members of this House—men representing the sentiment of a vast majority of the Irish population—to declare that the keeping of Mr. Justice Keogh any longer on the Irish Bench is inconsistent with the interests of the public and the honour of the Queen. But this House—if it cared to understand this annoying Irish affair—ought, in the first place, to advert to the fact that this Mr. Justice Keogh was placed on the Irish Bench in despite of the declared wishes of the Irish people, in whose estimation he was not qualified, either by integrity of character or by legal eminence, for the administration of law and justice. And, in the next place, this House—if it cared to form a right opinion—ought to examine and consider the system by which such appointments as that of Mr. Justice Keogh come to be made in Ireland, and by which such scandals as this of the Galway Election Judgment come to be possible. I do not ask this House to imagine the case of an English Judge having delivered from the Bench a virulent tirade against the English clergy and people—of an English Judge having so outraged the feelings of the English people that they were burning his effigy in every county in England—of an English Judge going circuit in England with pilot engine and military force as if in an enemy's country—as if he were a provost-marshal of an invading army, and not a peaceful Judge. This is a free country, and enjoys the Constitution; and therefore such a case cannot occur to shock common sense and common decency in England. I propose to state before the House the main facts and circumstances of this Galway Election and Judgment, as they appear to my own mind—to consider the political aspect of the question—and also to expose, to some extent, the system of public appointments, and, in particular, of judicial appointments, which prevails in Ireland under the rule introduced there by the Union (as it is called) of

1800. I shall thus try to contribute to the clear and just comprehension of the question before the House. But, before I begin, I wish to explain that I have no idea of appealing to this Parliament as to a tribunal entitled or competent to pronounce upon this or any other Irish matter. I merely exercise my right as a Member of this House; and for the motives that guide me, I feel responsible only to my own constituents and my own country. It became generally known at the end of last summer that a vacancy was about to be made in the representation of the county Galway. But, owing to circumstances under the control of the Government, the election did not actually take place till February last. Two candidates were then before the electors—Captain Nolan and the hon. Captain Trench. A great majority of the landed proprietors, including the chief titled territorial magnates, had declared for Captain Trench. A great majority of the Catholic clergy had declared for Captain Nolan. As to the tenant-farmers, small shopkeepers, and in general, those classes of the Irish population which have always held patriotic sentiments, they were all enthusiastically for Captain Nolan, and for these reasons—The constitutional policy of trying to elect for Members of Parliament men sharing in the national aspirations of the people had been shortly before adopted and acted on by the franchised peasantry and patriotic classes in Tipperary, Longford, Meath, Westmeath, and Limerick. The Home Rule movement, as it was hoped—and as I still fondly hope—urged on by this policy, would enable the Irish nation to recover its right—of which it had been robbed by the Union Act—without violent revolution or bloodshed. Now, before the adoption of this Home Rule policy, the people of Galway had, for a considerable time, been in the habit of giving their votes at the bidding of the landlords, just as they gave their rents. The return of Members to this Parliament was a matter in which they took little concern, and they were willing to give their landlords the compliment of their votes. They did so all the more readily that, in most cases, kindly relations existed between them and their landlords. But here now were their fellow-countrymen in other parts of Ireland, enthusiastically, against all risks, with the priests or against the priests, voting

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to elect men who might help on the movement for Home Rule, and bring back peace, prosperity, and honour for dear old Ireland. Does any reasonable man doubt that the Catholic peasantry of Galway sympathized with their brethren in the rest of Ireland in that patriotic sentiment? And, moreover, here in Galway was the happy circumstance that whereas, at some other elections, Catholic Bishops and priests had opposed the Home Rule candidate, and Catholic voters had felt bound by duty to their country to vote against the wishes of their priests, in Galway on this occasion all the Catholic clergy were on the patriotic and national side, and at their head the Archbishop of Tuam—revered as a faithful minister of religion, trusted and honoured as a patriot, beloved as no other man living by the Irish race at home and abroad. There was also a personal reason for the strong feeling of the tenant-farmers and the Catholic clergy in favour of their candidate. Captain Nolan had, like great numbers of Irish landlords, evicted several families from his estates. But he had this singular grace and merit—that he repented of his conduct; that he engaged to make restitution to his evicted tenants, as far as could be done without new injustice; and in cases where that could not be so done, to make such compensation as a fair Court of Arbitration should award. This noble conduct of Captain Nolan won for him the admiration and gratitude of the Catholic Irish people; for they love to forgive, and they admire what is noble. And so priests and people were eager to mark their sense of the affair of the Portacarron Award by electing Captain Nolan to be their Parliamentary Representative. [The hon. Member continuously referring to his MS., there were loud cries of "Order!"]

MR. SPEAKER said, that though the Rules of the House permitted an hon. Member to refer to notes for the purpose of refreshing his memory, they did not permit him to read a written speech.

MR. JOHN MARTIN said, that under these circumstances, he thought he had better sit down; but the circumstances were so grave, and the charges he had to make so onerous that he had thought it right to commit his words to paper, lest he might say anything that might justly give offence to anyone, and that he might strictly confine himself to the facts of the case. The hon. Member

proceeded:—But, on the other hand, the high territorial aristocracy, and the bulk of the landed gentry, both Protestant and Catholic, regarded the Portacarron Award as a sort of slur on their order; and they were eager to mark their disapproval of such an innovation in the exercise of the rights of property, by preventing the author of it from election for the county. They determined to exert all their influence against the popular candidate, and they were indignant that this threatened rebellion—as they considered it—of the tenant-voters should be countenanced by the Catholic clergy. And so the contest was fierce and bitter; all the more so because of the long postponement of the election. The landlords and their agents and bailiffs endeavoured to persuade the tenants to vote against their own judgment and convictions, in order to keep out the man of the Portacarron Award. The priests encouraged the people to be true to their own convictions, to exercise their constitutional right boldly, and vote for nationality and tenant-right, in spite of danger to their private interests and temptations to corruption. Contested elections are often times of much passion and violence of language, even in this model country of yours. This Irish election was very fiercely contested, and both sides did their best to win. But on the polling-day the candidate of the landlords was defeated by a majority of over 4 to 1. The defeated party, however, would not take their defeat in good humour. They presented a Petition against the man who had been elected by the majority of the voters, and with the notorious sympathy of the mass of the population. And Mr. Justice Keogh was sent to try the Petition. And he did try it, for 57 days, and he then gave judgment—in a very remarkable fashion—that Captain Nolan should be unseated on the ground of undue influence; and that Captain Nolan and three Catholic Bishops, and over 30 Catholic priests, who supported him, should be disfranchised for seven years, as guilty of the alleged undue influence. Now, Sir, what is undue influence? As quoted by Mr. Justice Keogh in his Judgment, it is defined in the Act of Parliament in these words—

"Every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, make use of, or threaten to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflict or threaten the infliction by himself, or by or through any other

person, of any injury, damage, harm, or loss, or in any other manner practise intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted at any election; or who shall by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance, impede, prevent, or otherwise interfere with the free exercise of the franchise of any voter, or shall thereby compel, induce, or prevail upon any voter either to give or to refrain from giving his vote at any election, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of undue influence."

I am, to be sure, no lawyer; yet it seems to me that any fair-minded man of common sense may interpret those words as the Constitution intends them. To influence a voter to vote against his own wish, against his own judgment, against his own conscientious opinion of what is virtuous, right, and wise for the public good, and to influence him so to vote, or refrain from voting, by threats of injury to his personal interests or promises of reward—to influence a voter to forego the free exercise of his franchise, and, through considerations of reward or punishment, do what he believes to be wrong, or refrain from doing what he believes to be right—that is undue influence, as I understand the meaning of the Act. The principles of law do not allow that any citizen should be forbidden to remonstrate with others against doing what those others themselves feel to be wrong. As the hon. Member for Dungarvan (Mr. Matthews) remarked in his speech, the law, striving to make witnesses tell the truth, appeals both to their fears of punishment in this world and their fears of punishment in the world to come. The principles of law leave every citizen free to entreat and command, with all the force of moral authority, against falsehood, against violation of duty, against wickedness. Spiritual intimidation, rightly understood, is the fear of God acting on men's consciences to save them from committing wickedness and to make them repent for having done wickedness. And ministers of religion are false to their sacred duty when they fail to exert the authority of their position—an authority, mark! that has no sanction, no existence, save in the conscience of the person influenced—they are false to their duty, I say, when, remembering that God sees them, they do not warn against evil and encourage to good. Now, far be it from me to pretend that to vote for or against either candidate at this election was, in itself, either bad or good conduct. Those who

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voted conscientiously voted right, whether they voted for Captain Trench or Captain Nolan. But in this election the influence of the Catholic Bishops and clergy was exerted to persuade the voters to vote conscientiously—to save voters from being led to vote or refrain from voting, against their own wish, judgment, and conscience—to save them from undue influence, in short. In all that vast mass of evidence taken by the learned Judge, it is never proved in any single instance that the Bishops or clergy endeavoured to make any man vote against his own judgment and conscience. I deny that the Galway clergy on that occasion did anything in any way to prevent the free and lawful exercise of the franchise by any voter. And I assert, on the contrary, that those efforts for which Mr. Justice Keogh has doomed them to penal servitude, were made to prevent undue influence from prevailing with the voters against their own sense of duty. The tenant-farmers of Galway wished to give their votes for Home Rule and tenant restitution. But they feared and were reluctant to displease their landlords. And in Galway no political occasion had come till now to stir the people's blood to such a pitch that they should stand up to disobey and defy the parties who had long been allowed to have a property in their votes. They needed moral and spiritual support in this new effort of patriotism; and their priests courageously gave them the support of their counsels, their warnings, their earnest sympathy. That, in my judgment, was due influence, legitimate influence, influence such as the spirit of the Constitution justifies and approves. In so long and fierce a contest, of course there was violent language used, and there were intemperate proceedings by individuals on both sides. And anybody, priest or layman, Peer or peasant, who broke the law, is liable to be dealt with by the law. But to me it would seem best to have amnesty on both sides for faults natural to the time, when the time is past. I think, then, that the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh in unseating Captain Nolan was wrong in law, and I think the Judgment of Judges Keogh, Lawson, and Morris in seating Captain Trench was wrong in law. Both were clearly against constitutional principle. However, the Irish people are not given to murmur long or loudly against a Judgment once it has been delivered

from the Bench, merely because they deem it unjust and wrong. And had Mr. Justice Keogh been content to give a Judgment unseating the popular candidate and loading him with the enormous costs—to give that Judgment in decent language and with something of judicial gravity—much as that Judgment affected the patriotic hopes of the Irish people, they would have received it quietly. The Judgment in the Court of Common Pleas was considered more clearly and flagrantly wrong than that of Galway. Yet it has been received quietly, and there is no effigy-burning of Mr. Justice Lawson and Mr. Justice Morris, neither of them having indulged on the Bench in virulent invective and brutal insolence of language. But the furious tirade delivered from the Bench against so many men and things revered by the Catholic Irish people—the poisoned darts aimed by the ermined assailant against the tenderest feelings of the uncorrupted portion of his own race—it is that which has raised the indignation of the Irish people so high. Strange and shocking sights have many a time been seen in Ireland under English rule. But such a spectacle as the right hon. Mr. Justice Keogh, in the spirit of a Red Indian tormenting his captive at the stake, sitting on the Bench of Justice to pronounce John MacHale a criminal, and sentence him to seven years' penal servitude, is one to shock angels as well as Irishmen. That great Prelate, that faithful minister of religion, that most noble old Irishman, denounced as a criminal by Mr. Justice Keogh, demands to be tried—demands to be justified or condemned by the law, upon the charges of Mr. Justice Keogh. I think it is his right to be tried. Will Her Majesty's Government accord to him his right? I have remarked already that Mr. Justice Keogh, at the time of his appointment to the Irish Bench, was not trusted nor respected as a public man in Ireland. On the contrary, his public character was odious to the Irish people, who regarded him as an unprincipled and unscrupulous political trader, and a worthy political confederate of the late right hon. John Sadleir, the distinguished Lord of the Treasury, swindler, and suicide. And it is worth remarking that the Irish Protestant Ascendancy party and the English Conservative party, whose organs at the Press and in Parliament have much to say in praise of

Mr. Justice Keogh, now that he has been blackguarding the priests from the Bench, by no means praised his appointment to office at the time it was made. The hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Mr. James) and the hon. Member for Dublin University (Mr. Plunket) had better read for themselves in *Hansard* for 1853 what was said in Parliament on the subject by the late Lords Derby, Eglinton, and Mayo (then Naas), by the present Chief Justice Whiteside, the present hon. Member for Armagh City (Mr. Vance), and others, when Mr. Justice Keogh received his appointment.

At this point the displeasure of the House being unmistakeable, the hon. Member sat down.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING said: * Nothing but a sense of duty would induce me to present myself to the House at the present time, but that duty I feel to be unavoidable and imperative when I consider the magnitude of the question under consideration as regards Ireland. The aspect of this case, as against Judge Keogh, is entirely changed by the conduct of the Government, who have been several times—since the Judgment impugned has been laid on the Table—asked to state what course they intend to take, and who have avoided a satisfactory answer until, of their own free will, they, on the day but one before the Motion of my hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt) came on for discussion, announced their intention of prosecuting one Bishop and 23 priests. That the duty of advising the Government as to the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain a prosecution is compulsorily thrown on the Attorney General for Ireland is true, and I consider it only mere justice in the present state of feverish excitement in Ireland to make the declaration; but the Government are responsible for the action taken by him, and the generous self-sacrifice of an Attorney General mounting the breach will not save them from the consequences, be they good or bad. I ask, why did not the Attorney General make the announcement before my hon. and learned Friend put his Notice of Motion on the Paper? He told us, that with his other duties he could not do so; and, turning to this portion of the House where the Irish Liberal Members sit, he, with an artless tongue, and in that simple and guileless manner for which he is remarkable, assured us that he lost not a moment

unnecessarily in the matter. Had his apology been offered for making his statement immediately before the discussion on my hon. and learned Friend's Motion came on, I could understand it; that not being so, I can appreciate it at its full value, and in making my estimate the Government shall have credit for the move by which it was sought to checkmate my hon. and learned Friend—a move so admirable that the Prime Minister gave him 24 hours to consider if there was another for him on the board; but my hon. and learned Friend required no time for consideration, and at once put forward a Bishop, one of the uncaptured. It appears to me that the case against Mr. Justice Keogh is not quite understood by the House, notwithstanding the powerful and comprehensive speech of my hon. and learned Friend. We, who conscientiously feel that Mr. Justice Keogh ought no longer to continue to discharge the functions of his high office, have been placed in a position of great disadvantage by the course taken by Her Majesty's Government to which I have already adverted, but still further by their adoption of the most offensive portion of his language as regards the Catholic population of Ireland. My hon. and learned Friend asked for the opinion of the House on the grounds—

"That Mr. Justice Keogh had acted as a partizan, and had lowered the dignity of the Bench, and shaken the confidence of the people in the administration of justice."

How has that charge been met by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General, the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Mr. James), and my hon. and learned Friend the senior Member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Plunket)? They say, you have shown no corruption on the part of the Judge; and the hon. and learned Member for Taunton said—"Could the hon. and learned Member for Limerick justify the Motion he had made; a Judge might, he said, be deprived for corruption, but where was the proof of corruption?" and he continued to say—"The question which the House had to determine was, whether the Judge was right or wrong in the Judgment which he had given." I utterly deny that to be the question; there is no appeal from the Judgment to this, nor to any other tribunal; and I, with confidence, assert that the question is that put by my hon.

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and learned Friend the Member for Limerick. To give direct proof of corruption is impossible—that is, the corruption laid to Judge Keogh, for he is not charged with receiving money as a consideration for the Judgment; but there is not a Member in this House who will say that a partizan Judge is not a corrupt Judge, and how is this partizanship to be proved otherwise than by his language, and the circumstances by which the whole case is surrounded? I will venture, Sir, to answer not for Galway and Tipperary, but for the whole of Ireland, that 4,000,000 of her inhabitants would, with one voice, proclaim that he was a partizan Judge; that from him they could not expect justice, and that he was unworthy longer to wear that ermine whose purity he had stained. The hon. and learned Member for Taunton put a false issue before the House, when he said the question it had to determine was whether the Judge was right or wrong in the main in the Judgment which he gave. He did so, because he could not meet the question put by my hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick. The hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for England told us—and truly, that this House was not a Court of Appeal against the Judgment of a Judge on Election Petitions, and that in itself would dispose of the issue as put by the hon. and learned Member for Taunton. The plain, naked question upon which the House is called upon to pronounce is—Did Mr. Justice Keogh, in his Judgment, use language unbecoming a Judge, insulting to the great mass of the Irish realm and their Prelates and clergy; did he launch into political and other utterances, topics foreign to the duty he had to discharge; did he so misconduct himself as to lead every rational, unbiassed mind to the conclusion that he was a partizan rather than an impartial Judge; and was such misconduct calculated to raise prejudice against him in the minds of jurors and others who may be called on to aid in the administration of justice, and suspicion in suitors, prosecutors, and prisoners, that he is a Judge full of prejudice and partiality? The inquiry is, perhaps, as grave and serious as one as ever occupied the attention of this House, within the memory of the oldest. It will test the sense of liberality and impartiality of hon. Members representing Great Britain; it will affect the character

and popularity of the Minister; but, above and beyond all, it will affect the peace and tranquillity, the property, the liberty, nay, the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland; and let me here say to every Gentleman who will vote, exercise it as if the party implicated, instead of being an Irish was an English Judge, who had so insulted the English people. The Judge was a Galway man, born, I believe, in the town of Galway, descended probably from one of those unhappy Munster men who, to the beat of drums, were marched from Clonmel to Connaught by that cruel monster whom the Judge regards as the greatest Sovereign England ever saw. The fact of the Judge being so intimately connected with Galway, and mixed up with its inhabitants, should have prevented his selection, and, at all events, pointed out to himself the impropriety of his acceptance. We find him, however, seated on the Bench; and for myself I declare that, after a perusal of the voluminous proceedings, I feel utter disgust at the manifest partiality exhibited each day by the Judge—proceedings which, I venture to say, other Judges in Ireland and any Judge in England would have compressed into one of the three parts into which they have been divided. Mr. Justice Keogh's conscience—a word for which he appears to entertain a horror—warned him that his Judgment must be canvassed and examined; because in his manuscript Judgment laid on the Table of the House will be found those words subsequently erased—"I wonder what will they say of the Report of the Galway Election"—words full of meaning, and pregnant evidence that every word and act of his was deliberate and for a purpose; it may be to transmit his memory to posterity as the traducer of the hierarchy and clergy of that creed to which he professes to belong; if so, his object is likely to be fully attained. Let us now investigate a few of those cases in reference to which the Judge used such coarse, violent language, and I will then ask the House, with great confidence, to pronounce with the hon. and learned Member for Limerick, that Mr. Justice Keogh did go precisely wrong, and upon partizan grounds. I will take, firstly, the case of the Bishop of Clonfert, which the Judge describes as the most important case of all, as it was the most painful. The charge against the Bishop is, that from the pulpit in the chapel at

Ballinasloe he used these words—"Anathema, anathema shall be hurled at any person who will not do as I recommend, or as my clergymen direct." The charge is supported by the single testimony of a person named John Carter, who sang in the choir, and as corroboration he swore that Mr. Thomas Carroll, a respectable shopkeeper and land agent, was by his side, who at the moment nodded to him and said—"That is for you, Carter." Now, who is Carter? On his cross-examination he says—

"I was accused of Fenianism. I was in jail on that charge. The police said that I wanted to seduce two soldiers from their allegiance. That was not the truth. I was five months in jail. I was not tried at the Assizes. My wife went to Lady Clancarty, and she exercised all the influence she possibly could."

He is asked—"Have you been frequently drunk?" and he answers "Frequently;" and adds—"I do not say 'drunk;' but I took drink in a social way." He says he was dismissed by the nuns, but admits that the Bishop was not aware of it. Mr. Thomas Carroll, who was summoned by the petitioner, but not called by him, was examined on the part of the respondent, and he swore that the Bishop did not use the word anathema, nor anything to the like effect, and that the observation which Carter swore that he, Carroll, had made use of, was never used, nor did anything of the kind occur. The witness described the Bishop as "twisting his ring on his little finger" while speaking; he could not say if it was the episcopal ring. He is then taken up by the Judge and cross-examined on the important point, whether it was on the little finger or the next finger to it the ring was, and it ended by the following question and answer:—"Are you sure it was the small finger?" Answer: "I think—I can swear it was." You will presently see what use the Judge made of the little finger. Now, if the case of the Bishop rested on the evidence to which Shane adverted, is there an impartial jury that ever was empanelled who would leave their box without finding in favour of the Bishop? But the case does not so rest. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, a magistrate for two counties, and a close connection of Lord French's—which I do not put forward as giving him any additional weight as a witness—was examined and gave the following evidence:—

"I was at Ballinasloe Chapel on the Sunday that the Bishop of Clonfert preached."

He is asked—

"Did he say that an anathema should be hurled against anyone who did not do as he and the priests directed?—Most decidedly not, he never said anything or cursed anyone; and he did not convey directly or indirectly that an anathema would be cast or hurled against anyone in connection with the election."

But there was yet something that might be said by the "great man" who led for the petitioner, or by the second in command, "whose burning words were still ringing in the Judge's ears"—he might say, It is true that the evidence is altogether in favour of the Bishop; but why was he not examined himself? That was not left open. The Bishop was examined, and stated on his oath that it was utterly untrue that he used the words attributed to him, or words of any such import or meaning. I ask the attention of the House to the manner in which Mr. Justice Keogh disposes of the case. Alluding to the evidence of Mr. Carroll, he says—

"Carroll recollects particularly that the Bishop did not use the words charged, because he saw him twisting his episcopal ring upon his little finger. Well, if I am not mistaken, as every Roman Catholic knows, whoever bends his knee to kiss the episcopal ring, that it is not carried upon the 'little' finger, but on the finger next thereto. Him I do not believe. Carter I do not disbelieve."

He thus refers to Mr. O'Shaughnessy—

"O'Shaughnessy, who is so able a man in the magistracy that one county is not enough for him, comes on the table rough and ready, and goes on with the most extraordinary conversation, a sort of 'trans-Shannonite gibberish!'"

And thereupon he reports his Lordship as guilty of "undue influence" and as having used "altar denunciations." I implore of you to lay aside your prejudices, which have been excited. Do by the Bishop of Clonfert as you would by the Bishop of London, and I may then appeal with hopeful confidence to your honour, your impartiality, and to that high sense of justice and fair play which has so often characterized the Commons of England, when character and personal liberty were at stake, to join me in pronouncing that Judge Keogh's decision respecting the Bishop of Clonfert was perversely wrong, grossly partial, and the deliberate act of a partizan. And here let me ask what do you

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think—what will the country think—of those high and learned officials, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals for England and Ireland, who counselled and advised Her Majesty's Government that there was sufficient evidence to place this dignitary of the Catholic Church in the dock? I now come to the case of Father Coen, which occupies so large a share of the Judgment, and excited so much prejudice against his order. A gentleman in Her Majesty's service was discussing this Judgment with me, and said—"I consider the evidence of Mr. Coen raised the worst aspect of the case." I said—"What evidence he had of that?" and he answered—"That, where he swore that the Catholic clergy would use the Confessional to maintain their influence in elections under the Ballot." I found it most difficult to get him to believe that he gave no such evidence. Now, what are the facts of that case? Four months before the election—before angry feelings were excited—the Rev. Mr. Coen, an humble curate, met Mr. Bernard O'Flaherty at breakfast at a friend's house, and the question of the Ballot, then pending, was among other topics introduced; and Mr. O'Flaherty, a warm supporter of the sitting Member, said—"I think that some were wicked enough to say that the priests would make use of the Ballot in the Confessional;" and he said they (the priests) would make use of it. He said—"That they thought they would be committing a sin in voting for a wrong man." You will see that the answer as given is quite unintelligible; but the meaning of it is quite clear—namely, that if a voter felt he was voting for a bad man, and made it a matter of conscience, he, as a priest, would advise him. Mr. O'Flaherty protested—whether sincerely or not I do not know, against being called on to detail a casual conversation which had no reference to the Galway Election; counsel for Captain Nolan objected and protested; but the Judge would have it, and the witness was compelled to give it; and on this unintelligible account of a loose conversation, which had no connection with the election, Mr. Justice Keogh designated that clergyman as this "insane disgrace to the Roman Catholic religion," and added—

"I say that Ministers and the Legislature ought to know that the Roman Catholic clergy (if that Father Coen is a representative of them) mean

to use the Confessional for the purposes of election intimidation if the Ballot is made the law of the land."

I ask, was there ever a more unjustifiable imputation than that? Father Coen was not even charged with saying any such thing nor anything like it; but if he did, was it fair to the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland to mix them with this breakfast conversation, and endeavour to influence the action of this House on the Ballot Bill then pending? I could expose almost every case as I have those, but it would weary the House; and I now come to the most extraordinary and indefensible part of the Judge's conduct—namely, that on the recriminatory case made by Captain Nolan; but, before I do so, let me say a word or two on the Petition itself, which contained 18 grounds for annulling the election, which the Judge reduced to two—treating and undue influence. The charge of treating the Judge dismissed, and yet he gave full costs against Captain Nolan, contrary to every decision made by every Judge in the United Kingdom in similar cases; and to render his unique Judgment complete and famous, he, with his Brothers Lawson and Morris, gave the seat to the petitioner. The Judgment of the Common Pleas in Ireland has been condemned by every lawyer in Ireland whose opinion is worth having. Influenced by a feeling of high honour, the hon. and learned Member for Taunton condemned it. Is there a lawyer in this House who will stake his professional reputation by standing up to say it was right? I challenge the Law Officers in this House to express their opinions. I take it that the universal condemnation of that Judgment will not surprise anyone in Ireland, where the great legal knowledge, great experience and purity of Chief Justice Monahan is known and appreciated. In conclusion, I maintain that I have made an overwhelming case against Mr. Justice Keogh. I beseech of you to do your duty without favour or affection—that you will, by your votes to-night, prove to the people of Ireland that you are determined to deal with an Irish Judge as you would with an English one. If you do, you will diffuse confidence and gladness through the land. If you do not, you will only give another proof that in this House there is no justice to be had for Ireland.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN: Sir, I stated on a former occasion in the course of this debate that I differed in my views from many who have spoken. I still retain my own views. After a most careful consideration of the whole case and evidence as printed by order of the House, I came to the conclusion that no useful result could follow from the Motion of my hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt); and after an earnest attention to the whole debate, I still adhere to that view—and there then only remains to be considered what course, in my opinion, would be best under present circumstances. It appears to me that the best course for the country for a return to peace and quietness would be that the hon. and learned Member for Limerick would withdraw his Motion; that my hon. Friend and Colleague the Member for Dublin (Mr. Pim) would withdraw his Amendment; and that the Government would abandon the prosecutions for undue influence and intimidation, and let us hear no more of the whole matter. I shall, briefly as I can, state my reasons for the view I take. Firstly, with regard to the judgment in the case—that is, the legal decision that Captain Nolan was unseated, and that undue influence and intimidation were used to obtain his return, and that certain parties—clergymen and laymen—were guilty of such. That judgment may be right or may be wrong—but right or wrong, we cannot reverse it; we have, by our election laws, made the election Judge both Judge and jury; we cannot reverse the decision, and surely it is folly to spend our time in discussing what we cannot alter. The next phase in the transaction is the decision of the four Judges constituting the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, who decided, on the legal point reserved for their consideration, that Captain Trench should have the seat from which Captain Nolan was unseated. From that decision there is no appeal—it, too, may be right, or may be wrong; but like the first decision, we have no power to reverse it; and again, in my opinion, it is mere waste of time on our part to spend time in discussing what we have no power to alter. We are in this House the makers of laws; we are not the interpreters of law. This finishes my views of the law of the case. We now come to the great *casus belli*—the

language of the address of the right hon. Judge Keogh, and on this I believe I speak the opinion of nearly all who have read it—that it was utterly indefensible—and that while excuses may be offered for those who, in the excitement of the election and of party, made use of language which they would not use on calmer reflection, there was very little or no excuse for the Judge who did not preserve dignity of speech on the judgment seat, and who should have maintained himself far above all lower disturbing elements. Not a single Member in this House has adopted or approved the language of the right hon. Judge. What termination beyond this can my hon. and learned Friend the Member for Limerick expect? Nothing more than has already occurred on the night of the adjournment; and surely it is not the part of a good commander to put himself and his troops forward to be twice beaten. And now for my last point of view. In like manner, as I have called my hon. and learned Friends right and left to withdraw their Motions and Amendments, I would ask the Government to withdraw the prosecutions for undue influence and intimidation. There is to be no prosecution for bribery or violence. There has not been a life lost or a bone broken, or a shilling expended in bribery, in the whole of the county of Galway. What good is to come out of these prosecutions? Undue influence was used on every side. If it be proved on one side that a dairyman refused to sell milk to an adverse witness, it will be equally proved on the other side that a landlord refused to buy bread from a baker's boy who voted against his candidate. One of the most serious charges to be tried is that of a clergyman, who, in an excited address, is alleged to have used the word "Anathema" to those who would vote for Captain Trench. Imagine a Galway witness cross-examined before a Judge and jury, browbeaten by counsel on both sides, bewildered, and then sternly asked on virtue of his oath whether the word was "Anathema" or "Anabaptist"—the sermons being half Irish and half English—and all this after the lapse of more than a year; for these trials—24 in number—will not come on until nearly the end of the next Session of Parliament. Heaven only knows when they will be

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terminated. The trial of the Phoenix Park affray at the end of two years shows no sign of termination. Does anyone expect a verdict? I certainly do not; and what is the good of all this? I cannot see any good in it, but I see much evil—the continuance of angry passions and bad feelings throughout the whole country. I am vain enough to think that if the course I have presumed to suggest be approved and followed, good feelings will again return between landlords, priests, and people in Galway. Leave Galway to itself, and all will be friends again—a consummation devoutly to be wished. I think I may fairly infer that the majority of my fellow-Irish Liberal Members share in my view of desiring that in this House the question should now drop, for they have not come here to take any share in this debate. If I am not mistaken in my reckoning, of about 70 Irish Liberal Members there are at least 40 absent. I do not think, however, I can anticipate that either party will adopt my suggestions; but entertaining the views I have expressed, I will not, in justice to myself, vote with either the hon. and learned Member for Limerick or with the Government.

MR. STACPOOLE said, it was a perfect mockery to debate this question at the present hour, and therefore he moved that the debate be now adjourned.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned."
—(*Mr. Stacpoole.*)

COLONEL WILSON-PATTEN urged that hon. Members should allow the debate to be brought to a conclusion.

MR. GLADSTONE pointed out that for many reasons an adjournment of the debate was undesirable.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he perfectly agreed that it was only reasonable that the debate should now come to a conclusion, because the question was practically settled when it was last before the House. At the same time, he did not exactly approve of the debate terminating in the way it was likely to do; for, in order to give an opportunity to the Irish Members to speak, the grossest injustice had been done to Mr. Justice Keogh, one entire night having been occupied by them in attacking the learned Judge, whilst only one Member, the right hon. Baronet the Member for Tamworth

(Sir Robert Peel), had ventured to give expression to the feelings which he believed were entertained upon the subject by the great majority of the House. Whether Mr. Justice Keogh had been incautious or not in the language he had used, one thing was clear, the learned Judge had rendered a great service to the country in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by the law. The precedent which Judge Keogh had set stood by itself—first, in respect of the gravity of the offence which had been committed by the supporters of Captain Nolan, and upon which the learned Judge had to pronounce his Judgment; and, in the next place, that it was the first time that there had been any idea of instituting a prosecution for intimidation in Ireland. ["No!"] That seemed to be very uncongenial to the assailants of Mr. Justice Keogh. No doubt, it was so. It was the first instance in which a Law Officer had had to face—and had dared to face—the clerical and priestly intimidation of Ireland. In Judge Keogh they had one who had had the courage to do that, and he (Mr. Newdegate) was confident that that House would demonstrate its agreement with that which was the undoubted verdict of the great majority of the nation, and the verdict also, he believed, of the majority of the Irish Representatives in that House, judging by the absence of so many of them on the present occasion. He would only further observe, that he was truly glad that Her Majesty's Government were about to take action upon the Report of the learned Judge.

Several hon. Members, among them Mr. DIGBY, Mr. CALLAN, Dr. BALL, and Mr. MAGUIRE [*see Appendix*] continued the debate, amid continued murmurs, and cries of "Adjourn, adjourn!" and "Divide, divide!" At length—

MR. BUTT offered to withdraw the original Motion, observing that the result would be most unsatisfactory to the people of Ireland, and would not only lead to renewed agitation, but intensify their feelings towards the English Government and Legislature.

Motion, "That the Debate be now adjourned," by leave, *withdrawn*.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House *divided* :—

The Tellers reported the numbers as Ayes 23; Noes 125 : Majority 102.

Mr. Adam, one of the Tellers for the Noes, stated that Jonathan Pim, esquire, one of the Members for the city of Dublin, had not voted though he had been in the House when the Question was put.

Whereupon, Mr. Speaker directed the honourable Member to come to the Table, and asked him whether he had heard the Question put.

The honourable Member having stated that he had heard the Question put, and having declared himself with the Noes, Mr. Speaker directed his name to be added to the Noes, and declared the numbers to be, Ayes 23; Noes 126 : Majority 103.

Question, "That those words be there added," put, and *negatived*.

AYES.

Blennerhassett, R. (Kry.)	O'Brien, Sir P.
Brady, J.	O'Connor, D. M.
Browne, G. E.	O'Loghlen, rt. hon. Sir
Bryan, G. L.	C. M.
Callan, P.	Redmond, W. A.
Delahunty, J.	Sherlock, D.
Digby, K. T.	Smyth, P. J.
Downing, M'C.	Staepoole, W.
Ennis, J. J.	Synan, E. J.
Gray, Sir J.	White, hon. Colonel C.
Greville - Nugent, hon.	
G. F.	
Maguire, J. F.	Butt, I.
Matthews, H.	Henry, M.
Munster, W. F.	

TELLERS.

House adjourned at Four o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 9th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—*Committee negatived*—*Third Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*, and *passed*. *Third Reading*—Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation* (294); Expiring Laws Continuance* (293), and *passed*.

PATENT OFFICE—MR. LEONARD EDMUNDS.

MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS.

LORD REDESDALE, in moving—

"That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to direct the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Exchequer to audit under the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, the accounts between the Crown and Mr. Leonard Edmunds, late reading clerk at the Table, to whom this House granted a pension on his retirement, of which he has been deprived on charges of malversation, the justice of which charges cannot be rightly determined without such audit, which this House ought therefore in justice to him to obtain; and to which the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, to whom Mr. Edmunds lately applied to enforce such audit, while stating that the Acts of Parliament did not enable the Court to grant a mandamus against the Treasury for that purpose, declared unanimously that they considered him morally entitled."

said, in support of the Motion, after commenting at some length upon the well-known facts of the case, he must contend that although there had been an arbitration there had been no real or adequate investigation of Mr. Edmunds' accounts. That gentleman had been deprived of the pension which had been granted to him by that House, in consideration of his long services as clerk at the Table; and, under these circumstances, their Lordships' honour was concerned in seeing that justice was done to him, more especially as the late Lord Justice Giffard had expressly acquitted him of any fraudulent misappropriation of public money. He further thought that as Mr. Edmunds had never been able to ascertain the grounds upon which the decision had been arrived at by the arbitrators in the case, that he was entitled to a complete and satisfactory audit of the transactions which had been comprised in the arbitration. He should therefore move for the Address of which he had given Notice.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, that since the noble Lord gave Notice of his intention to move for the Address, he had thought it his duty to inquire fully into the matter, and he thought that there never had been a case in which such ample justice had been done to a man accused of receiving public moneys for which he had not accounted as that of Mr. Edmunds. Having regard to the actions for libel instituted by Mr. Edmunds, and the statements made by him in reference to all those

who took a different view from his, it was neither easy nor pleasant for anyone to attempt to show how the matter stood. However, he would state that a question had arisen with respect to certain discounts which Mr. Edmunds had appropriated in respect to stamps, and to certain sums which he had retained in respect of parchments used in the granting of patents; and although there was no doubt with respect to these points, that Lord Justice Giffard, when Vice Chancellor, had said that on moral grounds there were very considerable reasons for saying that Mr. Edmunds had had charged against him an amount which was extremely onerous, and that he ought to have some relaxation on that ground, yet it by no means justified him in charging for the payment for the parchments. Information had been filed on the part of the Crown for the moneys in the hands of Mr. Edmunds, for about 1864 the attention of the Treasury had been called to circumstances which led them to believe that that gentleman had had in his possession moneys for which he had not accounted. Mr. Greenwood, the Solicitor to the Treasury, a man of high character and ability, and Mr. Hindmarch, having large practice—both now deceased—had inquired into the matter, and the result was a series of reports which Mr. Edmunds contested most strongly, and which brought him in as a debtor. While, however, the Treasury were considering what course they should adopt they were startled by his paying over to them £7,000, which he admitted to be due from himself to the Crown. That was startling, because, while the Treasury believed he had some money to account for, they had no idea that he owed the Government money to that amount. His offer led to the Treasury thinking they were justified in directing the Attorney General to file an information to make Mr. Edmunds account for all the money he had received and expended, upon which Mr. Edmunds retorted by commencing an action for libel against Mr. Greenwood. The result of filing this information in Chancery was to afford an opportunity for the fullest inquiry into the accounts on both sides. The new Act for the audit of such accounts came into operation in 1867, and he believed Mr. Edmunds' case was the cause of the passing of that Act. The

words of the statute itself were—"If the Treasury shall require it, there shall be an audit." The Treasury did not think the Act ought to have a retrospective effect. They regarded it as an Act which would enable them in future to bring public servants more readily to account; but as regarded Mr. Edmunds they had taken that course which gave him every opportunity of bringing forward his accounts. If, however, Mr. Edmunds had chosen to do so he might have applied for an audit under that Act in 1867 or 1868. He did not adopt that course; but in June 1868, he wrote to Mr. Disraeli, who was then First Lord of the Treasury, begging that all the ruinous litigation might be put an end to, and the whole matter of accounts referred to arbitration. That was his request at that time. He knew there was the Act of 1867, and might have said—"Give me my audit," but he did not do so. His request for an arbitration was granted, and on terms the most favourable to himself. Mr. Denman, one of the arbitrators, was appointed by the Treasury; Mr. Pollock, the other arbitrator, was appointed by Mr. Edmunds himself, and the two arbitrators appointed Mr. Manisty umpire. Mr. Edmunds also asked and obtained that the hearing of the case by the arbitrators should be public. It took 11 days. Mr. Edmunds was represented by Mr. Napier Higgins and Mr. Digby Seymour, and he had every opportunity of bringing his accounts before the arbitrators, being assisted by his accountant Mr. Chatteris; but the matter did not rest there, because in an action brought by Mr. Edmunds against *The Daily Telegraph* a day or two ago, Mr. Denman and Mr. Pollock were called into the witness box by the defendant, and were examined and cross-examined. Both those learned gentlemen said that on the arbitration they went into every account presented to them. Now, Mr. Edmunds had every opportunity of presenting all his accounts to them, and what was the result of the arbitration? That Mr. Edmunds, having already of his own accord paid £7,000, and the arbitrators having given him credit for all the sums which the Treasury allowed him to take credit for on moral grounds, they found that between £7,000 and £8,000 were due by him. With regard to the statement of the Judges of the Court of

Queen's Bench, that they considered Mr. Edmunds morally entitled to the audit for which he asked, it must be remembered that those learned persons had only before them an *ex parte* case, and that they were not in possession of all the facts. The Act of 1866 was only intended to give the Treasury a quicker remedy in such cases, but it did not in the least prevent them from adopting the stricter method of an information in Chancery. He might further state that in coming to a decision as arbitrators, Mr. Denman and Mr. Pollock were of one mind, so that they had not to refer to Mr. Manisty; but if the latter learned gentleman had been referred to he would have had no hesitation in expressing his concurrence with the arbitrators. As to what the noble Lord (Lord Redesdale) had said about the award not having been a final one, the noble Lord was mistaken. If the award had been against the Treasury and had been made a rule of Court, it would have been binding on the Government. Mr. Edmunds, who did not ask for an audit in 1867 or 1868, asked for one now, when Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Hindmarch were dead; but he thought their Lordships would be of opinion, after the award made by Messrs. Denman and Pollock, and the evidence of those gentlemen that they had gone into all the accounts presented to them, that no man had ever such ample justice done to him as Mr. Edmunds, and that there was no ground for re-opening a case already so fully inquired into.

LORD REDESDALE said, he was not satisfied that the audit should be refused; but at that period of the Session it would be useless to move for an Address. He should therefore withdraw the Motion.

Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn*.

ROYAL MINT—COINAGE OF FARTHING.

QUESTION.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY asked the Government, What quantity of farthings have been issued by the Mint in the last two years, and what number of those coins are supposed to be in circulation?

LORD BUCKHURST thought that some information as to the quantity of small silver coin in circulation would also

be desirable. We were behind other countries in respect of small coin, and he believed much inconvenience had been experienced by persons who could not obtain a supply of farthings.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE replied that there had been no interruption in the coinage of farthings in 1870-71. In the former year £3,010 worth of farthings had been issued, and in the latter £2,685. It was quite true that since, no farthings had been coined, because the Mint had a large stock on hand, of which they naturally wished to dispose. As to the number of farthings now in circulation, since the introduction of the bronze coinage in 1860 down to last year, farthings to the value of £105,000 had been issued, and were presumably still in use, either in England or the colonies. He thought the noble Lord (Lord Buckhurst) must have been misinformed, because there was a stock of farthings in the Mint quite sufficient to meet all probable demands, and persons who required them could buy them there.

House adjourned at Six o'clock,
till To-morrow, a quarter
before Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 9th August, 1872.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILL—*Withdrawn*—Municipal Privileges (Ireland) * [101].

The House met at half after Three of the clock.

STANDING ORDERS.

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of this House, as amended, be printed. [No. 407.]—(*Mr. Bonham-Carter.*)

LIABILITY OF BRITISH VESSELS IN FOREIGN WATERS.—QUESTION.

MR. GRAVES asked the President of the Board of Trade, in reference to a Memorial from the shipowners of the United Kingdom, on the subject of the liability of British vessels in foreign waters, and presented to that Board in May last, What steps have been taken by Government in the matter; and,

whether any recent communications have passed to or from the Government of the United States on the subject?

MR. A. PEEL, in reply, said, that a Memorial on the important subject to which his hon. Friend referred had been presented on behalf of the shipowners of the United Kingdom in May last, in consequence of which representations were made by the Department to the Foreign Office. On the 31st of May the Government forwarded the Memorial to Her Majesty's Representative in the United States, with a request that he would lay it before the authorities in that country, and urge on them the importance of as speedily as possible amending the law of merchant shipping in this respect. No communication on this point had since been received from Sir Edward Thornton, nor was it known what precise representations he had addressed to the United States Government; but he could assure his hon. Friend that the matter should not be lost sight of, but should be pressed with all the influence at the command of the Government.

FRANCE — REVISION OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE, 1860.

QUESTION.

MR. GRAVES asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, in the event of the French Government resuming negotiations for the revision of the French Treaty of 1860, care will be taken that British shipping will be put on "the most favoured nation" footing?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Her Majesty's Government in any negotiation with France will do their best to provide for the shipping as well as the commercial interests of this country; but as no such negotiation is now on foot, it is, of course, impossible to state what will be the result of any communications with the French Government on those matters.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE ARMY QUESTION.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether there is anything in the regulations of the Royal Marines which prohibits a member of that service taking part in religious services when off duty; and,

whether it has been brought under his notice that a corporal at Gosport has been sentenced by Court Martial to eighty-four days' imprisonment, with hard labour, to be degraded to the rank of a private, and to lose one conduct badge, for taking part in religious services against his Colonel's wishes?

MR. GOSCHEN, in reply, said, there was nothing in the regulations of the Royal Marines prohibiting members of that service from taking part in religious services, whether on or off duty. Since the hon. Member put his Question on the Paper yesterday he had inquired into the facts, and found that the corporal in question was tried not for taking part in religious services, but for repeated disobedience of express orders given him by the colonel of the regiment. The sentence was correctly stated in the terms of the Question, but 77 out of the 84 days' imprisonment had been remitted. [SIR WILFRID LAWSON: Might I ask what the orders were?] I have not seen the proceedings of the court martial, and therefore I can only give a general answer to the Question, without pledging myself to the accuracy of every detail. But I have seen a letter from the colonel of the regiment, and I have had a letter placed in my hands stating the matter from the point of view of the men. The religious services referred to were preaching in the street, and the colonel, taking the view which I believe is universally taken in the Army and Navy, that soldiers and sailors are not permitted to preach publicly in uniform in the streets, sent for the two corporals and three men who had been acting in this manner, and pointed out to them that they should not do so. The colonel added that he appreciated their desire to do good to their fellow men; but suggested that there was ample field for the missionary labour which they had undertaken, in dealing with their comrades in the tap-rooms and elsewhere. He spoke to them repeatedly on this point, and three of the men fell in with his views, but the other two repeated the street preaching, though called in and remonstrated with, he believed, on two or three occasions. At last, they received the order that street-preaching was to be discontinued; and the men apparently disobeyed this order deliberately, in order to test the question. Under these circumstances, the authorities felt they

had no alternative but to deal with the question as one of discipline, if they were to maintain discipline in the Army and Navy at all.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked, whether he was to understand that the regulations permitted soldiers and sailors to preach in tap-rooms?

MR. GOSCHEN said, he was sorry the hon. Baronet seemed to have misunderstood his explanation. The colonel saw these men were anxious to do good to their fellows; and he pointed out to them that there was a great deal of drunkenness and evil of various kinds going on, to the checking of which they might turn their attention, without its entailing any necessity for their preaching in the streets in uniform. The colonel had no desire whatever to interfere with their exertions, provided they did not infringe the one point on which he insisted.

IRELAND—FLOODS IN THE SHANNON VALLEY.—QUESTION.

MAJOR TRENCH asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether, considering the great damage yearly inflicted by the floods in the Shannon Valley, and the bar that the present condition of that river is to the undertaking of drainage works in the vast low-lying districts affected, he will take the matter into his consideration during the Recess, with a view to the re-introduction of a proposition for dealing with the evils complained of?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, he should be very glad to introduce a measure on that subject when he saw a probability of carrying it; but the reception which such a measure met with five years ago was not encouraging.

CULTIVATION OF THE TOBACCO PLANT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

QUESTION.

MR. CALLAN asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether he is prepared to recommend some modification of the total and unconditional prohibition of the growth of the tobacco plant in Great Britain and Ireland, and permit its culture in such quantities and under such restrictions as will facilitate and insure the collection of whatever Duty may be imposed on its cultivation, either

by acreage tax, or on gross amount of produce yielded?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, he had carefully considered that question, and was sorry to say that in justice to a revenue of £7,000,000, he could not promise to take any steps in the direction which the Question indicated.

IRELAND—FISHERIES.—QUESTION.

MR. BUTT asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, If he will state the nature and amount of the fund which he expects to make available for the purpose of aid to the Irish Fisheries?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, in reply, said, the fund to which he referred the other day was the balance of a fund raised for the relief of distress in Ireland in 1822, which amounted to about £30,000. The use of a certain portion of the fund was restricted by Act of Parliament to certain counties. Some of them were maritime counties, and it was considered by the Inspectors of Fisheries that without legislation, part of the fund might be applied for the purpose referred to in those counties. There were, however, a number of other maritime counties for which, under present circumstances, the fund was not available; but the Commissioners were of opinion that a measure might be introduced to enable the Treasury to use the balance of the fund for that purpose. In all the Commissioners thought that about £20,000 might be made available.

IRELAND—REVISION OF THE LIST OF MAGISTRACY.—QUESTION.

MR. CALLAN asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with reference to the answer of the Chief Secretary on the 18th March 1870, Whether the Revision of the List of the Irish Magistracy, "with a view of clearing the List of the names of the persons who ought not to be there, or who had ceased to be able to act," which was then stated to be "yet going on," has been completed; and, if so, has any effect been given to the said revision in any one county in Ireland; if not completed, what progress, if any, has been made in such revision; whether any effect has been given to the opinion of the then Chief Secretary, "That the Government should use their

Mr. Callan

"influence" to have advantage taken of "all fair and proper opportunities to reduce the inequalities" then admitted to exist in the undue disproportion of Protestants to Catholics on the magisterial bench; and, whether the attention of the Irish Executive has been drawn to the character of all the appointments to the Magistracy for the County of Louth since 1867, and the exclusion of Catholics from the magisterial bench, including, amongst others, of a Catholic Peer, the son of the immediate predecessor of Lord Rathdonnel in the Lieutenancy, and one of the largest landed proprietors in the County?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, in reply, said, that as the Question had appeared on the Paper only that morning, he had been unable to obtain information from Dublin on the subject, and was, therefore, unable to answer the Question.

MR. CALLAN said, he would put the Question to-morrow, and if not answered then, would put it early next Session.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, he would be unable to give an answer to-morrow.

MR. CALLAN stated that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland was now in London.

ROME—DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE POPE.—QUESTION.

MR. HOLT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as he has stated that Mr. Clarke Jervoise is not accredited to the Pope, To inform the House what position that gentleman holds at Rome in connection with the Foreign Office; what are the duties which he is there established to discharge; and, whether Mr. Clarke Jervoise has received any and what general instructions for his guidance from Her Majesty's Government?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Mr. Jervoise has no definite position at Rome, but would report to the Foreign Office any information which might be communicated to him directly or indirectly in regard to the relation of the Papal Government with foreign Powers. Beyond this, he has no general instructions, and his duties, as so defined, are understood, though not prescribed in writing.

MR. VANCE: I wish to ask whether the Pope has any diplomatic agent in

this country on the same terms as Mr. Jervoise is at Rome?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Not that I am aware of.

BRITISH TRAVELLERS IN BELGIUM.
QUESTION.

MR. VANCE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether his attention has been called to the frequent complaints made by British Subjects of the robbery of their luggage on the Belgian Railways, and whether any remonstrance has been addressed to the proper authorities on the subject?

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, in reply, said, he had seen two or three letters in *The Times* on the subject; but as no complaints had been made to the Foreign Office by any aggrieved traveller, the Secretary of State had not thought it his duty to interfere in the matter, or to call the attention of the Belgian authorities to the subject.

NAVY—ADMIRALTY ORDERS—H. M. S.
"AURORA."—QUESTION.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY (for Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether it was by Admiralty Order that the Captain of Her Majesty's Ship "Aurora" had called upon the officers of that ship to state whether they had communicated to the newspapers any statements as to the ship having dry rot in her timbers, or whether such an order has been issued on the sole authority of the Captain; and, if an order of such a character is in accordance with the usages of the service?

MR. GOSCHEN, in reply, said, that a little reflection would have assured the noble Lord. It was highly improbable such an order was issued, and as a matter of fact no such order was issued by the Admiralty, either by himself or by his authority, or by any one else's. Had such an order been issued it would have been contrary to the usages of the service. The captain had been required to make a report with regard to certain allegations made in the newspapers, but nothing further.

INDIA—MR. DENIS FITZPATRICK.
MOTION FOR PAPERS.

GENERAL FORESTER rose to call the attention of the House to the case of

Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, who in 1864 was Judge of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, and Agent to the Government of India, in defending two suits brought against them in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Delhi by the Representatives of the Begum Sombre; and to move an Address for a Copy of the Record in the "Badshapore Suit," or so much of it as relates to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, and which will be found at pages 28 and 53 of the Record, being the depositions of the collector and magistrate of Meerut, and of Mr. Fitzpatrick in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi. He wished, at the outset, to set himself right with regard to the Question which stood in his name on the Notice Paper last Tuesday, and which was asked by the hon. Member for York (Mr. J. Lowther). His reason for putting the Question on the Paper was, that he found precedents for it during the last and present Parliaments. For instance, the hon. Member for Windsor (Mr. Eykyn) asked a question with regard to a Mr. Cook; the hon. Member for Norfolk (Mr. Bagge) also asked a Question with regard to Mr. Watkin; and a Question was put as to the case of Mr. Churchward, he believed by the hon. Member for Waterford (Mr. Osborne). He understood that the Under Secretary of State said the other day that this was not such a case as should be brought before the House, inasmuch as but for the protection afforded by the privileges enjoyed by a Member of Parliament he would have become liable to an action-at-law for defamation of character in stating the case. He believed, however, that he had been perfectly right; but he, of course, bowed to the decision of the Speaker, and that was his reason for bringing the matter forward on the present occasion in the form of a Motion. Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, the gentleman in question, who was in the year 1864 Judge of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, and in that year appointed by the Government of Delhi to defend two suits brought against them in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Delhi by the representatives of the Begum Sombre, obtained possession of certain books of record from the office of the collector and magistrate of Meerut. When the said Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick returned the books it was found that some of the letters and documents were missing

which were of material importance in the suit of the plaintiffs. He was subpoenaed, and when placed in the witness-box declined answering several questions on the ground of privilege, as would appear from the evidence. The collector at Meerut, who was then called by subpoena, and being a Government servant was an unwilling witness, admitted that the documents had been abstracted from the books while they were in the possession of Mr. Fitzpatrick. Instead of being dismissed the service for tampering with the public records, Mr. Fitzpatrick had been continued up to the present time as Government agent in respect of these suits, and had for three years been superintending them in this country at a salary of £1,600 a-year. [The right hon. and gallant Member proceeded to read the lengthy evidence to which he had referred, with the object of supporting the statements he had made.] The agent of the plaintiffs went to Meerut to inspect the letter-book of public documents; but soon after he arrived the Government heard of the circumstance, and ordered the collector and magistrate at Meerut not to allow the agent to look into the book. That was how they came to know that these letters were missing. Yet the agent of the Government had taken the books to Delhi, and there removed from public documents letters which were essential in the cause. If this was justice in India, it was not justice in England; and he thought this was a subject which he had every right to bring before the House of Commons. He begged to move the Resolution of which he had given Notice.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, a Copy of the Record in the 'Badshapore Suit,' or so much of it as relates to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, and which will be found at pages 28 and 53 of the Record, being the depositions of the collector and magistrate of Meerut, and of Mr. Fitzpatrick in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi."—(*General Forester.*)

MR. GRANT DUFF said, of course, there was not the slightest objection to giving the Papers, if the right hon. and gallant Member would move for them, along with a copy of a letter from Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick to the Under Secretary of State for India dated the

General Forester

8th of August, 1872, which supplied the shortest answer to what had been just said. Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that the claim of the right hon. and gallant Gentleman (General Forester) as representing the Sombre family in the Badshapore suit, to property valued altogether at about £500,000, was dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by an order which was made final a few days ago. He (Mr. Fitzpatrick) was employed throughout the proceedings, both in India and this country, by the Government of India in its behalf, and of course had exerted himself to the best of his ability to refute what he believed, and what had been held by the highest tribunal, to be an utterly unfounded claim. Having read in the newspapers the proceedings of the House of Commons on Tuesday, he hastened to furnish particulars of the matter. The allegation that he obtained possession of certain documents at the collector's office at Meerut in some improper manner, and without proper authority, was a most unfounded charge, to which he gave the most emphatic contradiction. The papers being Official Correspondence were, under the orders of the Government, of India, whose property they were, removed by him from the collector of Meerut's office, taken to Delhi, and sent to the Government at Calcutta in the ordinary course of his duty, in preparing the defence of the suit. The removal was made with the knowledge and permission of Mr. Quinton, the officiating collector; and the notion of anything like a private removal of it was absolutely precluded by the large number of letters and records. Mr. Fitzpatrick thus explained how the complaint now put forward by the right hon. and gallant Gentleman (General Forester) appeared to have been suggested—

"Mr. Quinton, the officiating collector of Meerut, by whom the papers had been made over to me as the representative of the Government in these suits, had left for Oude, and had been succeeded by Mr. Forbes before the suit came on for hearing. To this latter officer General Forester's agents applied for copies of some of the very documents that had been removed. He, finding that these documents were not forthcoming, appears to have been seized with a suspicion (which any district officer in India will understand) that they had been abstracted by some one hostile to Government. To this suspicion he seems to have given expression, and, as might be expected (especially in a case in which we were denouncing

the documents relied on by General Forester and the Sombres as forgeries), the thing was retorted on us. All, however, was cleared up at the trial. The charge never got beyond the stage of vague insinuation, supported by pretty strong abuse of the Government and its officers. It was deemed unworthy of the slightest notice in the two lower Courts, and was expressly withdrawn by General Forester's counsel (Mr. Newton) before the conclusion of the arguments in the Chief Court of the Punjab."

The hon. Gentleman concluded by saying he should have no objection to the Motion, provided it were so amended as to include this letter from Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Amendment proposed,

To add, at the end of the Question, the words "together with a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated the 8th August 1872."—(Mr. Grant Duff.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."

MR. NEWDEGATE said, he was quite sure that the House would be gratified that the right hon. and gallant Member for Wenlock, who was so well known in the House, had availed himself, without delay, of the Speaker's suggestion to bring the subject, by Motion, before the House. He thought the right hon. and gallant Gentleman was entitled to the information which his Motion had elicited from the Government; and, without expressing any opinion whatsoever on the subject-matter of the case, he (Mr. Newdegate) begged to thank the right hon. and gallant Gentleman for having vindicated the forms of the House, which were so essential to a right understanding of the business that might be brought before it.

MR. SERJEANT SHERLOCK said, the official alluded to in the Question put by the hon. Member for York (Mr. Lowther) some days ago ought to be greatly obliged to the right hon. and gallant Member for Wenlock (General Forester) for having elucidated the subject, and shown how entirely groundless the charges suggested by the Question were. It was impossible to read the original Question without drawing from it the inference that Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, as a Government official, had abstracted certain Government documents, and that he had, nevertheless, been continued in office by the Government. The Question conveyed an imputation against Mr. Fitzpatrick; and against the Government. As explained, that charge ap-

peared now to be nothing more than that he, as an official of Government, had removed documents from the custody of one branch of the Government to another; that he did so with the full knowledge of the Government; that he did so in the discharge of his duty; that the allegations which were made by rumour and surmise by those representing the right hon. and gallant Member for Wenlock during the pendency of the legal proceedings in India instituted by the right hon. and gallant Member, were withdrawn by the counsel of the right hon. and gallant Gentleman in open Court; and that they ought never to have been renewed here in any shape. No one ought to be more obliged to the right hon. and gallant Gentleman than Mr. Fitzpatrick.

GENERAL FORESTER, in replying, said his agent who went to look at the books was forbidden to look at them. How many letters were taken from the books it was impossible to say. An order from the Government prevented his agent from going into the whole subject.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House a Copy of the Record in the "Badshapore Suit," or so much of it as relates to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, and which will be found at pages 28 and 53 of the Record, being the depositions of the collector and magistrate of Meerut, and of Mr. Fitzpatrick in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi; together with a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated the 8th day of August 1872.

TICHBORNE v. LUSHINGTON—PROSECUTION OF THE "CLAIMANT" FOR PERJURY.—MOTION FOR PAPERS.

MR. WHALLEY rose to move for a

"Copy of all Applications made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department or to the Solicitor of the Treasury as to providing the means for the defendant in the case of *The Queen v. Castro*, alias Tichborne to bring forward witnesses in his defence, and for such information as to the evidence that will be brought forward in support of the prosecution as the defendant would have been entitled to receive if he had been committed for trial by any other process than that of the Order of a Judge at Nisi Prius; together with the Replies that have been made to such Applications."

The hon. Gentleman said, the Correspondence he asked for consisted of four or five letters written by himself to the Solicitor to the Treasury, arising out of certain questions which had been put as to the notorious Tichborne case. He might say that the application was made at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Memorials from various towns had been signed by a great number of persons, the object of the memorials being that Parliament should afford to this defendant—Tichborne—the same information as to the existing charges against him as would have been afforded to a man who had been committed to prison by the order of a magistrate. Application had also been made that certain provision should be made out of the public funds for the production of this man's witnesses and for the conduct of his defence. In consequence of the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the funds contributed by the public might be expected to provide the means of Tichborne's defence, the only alternative left was to "stump" the country. ["Oh!"] Yes; this unfortunate man was obliged to "stump" the country, or to appeal to the country—whichever hon. Gentlemen liked best—in order that, as an Englishman, he might have what every Englishman had a right to have, but which this Englishman had not obtained—a fair trial. He was glad to hear that the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Mr. James) was instructed—["Oh, oh!"]—or at least was prepared to reply to his (Mr. Whalley's) observations. He charged the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Taunton, and he charged every other Member of that House—["Oh!"]—yes, he charged the hon. and learned Member for Taunton, and he charged every other Member of the House—["Order!"]—he charged them all with this—that they should vote upon this Motion without having made up their minds upon the merits of this case, so far as they were called upon, on the authority of the Attorney General, to provide him with money in the public name to prosecute this man Tichborne, De Castro, or whoever he might be. It was in that spirit he (Mr. Whalley) had "stumped" the country. [*Ironical cheers.*] Yes, and he would go from door to door, from one end of the country to the other, and beg money for this man

so as to ensure him a fair trial. Well, with all the eloquence of the hon. and learned Member for Taunton, and with all the dissent of the House, nothing should prevent him from trying to ensure this unfortunate and ill-used man—[*Laughter*]*—yes, this ill-used and badly-treated man—a fair trial.* The Attorney General, in a manner altogether unprecedented, had come to that House charged with this responsibility—that his own character as a barrister was involved in the issue of this trial, and he had in a manner, pledged his own personal veracity and opinion, quite out of the course of ordinary practice, that the man was not Tichborne, but was "this, that, and the other." The Attorney General came to that House, and told them they were to provide him with whatever sum he wished—probably over £100,000—in order to carry on the prosecution. Now, having no greater interest in the matter than that he (Mr. Whalley) possessed property close by the Tichborne estates in Hampshire, he was not satisfied with this state of things. The House was, to a certain extent, voluntarily committed to the prosecution of this man. He pledged himself in the most solemn manner that there was not a shadow of doubt in his mind—that he was as satisfied as that he was a man who had an existence, that this man—this man who was to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, and at the expense of the country—was the Sir Roger Tichborne whom he professed to be. Now, he asked any Member of that House, whether the information with respect to this man which was before the country—and he was now speaking of the result of personal investigation—did not consist of a month's speech from the Attorney General, filled in by certain facts with respect to certain tattoo marks? ["Question!"] He was keeping to the Question, and he now asked whether the refusal of the letters of which he now asked a copy was not an abandonment—a virtual abandonment of that tattoo evidence. ["No, no!"] Oh, yes, yes. ["No, no!" and "Order!"] But I say it is. [An hon. MEMBER: Surely this is not the Question.] What he wanted to demonstrate was that either the "tattoo marks" evidence was conclusive, or, if not, that the whole affair disclosed one of the most frightful and abominable conspiracies which had ever taken place in this, or, perhaps, in any other country.

Mr. Whalley

MR. MUNDELLA rose to Order, and asked whether that House should be occupied in going into the merits of the Tichborne case?

MR. SPEAKER said, the Question was one entirely for the House, and not for the Chair.

MR. WHALLEY said, the Attorney General had asked the House of Commons for money to carry on the prosecution against this man who was called De Castro, but who was really Sir Roger Tichborne. [*Laughter.*] Well, why did the Attorney General prosecute him for perjury and forgery?

MR. BRUCE: I rise to Order. Not only do I think the conduct of the hon. Gentleman is exceedingly indecorous—whether this person is what he describes himself to be or not—but what I want to say is, that over and over again the hon. Gentleman has stated what is not the fact—what, at least, he ought to know is not the fact—namely, that the House of Commons is asked, at the instance of the Attorney General, to find money for retaining the Attorney General for the conduct of the prosecution. Now, the Attorney General has nothing whatever to do with the institution of the prosecution. This is a prosecution instituted upon a report of a learned Judge, and, as a matter of course, as the hon. Member ought to know, the Treasury are bound to prosecute.

MR. WHALLEY: I rise to Order.

MR. BRUCE: I do not think—and I believe the House will agree with me—that it is right to allow the hon. Member for Peterborough to pursue a course of mis-statements. I cannot think that the hon. Gentleman is by any means in Order in the observations he has made and is making.

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealed to on a point of Order. I cannot say that the hon. Member is out of Order in the observations he has made. As to the propriety of them that is a question for the House, and not for the Chair.

MR. WHALLEY: Sir, that observation is more painful to me than anything which could be said by the bitterest opponent.

MR. R. N. FOWLER called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there were not 40 Members present.

Notice taken that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present,

MR. WHALLEY resumed, and said, he had been made the subject of the most unmannerly and violent attack and interruption by the Secretary for the Home Department that had ever been witnessed. The right hon. Gentleman had charged him with making mis-statements; but he had not made any misstatement, and he regarded that charge as an unworthy manoeuvre. [*“Order!”*] It was not worthy of the position or personal character of the right hon. Gentleman, when he was labouring and striving to make himself intelligible, to rise and interrupt him, under the plea of Order, when there was no breach of Order. And the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. R. N. Fowler), had tried to count him out. The anomaly of this case was, that they were called upon to provide funds for the prosecution of this man by the Government, acting on the advice of the Attorney General, who was engaged on the other side at the trial before Chief Justice Bovill.

MR. BRUCE repeated that the hon. Gentleman was indulging in misstatement.

MR. WHALLEY said, that he had to urge in justification of his statement that they had never heard that the Attorney General had released himself from his official position as Law Adviser of the Government. He maintained that the Government were bound to make some further inquiry into the case, in order to elicit more than they knew from the Attorney General. There was no doubt in his mind that the Claimant really was the man he professed to be. The Claimant was utterly penniless and destitute, and the Government should see that the witnesses necessary for his defence were brought forward. He (Mr. Whalley) felt pain in being obliged to take part in certain proceedings connected with the man; but there was no sacrifice or effort that he was not ready to make in order to secure a fair trial for him.

MR. STACPOOLE seconded the Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

“That there be laid before this House, a Copy of all Applications made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department or to the Solicitor of the Treasury as to providing the means for the

defendant in the case of *The Queen v. Castro* alias Tichborne to bring forward witnesses in his defence, and for such information as to the evidence that will be brought forward in support of the prosecution as the defendant would have been entitled to receive if he had been committed for trial by any other process than that of the Order of a Judge at Nisi Prius; together with the Replies that have been made to such Applications.”—(*Mr. Whalley.*)

MR. JAMES did not rise for a moment to say whether or not it would be right in the Government to grant that Return. He understood the hon. Member for Peterborough wished his own letter to lie on the Table. Neither would he express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the person who was now charged and who was awaiting his trial. It was, he thought, most unbecoming in a Member of that House to rise in his place and say he believed that a person who was awaiting his trial was guilty, and it was equally unbecoming in him to say he believed he was innocent. Whilst he abstained from offering any opinion upon the question itself, he must say that there was a view of the question that should be taken of the matter even by private Members of the House of Commons. Could it be deemed right in any Member of that House to wander about the country in carriages which were provided as a money speculation, and to stand beside a man who had admitted that he could not answer questions put, upon the ground that in doing so he might criminate himself, and to stand beside him while he used indecent epithets in reference to Her Majesty's Attorney General, and in reference to a jury of his country having been bribed to deliver a verdict that they had given upon their oaths? The House could not take proceedings upon such facts; they could only regret what had taken place. But when it was sought to make the House the arena for continuing such performances; when they were asked to sit by and listen to opinions expressed as to a prisoner's guilt or innocence; and when it was sought to do for a particular person who had been committed for trial that which never had been and could not be done in the House of Commons for anyone else, simply because that person had friends in that House, then he ventured to say, with all submission, that he thought the time had come when the House ought to protest against being made parties to such a proceeding. Not

that they could prevent the hon. Member for Peterborough by the Rules of the House, or by those rules of taste and propriety which were still more binding on some men, from making such a Motion. Yet they could, by their silence and by their words show to the public that they took no part in that which he said out-of-doors was a mountebank performance, and in-doors was a nuisance and an insult alike to the House and the country.

MR. BRUCE said, the hon. Member for Peterborough asked the Government to produce certain documents. As far as the Home Office was concerned those documents consisted of two Memorials, one from Southampton, and he was sorry to say, the other from West Hartlepool, requesting the Government to act in accordance with the recommendations given by the hon. Member for Peterborough. He was much mistaken if he did not recognize in those Memorials the hand—[An hon. MEMBER: The Roman hand]—of that hon. Member. At any rate, their language closely resembled the language which he had heard from him on many occasions. But he believed there would be no advantage to the public or to the course of justice in producing those documents. They all emanated more or less from the hon. Gentleman, who must be well acquainted with them. For himself, he could not see how they could possibly subserve the interests of justice. He quite agreed with the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (*Mr. James*) as to the conduct of the hon. Member for Peterborough in discussing that question, and coming forward to state his views as to the innocence or guilt of a person whose innocence or guilt was about to be submitted to a legal tribunal. Not only was that conduct unusual, it was also highly reprehensible. He could have wished that it had been in the Speaker's power to prevent what he thought was a scandal to the House. The hon. Member said it was his duty—if he took a certain view of the conduct of the Tichborne claimant, and believed in his innocence—to endeavour to prevent the spending of public money on his trial. But he (*Mr. Bruce*) begged the House to remember that the prosecution was instituted on the express recommendation of the learned Judge who heard the case, and who committed that person for trial. Therefore, it was

clearly the duty of the Government to undertake the prosecution. Nor was it true that prosecutions on the part of the Government were invariably instituted upon the recommendation of the Law Officers of the Crown. The Government might, if it thought fit, have recourse to the advice of its Law Officers; but in the majority of instances those prosecutions were instituted without any reference to them. In the present case that was eminently the fact; because the Attorney General, in consequence of the part he had taken at the previous trial, had thrown upon the Home Office jointly with the Treasury the duty and responsibility of collecting the requisite evidence. The hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whalley) hoped that all that was usual would be done in order to secure a fair trial. He could assure him that everything which was usually done in such cases would be done in the present one. The person about to be prosecuted would stand in no better and in no worse position than if he had been committed for trial in the ordinary way. But the hon. Member went further, and asked that in that case, above all other cases, the Treasury should find the money not only for the prosecution, but also for the defence. For such a course there was no precedent, and he was at a loss to discover anything in the peculiar circumstances of that case to call upon the Government to create such a precedent. He must, therefore, decline to accede to the Motion.

MR. WHALLEY explained, in reply, that his connection with the county of Hampshire first led to his taking an interest in this case, and his opinion was that it had not been fairly tried. He assured the hon. and learned Member for Taunton (Mr. James) that he was only a "mountebank" in the sense of going to certain parts of the country; but he must remind him, that while mountebanks went about the country for money for their own purposes, he was driven to the course he was pursuing by the refusal of the Government to give the assistance which was absolutely necessary in order that this man should have a fair trial. He had never before witnessed such a degree of anxiety, earnestness, and even enthusiasm as was shown by the public in this respect.

Question put, and *negatived*.

COAL.—RESOLUTION.

SIR WILLIAM GALLWEY moved—

"That it is expedient that the President of the Board of Trade give to this House any information relative to the causes producing the present high prices and scarcity of Coal; with an Estimate of the approximate value of Coal when on board ship in any of the ports of Europe or America conveniently situated for its exportation to this country; and in case the information required be not already in the possession of the Board of Trade, such information be obtained and furnished to this House and to the Country at the earliest possible date."

The hon. Baronet said, that everyone felt that if the present high price of coal were maintained, it must inflict great hardships upon all, and especially upon the poor, and upon the trade of the country. If the increase in the price of coal arose wholly from those who raised it refusing to work the same number of hours as previously, whilst he agreed that they had a right to deal with their labour as with any other kind of property, yet still such a determination would lead to great hardships; and it should be borne in mind that when any particular class who suffered from want of work came to the public for succour, such succour was not—and he trusted never would be—found wanting. If, on the other hand, the coal owners thought it for their interest to keep up a small supply so as to secure famine prices, then the question was one with which the Legislature ought to deal. Some time ago, when the coal owners, in league with the geologists, declared that within a certain long period of time it was very possible, if not probable, that the supply of coal would practically fail, or become too difficult in winning, a Royal Commission was appointed, and he believed that that Commission worked greatly to the advantage of the coal owners. What he wished to say to the Government was this—that if they could give a Royal Commission when it was simply feared that the coal supply would fail within some very distant time, surely now that the failure was upon us and the price was increasing every day, some course should in consequence be taken. They ought not to refuse to give all the aid that science or the Government could afford upon the subject.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That it is expedient that the President of the Board of Trade give to this House any informa-

tion relative to the causes producing the present high prices and scarcity of Coal; with an Estimate of the approximate value of Coal when on board ship in any of the ports of Europe or America conveniently situated for its exportation to this country; and in case the information required be not already in the possession of the Board of Trade, such information be obtained and furnished to this House and to the Country at the earliest possible date." — (*Sir William Gallwey*.)

MR. A. PEEL said, that he was not aware that it was the departmental duty of the Board of Trade to collect the information which was asked for in this Motion, nor that the Board was in any way officially cognizant of what the supply of coal was, or in any way specially qualified to give information. He believed that the hon. Baronet himself was far better qualified to give an opinion upon the general subject than he (Mr. Peel) was. When the hon. Baronet asked what were the reasons why coal was at famine prices, he must call his attention to what had already appeared in the public journals, especially in *The Economist* newspaper, and also in the daily journals, in reference to the causes which had led to the high price of coal. There was extraordinary prosperity in the country, a stimulus had been given to all trade, and there was also the fact that coal was the great producing element in trade, and that machine labour was being substituted for manual labour. There was also the fact that there was an enormous demand for iron and immense development of shipbuilding, and all these circumstances taken together would sufficiently account for the high price of this article of consumption. He believed, looking at the facts before him, that the deficiency in coals was rather relative than real. The causes to which he had alluded had tended to increase inordinately the demand for coals. It was very well known that when a demand for any particular article overtook, however slightly, the supply, the price of the said article rose to a far greater extent than could be accounted for by the actual deficiency between supply and demand. That was the case with coals at the present period. The price to which they had risen was out of all proportion to the actual deficiency. He believed that before long we should see a considerable reduction in the price of coals—indeed, possibly before the winter set fairly in. Although the wages of those employed in the coal

trade were increased, he believed that that would have the effect of attracting a larger supply of labour, and of thus stimulating the efforts which were being made to secure us a larger production than heretofore, and thereby ultimately rectifying the balance between supply and demand. This was not only his opinion, but the opinion of others much more experienced in the matter. It was impossible for the Board of Trade to obtain the information referred to in the Motion. Indeed, there were no means of obtaining information of the approximate value of coal on board ships in different ports conveniently situated for exportation to this country, for, of course, prices would vary in proportion to the demand from this country, and the cost of freight. Perhaps some information might be obtained through the medium of the foreign Consuls; but the Board of Trade only tabulated the information which was collected by the other Departments. The proportion of foreign coal imported into this country was at present exceedingly small. For the last month the quantity did not exceed 75 tons, and from the commencement of the year to the 3rd of August, the whole importation was between 270 and 300 tons. As to the price at which it was imported, Great Grimsby was the only place which had been accessible to him for information; and there the declared selling value of the coal imported was 18s. a ton. If, in the course of the Recess, the hon. Baronet would communicate with him, he would be happy to give him any further information which he might be able to procure on the subject.

SIR WILLIAM GALLWEY, in asking leave to withdraw his Resolution, thanked the hon. Gentleman for his full and courteous answer. He now acknowledged he had made a mistake in asking the Board of Trade for information as to certain facts instead of the Foreign Office.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

House adjourned at a quarter before Six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Saturday, 10th August, 1878.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Royal Assent*—Military Forces Localisation (Expenses) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 68]; Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 87]; Bastardy Laws Amendment [35 & 36 Vict. c. 65]; Military Manœuvres [35 & 36 Vict. c. 64]; Wild Birds Protection [35 & 36 Vict. c. 78]; Appointment of Commissioners for taking Affidavits [35 & 36 Vict. c. 75]; Adulteration of Food, Drugs, &c. [35 & 36 Vict. c. 74]; Royal Military Canal Act Amendment [35 & 36 Vict. c. 66]; Statute Law Revision (No. 2) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 97]; Local Government Board (Ireland) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 69]; Metalliferous Mines Regulation [35 & 36 Vict. c. 77]; Mines (Coal) Regulation [35 & 36 Vict. c. 76]; Local Courts of Record [35 & 36 Vict. c. 86]; Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1859 (Repayment of Moneys) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 80]; Greenwich Hospital [35 & 36 Vict. c. 67]; Law Officers (England) Fees [35 & 36 Vict. c. 70]; Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Boards Loans) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 71]; Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment [35 & 36 Vict. c. 73]; Pawnbrokers [35 & 36 Vict. c. 93]; Attorneys and Solicitors Act (1860) Amendment [35 & 36 Vict. c. 81]; Income Tax Collection, Public Departments [35 & 36 Vict. c. 82]; Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c. [35 & 36 Vict. c. 85]; Pensions Commutation Act (1871) Extension [35 & 36 Vict. c. 83]; Revising Barristers [35 & 36 Vict. c. 84]; Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment [35 & 36 Vict. c. 96]; Expiring Laws Continuance [35 & 36 Vict. c. 88]; Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation [35 & 36 Vict. c. 89]; Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 94]; Epping Forest [35 & 36 Vict. c. 95]; Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 90]; Statute Law Revision (Ireland) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 98]; Parish Constables [35 & 36 Vict. c. 92]; Public Health [35 & 36 Vict. c. 79]; Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) [35 & 36 Vict. c. 91]; Turnpike Trusts Arrangements [35 & 36 Vict. c. 72]; General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental [35 & 36 Vict. c. clxxvi.].

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.
HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The PARLIAMENT was this day prorogued by Commission.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR acquainted the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant two several Commissions, one for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament, and the other for proroguing the Parliament:—And the LORDS COMMISSIONERS—namely, The LORD CHANCELLOR; The

MARQUESS OF AILESBUURY (The Master of the Horse); EARL GRANVILLE (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); The EARL OF KIMBERLEY (Secretary of State for the Colonies); and The LORD BISHOP OF LONDON—being in their Robes, and seated on a Form between the Throne and the Woolsack; and the COMMONS being come, with their Speaker, and the Commission to that purpose being read, the ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills.

Then EARL GRANVILLE delivered HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH, as follows:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"THE time has now arrived when you may properly relinquish the performance of your arduous duties for a term of repose which has been honourably earned by your devoted assiduity.

"I rejoice to inform you that the controversy which had arisen between my Government and the Government of the United States, in consequence of the presentation of the American claims for indirect losses under the Treaty of Washington, has been composed by a spontaneous declaration of the Arbitrators entirely consistent with the views which I announced to you at the opening of the Session. In concurrence with your action on the part of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Canada has passed the Acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty within the Dominion. All the arrangements contemplated by that instrument are, therefore, now in progress; and I reflect with satisfaction that the subjects with which it has dealt no longer offer any impediment to a perfect concord between two kindred nations.

"Since I addressed you at the commencement of the Session I have received from the Government of France

the formal notice which would bring to an end the Commercial Treaty of 1860. That Government, however, has indicated a desire for further communications. In any correspondence on this subject I shall be guided by an earnest anxiety to secure attention to the just claims of my subjects, by the friendly feeling which has so long united the two countries, and by my conviction of the moral as well as material benefits to be derived by each from a free intercourse between them.

"I have had great satisfaction in concluding with the Emperor of Germany a Treaty, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1870, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. I am engaged in framing similar arrangements with other Powers.

"My Government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa.

"I have cheerfully given my assent to an Act of the Legislature of the Cape Colony for the establishment in that Colony of what is now generally known as responsible Government.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"My acknowledgments are due to you for the ample provision which you have made for the varied exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"Although the wants and expectations of the country seem to outstrip every effort of Parliament in its career of legislative improvement, I notice with satisfaction the main additions

which you have been enabled to make during the present year to our laws.

"The Act having reference to outrages upon natives in the Islands of the Pacific is well designed, by providing for the more easy and effectual prevention and punishment of the offences at which it is aimed, to promote the ends of humanity and the honour of the Empire.

"The Act for the Localization of the Army, while it strengthens the defensive system of the country, will lend an indispensable aid in effecting those important reforms which have been approved by Parliament.

"The Act which establishes the Ballot will assist to secure alike the independence of the voter and the tranquillity and purity of elections for Members to serve in Parliament.

"Although you have been unable, during the present Session, to mature any measure directed against corrupt practices in the choice of Members of Parliament, I observe with pleasure that the cognate subject of Municipal Elections has had your attention, and that you have presented to me a law which is well calculated to check existing evils, and which provides a tribunal for trying the validity of such elections.

"By the Scottish Education Act you have made provision for the further extension and greater efficacy of the training of the young throughout Scotland, in accordance with the conscientious and deep-rooted convictions of the people and with the principles of religious freedom.

"The Act for establishing a Board of Local Government in Ireland,

modelled on the English Statute of 1871, supplies a machinery for giving effect to many useful laws, and promises to extend within that portion of the United Kingdom the solid benefits of popular local institutions.

"The measure for the amendment of the Act of Uniformity, based as it is upon careful inquiry and on a large amount of ascertained consent, has, without offence or shock, introduced useful modification into an ancient system of Divine worship, to which a large portion of my people are warmly attached.

"The Public Health Act, though it does not embrace all the enactments which have been desired, has by the establishment of efficient and duly organized local authorities done much both for the enforcement of the present Sanitary Laws, and for rendering more easy what yet remains to be accomplished in the way of legislative provision on the subject.

"The Act for regulating the custody and management of the large Funds held by the Court of Chancery will relieve the numerous class of Suitors in that Court from risks and inconveniences to which they may heretofore have been more or less exposed, and will likewise tend to an increased stability of our finance.

"I am gratified to find that by the Acts for the Regulation of Mines you have been enabled to supply new securities for the safety and advantage of the large bodies of my subjects engaged in this great branch of industry.

"The enactments embodied in the measure for the regulation of the Licensing system constitute a sensible

improvement of the existing law, and I trust that the several regulations of police which they include will be found conducive to public order.

"I am able to speak favourably both of the tranquillity and of the growing prosperity of Ireland.

"The Revenue is in a flourishing condition.

"While I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry, I hope it will be borne in mind that periods of unusually rapid changes in the prices of commodities and in the value of labour are likewise periods in which there is more than ever a call for the exercise of moderation and forethought.

"In bidding you farewell, I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of the Almighty, and in imploring their continuance."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Friday the 25th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the 25th day of October next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 10th August, 1872.

The House met at half after One of the clock.

METROPOLIS—THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—QUESTION.

LORD ERNEST BRUCE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he will use his influence with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to induce them to confine the Lord Mayor's Show entirely to Cannon Street, Queen Victoria Street, and the Thames Embankment; the return journey through the narrow streets, as last year, being generally in the dark, and of no amusement to any one except the pickpockets of London?

MR. WINTERBOTHAM (for Mr. BRUCE) said, the Question was put upon the Paper last night, and there had not been time to communicate with the Lord Mayor upon the subject. Under the circumstances, he should not like to give a positive answer to pledge the Home Secretary; indeed, he did not know that it was in the power of the Government to interfere in the matter; and, even if it were, he should be sorry to take any steps which would curtail the very limited enjoyment of those who remained in London during the month of November. He ventured further to remind the noble Lord that there were other persons than pickpockets to whom the "show" afforded amusement.

WEST INDIA COLONIES—"UNIVERSAL DISESTABLISHMENT."—QUESTION.

MR. CHARLEY asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, What steps have been taken to carry out the policy of "universal disestablishment" and concurrent endowment enjoined upon the Governors of the West India Colonies in the Despatches of Earl Granville and Earl Kimberley in 1869-70 (printed in Parliamentary Paper, No. 269, of Session 1871)?

MR. WINTERBOTHAM (for Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN) replied that this was a question of detail in each particular colony, and as such was under consideration.

MR. CHARLEY said, that in consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply he had received, he should bring forward the subject next Session.

IRELAND—REVISION OF THE LIST OF MAGISTRACY.—QUESTIONS.

MR. CALLAN asked the Attorney General for Ireland, in the absence of the noble Lord the Chief Secretary, three Questions with reference to the answer of the Chief Secretary on the 18th March, 1870, Whether the revision of the List of the Irish Magistracy, "with a view of clearing the List of the names of the persons who ought not to be there, or who had ceased to be able to act," which was then stated to be "yet going on," has been completed; and, if so, has any effect been given to the said revision in any one county in Ireland; if not completed, what progress, if any, has been made in such revision? whether any effect has been given to the opinion of the then Chief Secretary, "That the Government should use their influence" to have advantage taken of "all fair and proper opportunities to reduce the inequalities," then admitted to exist in the undue disproportion of Protestants to Catholics on the magisterial bench? and, whether the attention of the Irish Executive has been drawn to the character of all the appointments to the Magistracy for the county of Louth since 1867, and the exclusion of Catholics from the magisterial bench, including, amongst others, of a Catholic Peer, the son of the immediate predecessor of Lord Rathdonnell in the Lieutenancy, and one of the largest landed proprietors in the county? He remarked that perhaps the only person who could give full and accurate information in reply to the two first Questions was the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who had not left London on Friday evening. With respect to the third Question, it was six months since he personally called attention to the sectarian character of all the appointments which were being made in Louth, and the exclusion of Catholics from the Bench, notwithstanding there was a grievous lack of magistrates. Among those excluded, he might name the Hon. Captain Lubbock, and also the Chairman of the Dundalk Town Commissioners, who was recommended by the county magistrates and by the late Chairman.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse) said, it was exceedingly inconvenient to put into a Question controversial matters such as this Question contained; and then, in putting it, to make additional statements which were not in the Question, and to mention additional names, because such a course rendered it impossible to obtain full information and to give a satisfactory answer. The Question appeared on the Paper for the first time on Friday, when the Chief Secretary stated in reply that he had not had time to obtain the information required, and personally he was precisely in the same position as the noble Lord—he had nothing to say on the subject. He was unable to give any information beyond this—he believed the revision had not yet been completed. With respect to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the hon. Member for Dundalk appeared to be better acquainted with his movements than himself. He had not seen the noble Lord for the last few days, and was not likely to see him for some time.

MR. WHALLEY said, it appeared the hon. Member for Dundalk desired to increase the number of Roman Catholic magistrates.

MR. CALLAN asked Mr. Speaker whether the hon. Member was in Order?

MR. SPEAKER said, the House was engaged in putting Questions, but the hon. Member was entering into a debate.

MR. WHALLEY declared he did not wish to go into a debate on the subject, but merely to point out that as regarded the administration of the laws the appointment of magistrates was a matter of the deepest importance.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is quite out of Order.

MR. WHALLEY: I wish to ask the Attorney General for Ireland, whether, on the appointment of magistrates professing the Roman Catholic religion, any inquiry will be instituted as to the extent to which they recognize the canon law of Rome and the authority of His Holiness the Pope as being supreme over that of the laws of this country which they are appointed to administer? I wish to ask, whether he will cause such inquiry to be made of any Roman Catholic magistrate?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse): I have stated that as Attorney General I have nothing

to do with the appointment of magistrates; that is in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, and I hope there will never be a Lord Chancellor who will ask any magistrate so absurd a question.

MR. WHITWELL asked, whether the subject, as far as regarded the revision of the list of Louth magistrates, might receive attention during the Recess?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse) said, no doubt it would, if it became a matter of pressing importance as affecting the good government of the country.

INSPECTORS OF MINES.—QUESTION.

MR. WATKIN WILLIAMS asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether, in the qualifications of Inspectors of Mines, the maximum limit of age of 40 years was absolute and imperative, or was open to relaxation; and, if open to relaxation, at whose discretion and under what circumstances?

MR. WINTERBOTHAM said, he had not had an opportunity of making particular inquiry; but, speaking from recollection, he believed the age was not 40, but 45. Such matters were determined by the Home Office, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Civil Service Commissioners. A general rule was laid down, and it would not be competent to them to relax it for the purpose of meeting the case of a particular individual; but it might be re-considered on general grounds, if circumstances called for such re-consideration.

TICHBORNE v. LUSHINGTON—PROSECUTION OF THE "CLAIMANT" FOR PERJURY.—QUESTION.

MR. WHALLEY said, he wished to put a Question in reference to a statement made on the previous day by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that a person known as Tichborne—[*Laughter*—yes, the person known as Tichborne—["No, no!"]—["Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order!"]—would have the same advantages as regarded his defence as any other prisoner who was charged with a like offence. He desired to know, Whether the right hon. Gentleman was aware of the existence of the Act 30 and 31 of Her present Majesty, ch. 35, sec. 3, whereby any person

charged with any offence whatever was entitled to demand from the magistrate by whom he was committed, such assistance as might be necessary to enable him to bring forward material witnesses; and whether this man, having been committed not by a magistrate, but by a Judge, was not, by that circumstance, deprived of the advantages which, under that Act, any other prisoner would enjoy of having the expense of his witnesses defrayed out of the public funds?

MR. WINTERBOTHAM: If this man thinks that he has any statutory rights, he can try and enforce them in the ordinary way in one of the ordinary Courts. It is not the duty of the Home Office to interpret statutes.

MR. WHALLEY: My Question is, Whether, by having been committed by a Judge at Nisi Prius, he is not deprived of the advantages to which he would have been entitled had he been committed by a magistrate in an ordinary Court?

MR. WINTERBOTHAM: That is a question of law, and the Home Secretary cannot decide it.

IRELAND—THE GALWAY PROSECUTIONS.—QUESTION.

MR. M'CARTHY DOWNING asked **Mr. Attorney General for Ireland**, Whether he is in a position to inform the House when it is likely that the prosecutions against the Bishops and priests in Ireland would be held; when it is likely that intimation would be given to the parties concerned that they might prepare for their trial; and, also, where it is proposed the trial shall be held?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Dowse): Intimation will be given to the parties who are to be tried, and every facility will be afforded

them for obtaining full information as to the charges which will be brought against them. It is possible, if the parties themselves so wish, that the trial may be held in the course of the next Michaelmas Term. If the ordinary course be followed this is not likely to take place, as the venue, in the first instance, must be laid in Galway, and the trial cannot be held anywhere else, unless the venue be changed either on the application of the Crown or of the defendants.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Message to attend the LORDS COMMISSIONERS :—

The House went;—and the *Royal Assent* was given to several Bills.

And afterwards Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament by the Earl Granville, one of the Commissioners, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Command.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Friday the 25th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the 25th day of October next.

APPENDIX.

Speech of MR. MAGUIRE on Mr. BUTT's Motion for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the Report of the "JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE KEOGH,—GALWAY ELECTION PETITION"—August 8, 1872.

THE following report of the speech of Mr. MAGUIRE (which was delivered at nearly 4 o'clock, A.M.) was published in *The Cork Examiner* and reprinted in most of the Irish journals. It is here given on the authority of the hon. Member, whose unexpected death gives his last speech in the House of Commons a peculiar interest.

MR. MAGUIRE: * Sir, I was prevented at an earlier hour from taking part in this debate; but the Motion of my hon. Friend the Member for Ennis enables me to say something even at this, the latest possible moment. I was most anxious indeed to have spoken, for many reasons; for not only am I in possession of facts not known to English Members, and which, in my opinion, go far to explain the nature and character of the so-called judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh; but I desired to express in the most emphatic manner what I know to be the feeling of my constituents as to the question now before the House. And, Sir, I can assure hon. Members that the feeling of indignation—of intense and vehement indignation—which pervades Ireland, is not confined or limited to any one class of Catholics; for I have not, since this wretched affair was made public, met a Catholic gentleman who did not express himself in the very strongest terms of indignation against the Judge who seems to revel in the wicked pleasure of flinging insults on every side. Indeed, there is no Catholic of honour or self-respect—no Catholic who possesses the feelings of a man—who does not feel himself outraged by the wanton and reckless abuse heaped alike on his Church and its ministers—those even whom he most respects and reveres. To me the explanation of much in that Judgment is patent, while it is of necessity excluded from the vision of hon. Gentlemen representing English and Scotch constituencies, or who are new in public life. We have, for instance, seen the Archbishop of Tuam returned by the Judge as guilty of corrupt influence, and doomed to what that Judge offensively termed a "seven years' penal servitude"—and we look in vain in the evidence to discover the explanation of this extraordinary contradiction; but if hon. Gentlemen knew as I do, and as thousands upon thousands in Ireland do, the historical connection between Mr. Justice Keogh and the Archbishop of Tuam, the explanation would not seem so entirely difficult. I will give you a small historical picture—an anecdote, if you will, that you may carry home with you, and think over at your leisure. My hon. Friend the Member for Cork County and I were in the same public room in Cork, in the early part of 1852, when Mr. William Keogh and Mr. John Sadleir, his bosom friend and political associate, made an effort to push one of their family party into the representation of that great county. Now, I stood within a foot or two—nay, my shoulder

touched the very coat of Mr. Keogh, as standing on a table, in the Chamber of Commerce, in the presence of some 300 or 400 people—the leading Liberal citizens of Cork, and the principal electors of the county—he raised his hand twice to heaven, and in the most solemn and impressive manner called God to witness—swearing “So help me God”—that he would not take office until certain measures were granted, which measures were only carried in this Parliament through the influence of the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government; and yet, notwithstanding those solemn oaths, those awful swearings, besides pledges and promises innumerable, the man who so swore took office in a few months after. Well, what had this incident of 1852 to do with the Judgment of 1872? You shall see. There were at that time in Ireland two venerable Catholic Bishops; one presided in Athlone, the place represented by Mr. William Keogh; the other presided over Carlow, the town represented by Mr. John Sadleir. These Bishops might be said to be standing on the very brink of the grave. Each of them practically overlooked or forgave these violations of promise, or pledge of political independence. Here then arose a very serious problem—if those two Bishops approved of those two public men after their breach of public faith, was that breach of public faith a moral offence, or was it not? Now, see how the Archbishop of Tuam is connected with this grave public question. [*Interruptions.*] Why are you afraid to hear the truth?—do you dread beholding the naked fact? This being the state of things, the late Mr. George Henry Moore, the Member for Mayo, placed the matter formally before the Archbishop of Tuam, the most honoured and the most eminent Member of the Irish Episcopate, who was asked to give his opinion as to the conduct of Mr. Keogh, and to say whether his violation of solemn oaths, taken before hundreds of witnesses in the open day, was or was not a moral offence—to say, in fine, if such oath-taking as I and my hon. Friend witnessed in the City of Cork, carried with it an obligation in conscience and in honour? In the gravest and most impressive manner the answer was given by the Archbishop; and that answer was what any ecclesiastic of any Church or communion must in conscience have

given—as any gentleman, any man of honour in the land, must have approved. It was a weighty condemnation of what the Archbishop regarded as a great moral offence and public treason, and as the country regarded in the same light. It condemned the Member for Athlone in the face of his native land—nay, in the face of the whole Irish race. Nor did the Archbishop stop there; as from that day up to a very late period, reference has been constantly made to that treason in his public letters and pastorals. A few months before this solemn pronouncement by the Archbishop, no one was more lavish of his praises of the Archbishop than the Member for Athlone. Then, he was the “illustrious Archbishop,” “the ornament and glory of religion,” “the pillar of the Irish Church,” “that great tower on the banks of the yellow Tiber,” and much more besides; but from the hour of the pronouncement of the Archbishop against the breaking of public oaths all that was changed—from that moment there was hate and bitterness, and a spirit of vengeance in the breast of Mr. William Keogh. [“No, no!” “Divide, divide!”] Surely you desire to come at the truth—you must desire to know why a blameless Prelate has been returned to this House a branded culprit. [“Oh, oh!”] The same man who in 1851 heaped all kinds of praises on the same Prelate, in 1872, when more than 20 years of age and honour had been added to that venerable Prelate’s head, is disgusted because Captain Nolan refers to the same Archbishop as “the great Prelate of the West”—which he is, notwithstanding the wretched sneers from the Bench, for he is noble in fidelity to principle, noble in his devotion to his country, noble in the strength and power of his intellect. Search through the evidence, and show me how the Archbishop of Tuam is in any way connected with or responsible for any of the excesses which occurred; and I am not here—nor are my hon. Friends here, to deny that things were said by a few persons which we deeply regret. But what had the Archbishop to do with this; what had he written or said to justify the outrageous insult of being branded as a culprit and doomed to “seven years’ penal servitude” by the Judge? He swears he never canvassed anybody, that he never wrote to a Bishop, that

he never wrote to a priest, that he never in any way interfered in the election, but that he left his people to act according to their own notions of what was right. He wrote a letter to *The Freeman*, and he presided over a meeting of the deanery of Tuam, that was all; and for that he is to be dishonoured by this reckless Judgment! Now, had the Law Officers done what the Judge no doubt intended should be done—that is, included Dr. MacHale in the intended prosecution, they would have covered themselves with disgrace—aye, with deep dishonour; for they had no old hate to bias their feelings and warp their judgment; they would have acted without any excuse whatever. And now a word as to another Prelate who has come in for the heavy indignities of the Judge; I refer to Dr. Duggan, the Bishop of Clonfert. He was frequently sneered at from the Bench, and his most deliberate assurances utterly disregarded; in fact, he was treated by Mr. Justice Keogh as if he were a corrupt perjurer, whose testimony was not to be taken for a moment. But it turns out that this Bishop of Clonfert was, when a parish priest, one of the most earnest, the most eager, the most vehement denouncer of what has been known to the country for the last 20 years as the “Keogh and Sadleir” treachery, that act by which a great Irish party was cleft in two, and the hopes of a people so miserably disappointed. On what grounds, if it be not of bias and prejudice, and a spirit of dislike—yes, or vengeance, unconscious as it may be—am I to account for the offensive manner in which this Prelate was treated, and for the utter disregard exhibited to his repeated denials upon oath of the allegations against him, made, too, by one worthless and self-accused witness? I have read this evidence carefully, and I am as sure as I am of my existence that no jury, no matter how composed, could find him guilty of the acts or words laid to his charge. Nay, I would willingly submit it to the decision of 12 honest Irish

Orangemen—and, thank God, there are honest Orangemen to be found in Ireland; and I would almost pledge my life that their verdict would be one of entire acquittal. Then, perhaps of all the priests in the country, none were more persistent in their out-spoken condemnation of the political misconduct of Mr. Keogh, the member of the Irish Brigade, than were the priests of Galway, or who more frequently held it up as a constant warning to constituents against too credulous a trust in the professions of candidates; and it was not in the nature of the man to forego his opportunity of striking in return, as he did in his memorable Judgment. [“Oh, oh!”] Do you not wish to know the real truth? are you unwilling to look beneath the surface, and get at some explanation of conduct which has flung Ireland into fierce agitation, and excited the amazement of every man who has at all considered it seriously? I say, the past explains the present; the politician accounts for the Judge. For my part, I believe so strongly in the honesty of the true English nature, that I am sure we should have very few eulogists and supporters of Mr. Justice Keogh—very few believers in his “heroic courage,” very few admirers of his “loftiness of motive”—if the Englishmen here were as well acquainted with the history of the past as are my hon. Friends around me. Sir, the more monstrous, the more offensive, and the more outrageous in its character was this Judgment, the more the necessity for endeavouring to get at its reason and explanation; and it is only by going back and viewing it by the light of past transactions, in which the Judge was the prominent figure, that it can be accounted for or understood. Sir, I regret I had not the opportunity of going more fully into this, which I consider the heart and key of the whole puzzle of the Galway Judgment; but I hope I have done something to indicate what, in my soul and conscience, I believe to be the explanation of its astounding character.



TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

PASSED IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF

THE TWENTIETH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

35 & 36 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1872.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. **A**N Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
2. An Act to extend and explain the Law relating to Loans for purposes connected with the Relief of the Poor.
3. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.
4. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
5. An Act to amend the Charter under which the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland is incorporated.
6. An Act to amend The Public Parks (Ireland) Act, 1869.
7. An Act to amend the Law respecting the borrowing of Money by County Authorities for County Buildings.
8. An Act to provide for the Resignation of Deans and Canons.
9. An Act to continue the Appointment and Jurisdiction of the Commissioners for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in the West Indies.
10. An Act to extend the provisions of the Acts relating to Marriages in England and Ireland, so far as they relate to Marriages according to the usages of the Society of Friends.
11. An Act to apply the sum of Six million pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
12. An Act to amend an Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, intituled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service."
13. An Act to amend The Irish Church Act, 1869, so far as respects a Vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Church Temporalities in Ireland.
14. An Act for the Alteration of Boundaries of Dioceses.
15. An Act for the Regulation of the Royal Parks and Gardens.
16. An Act to amend the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act Amendment Act, 1870.
17. An Act to amend the Laws for the Regulation of Charitable Loan Societies in Ireland.
18. An Act for regulating Inquiries by the Board of Trade.
19. An Act for the Prevention and Punishment of Criminal Outrages upon Natives of the Islands in the Pacific Ocean.
20. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue and to alter other Duties.
21. An Act to amend the Law relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
22. An Act to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act to restrain Party Processions in Ireland."
23. An Act for amending the Law relating to the Harbours and Coasts of the Isle of Man.
24. An Act to facilitate the Incorporation of Trustees of Charities for Religious, Educational, Literary, Scientific, and Public Charitable Purposes, and the Enrolment of certain Charitable Trust Deeds.
25. An Act to amend the Juries Act (Ireland), 1871.
26. An Act to amend the practice of the Courts of Law with respect to the Review of the Decisions of Justices.
27. An Act to amend the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
28. An Act to amend the Practice and Procedure of the Crown Side of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.
29. An Act to amend the Act of the Session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of

- the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to authorise the Payment of Retiring Pensions to Colonial Governors."
30. An Act to suspend the compulsory Operation of the Chain Cables and Anchors Act, 1871.
 31. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Drainage and Improvement of Lands in Ireland.
 32. An Act to explain and amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, so far as relates to the Purchase by Tenants of their Holdings.
 33. An Act to amend the Law relating to Procedure at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.
 34. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Election of Directors of the Bank of England.
 35. An Act for the Amendment of the Act of Uniformity.
 36. An Act to render it unlawful to demand any Fee or Reward for the Celebration of the Sacrament of Baptism, or the Registry thereof.
 37. An Act to apply the sum of eight million pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.
 38. An Act for the better Protection of Infant Life.
 39. An Act for amending the Law in certain cases in relation to Naturalization.
 40. An Act for continuing the Bishops Resignation Act, 1869.
 41. An Act to amend the Life Assurance Companies Acts, 1870 and 1871.
 42. An Act to amend an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty for enabling Grand Juries in Ireland to borrow money from private sources on the security of Presentment, and for transferring to counties certain works constructed wholly or in part with public money.
 43. An Act to enable the Board of Trade to dispense with certain provisions of the Tramways Act, 1870, in respect of certain Provisional Orders.
 44. An Act to abolish the office of Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery in England, and to amend the law respecting the investment of money paid into that Court, and the security and management of the moneys and effects of the suitors thereof.
 45. An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America.
 46. An Act to make further provision for Arbitration between Masters and Workmen.
 47. An Act to amend the Act of the thirtieth and thirty-first years of Victoria, chapter eighty-five, intituled "An Act to include the whole of the Burgh of Galashiels within the County, Sherifdom, and Commissariat of Selkirk."
 48. An Act to amend the Law relating to the defining of Boundaries of Counties and other Divisions and Denominations of Land in Ireland.
 49. An Act to provide for the free Use of Seats in certain Churches.
 50. An Act to protect Railway Rolling Stock from Distrainment when on hire.
 51. An Act for amending the Law relating to the Salaries of Judges.
 52. An Act to regulate the summoning of Grand Juries in Middlesex.
 53. An Act to confirm an Agreement for the purchase by the Metropolitan Board of Works of certain land adjoining Victoria Park, and for the appropriation of such land as part of the same Park.
 54. An Act to amend the Public Schools Act, 1868.
 55. An Act for making better provision for the erection of Lighthouses on the Great Basses Rock, and on the Little Basses Rock, in the colony of Ceylon.
 56. An Act to settle an annuity on the Honourable Blanche Julia Countess of Mayo, in consideration of the eminent services of the late Earl of Mayo as Viceroy and Governor General of India.
 57. An Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt in Ireland, and for the Punishment of fraudulent Debtors, and for other purposes relating thereto.
 58. An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy in Ireland.
 59. An Act to amend Paragraph Three of the Second Schedule of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
 60. An Act for the better prevention of Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections, and for establishing a Tribunal for the trial of the validity of such Elections.
 61. An Act to regulate the use of Steam Whistles in certain Manufactories.
 62. An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Law of Scotland on the subject of Education.
 63. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
 64. An Act for making provision for facilitating the Manœuvres of Troops to be assembled during the ensuing Autumn.
 65. An Act to amend the Bastardy Laws.
 66. An Act to amend the Royal Military Canal Act, 1867.
 67. An Act for making further provision respecting the application of the Revenues of Greenwich Hospital.
 68. An Act to make provision for defraying the Expenses of building Barracks and otherwise providing for the Localization of the Military Forces.
 69. An Act for constituting a Local Government Board in Ireland, and vesting therein certain functions of the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, concerning the Public Health and Local Government, together with the powers and duties of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland.
 70. An Act to make better provision respecting certain Fees payable to the Law Officers of the Crown for England.
 71. An Act to authorise advances to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for enabling them to make Loans to School Boards in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.
 72. An Act to confirm a certain Provisional Order made under an Act of the fifteenth year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts.

73. An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts and the Passenger Acts.
74. An Act to amend the Law for the prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drink and of Drugs.
75. An Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners in the Channel Islands, and also in the City of Dublin and its vicinity, to take Affidavits to be used in the Superior Courts of Common Law and other Courts in Ireland.
76. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Regulation of Coal Mines and certain other Mines.
77. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Metalliferous Mines.
78. An Act for the Protection of certain Wild Birds during the Breeding Season.
79. An Act to amend the Law relating to Public Health.
80. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to pay into the High Court of Chancery in England certain moneys being the amount paid to the Paymaster General on account of Her Majesty's Treasury in respect of the non-completion of the railway authorised by "The Kensington Station and North and South London Junction Railway Act, 1859."
81. An Act to amend the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1860, by extending to Members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, the privileges conferred therein on Writers to the Signet, Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, and Procurators before the Sheriff Courts.
82. An Act to abolish Poundage for the Collection of Income Tax in public Departments.
83. An Act to extend the provisions of the Pensions Commutation Act, 1871, to Officers and Clerks of Telegraph Companies who are entitled to Annuities.
84. An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Revising Barristers.
85. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain, to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts, and to make further provisions concerning Turnpike Roads.
86. An Act to amend the Law relating to Borough and other Local Courts of Record.
87. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
88. An Act to continue various expiring Laws.
89. An Act to amend the Act providing Superannuation Allowances to Officers of Unions in Ireland.
90. An Act to amend "The Irish Church Act, 1869."
91. An Act to authorise the application of Funds of Municipal Corporations and other governing bodies in certain cases.
92. An Act to render unnecessary the general Appointment of Parish Constables.
93. An Act for consolidating, with Amendments, the Acts relating to Pawnbrokers in Great Britain.
94. An Act for regulating the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.
95. An Act to enlarge the powers of the Epping Forest Commissioners; and for other purposes.
96. An Act to amend the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871; and for other purposes.
97. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
98. An Act for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary in Ireland.

The Acts contained in the following List, being PUBLIC ACTS of a Local Character, are placed amongst the LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS.

- . An Act to confirm certain Orders made by the the Board of Trade under The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Greshernish and Lynn Deepa.
- xlili. An Act to confirm a scheme under "The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866," relating to Hackney Commons.
- xliv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the "Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the Burgh of Brechin.
- xlvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the district of Kingston-upon-Hull.
- lxiii. An Act to confirm an Order made by the Board of Trade under The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Salcombe.
- lxiv. An Act to confirm Provisional Orders under "The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the Acts amending the same.
- lxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for London to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.
- lxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Council, under the Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1860, and the Tramways (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1861, extending the time for completing Tramways in the Borough of Cork.
- lxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Cruden, Dundrum, Gill, Gosport, Herne Bay, Llanfairfechan, Skerries, and Withernsea.
- lxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Bungay Gas, East Ardsley Gas, Elstree and Boreham Wood Gas, Portsea Island Gas, Wellington (Salop) Gas, Bridge of Allan Water, Cosham, Havant, and Emsworth Water, Gosport Water, Wells Water, Blaenavon Gas and Water, and Ystrad Gas and Water.
- lxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Cleator Moor Gas, Ossett Gas, Ruthin Gas, Swinton and Mexbrough Gas, Kettering Water, and Margate Water.
- xcii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of East Barnet, Banbury, Glastonbury, Knaresborough and Tentergate, Nottingham, Shipley, Soothill Upper, and Swadlincote.
- xciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Aldborough and Lynmouth.
- clvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Waterford.
- clvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under "The Tramways Act, 1870," relating to Birmingham (Corporation), Southwold, and Halesworth.
- clviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Bristol Corporation, Bristol and Eastern District, Hull, Leamington and Warwick, Norwich and Taverham, Southport, Stirling and Bridge of Allan, and Tynemouth.
- clxxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," relating to the Royal Burgh of Dumbarton.

LOCAL ACTS.

*The Titles to which the Letter P. is prefixed are Public Acts
of a Local Character.*

- P. i. **A**N Act to confirm certain Orders made by the Board of Trade under The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Greshernish and Lynn Deepes.
- ii. An Act to enlarge the powers of the Bristol Waterworks Company.
- iii. An Act to empower the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company to raise further Money; and for other purposes.
- iv. An Act to extend the time granted to the Watton and Swaffham Railway Company for the purchase of lands and for the construction of the Watton and Swaffham Railway.
- v. An Act to extend the powers of the Gloucester Gaslight Company; and for other purposes.
- vi. An Act to incorporate the Glasgow Court Houses Commissioners, and to authorise them to borrow a further sum of money; and for other purposes.
- vii. An Act for making a railway in the county of Kerry, from Castleisland to Gortatlea, on the Great Southern and Western Railway; and for other purposes.
- viii. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cork to make a diversion of the substituted Railways of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway, authorised by "The Cork Improvement Act, 1868;" to authorise agreements with the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company and the Cork Harbour Commissioners; to raise further moneys; and for other purposes.
- ix. An Act for empowering the Berwick Harbour Commissioners to make a Wet Dock and other Works, and for conferring other powers on those Commissioners, and for extending and amending the enactments relating to them; and for other purposes.
- x. An Act for enabling the Dundee Water Commissioners to relinquish certain Works for supplying Water to Dundee and suburbs and places adjacent, authorised by "The Dundee Water Extension Act, 1871," and to make new and other Works in substitution thereof; and for other purposes.
- xi. An Act for amending the Act relating to the draining and improving of certain Fen Lands within the manors and parishes of Upwell and Outwell and in the parishes of Denver and Welney, in the Isle of Ely and counties of Cambridge and Norfolk; and for other purposes.
- xii. An Act for extending the time for the completion of certain portions of the Glasgow and Kilmarnock Joint Line of Railway; for reviving the powers of compulsory purchase of Lands for the purposes thereof; for authorising the construction of a Branch Railway in connexion with the Joint Line; for empowering the Glasgow and South-western Railway Company to acquire Land at Kilmarnock; and for other purposes.
- xiii. An Act to abolish the Tyne Coal Dues, and in lieu thereof to provide new Dues; to extinguish the right to increase rates under "The Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861;" and to extend the time for the completion of the piers and other works.
- xiv. An Act for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Petty Sessional Division of Pontypridd in the county of Glamorgan; and for other purposes.
- xv. An Act to enable the Local Board of Health for the Town and District of Swansea to provide for certain of their existing debts by the issue of Annuities and Debenture Stock; and for other purposes.
- xvi. An Act for the Incorporation of the Liverpool Hydraulic Power Company, and for other purposes.
- xvii. An Act for making additional provision for the supply of Gas to the Burgh of Dundee and suburbs and places adjacent; for amending and extending the Act relating to such supply; for extending the limits of supply; and for other purposes.
- xviii. An Act for the Incorporation of the Hull Hydraulic Power Company, and for other purposes.
- xix. An Act for making and maintaining a Bridge across the river Taff at a place called Castell Coch, in the parishes of Penttyrch and Eglwysilan, in the county of Glamorgan, and for making convenient approaches thereto.
- xx. An Act for enlarging the powers of the Royal Incorporation of Hutchesons Hospital in the City of Glasgow, and for regulating the Management thereof and of the Mortifications therewith connected; and for other purposes.
- xxi. An Act to enable the Rhondda Valley and Hirwain Junction Railway Company to make a deviation in and extension of their authorised undertaking; and for other purposes.
- xxii. An Act to authorise the establishment of a

- Market and the construction of a Town Hall at Staines in the county of Middlesex; and for other purposes.
- xxiii. An Act to amend the Gaslight and Coke Company's Act, 1868, and the Schemes confirmed under the authority of the City of London Gas Act, 1868, for the amalgamation of the City of London Gaslight and Coke Company and the Great Central Gas Consumers Company with the Gaslight and Coke Company, and to authorise the Gaslight and Coke Company to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.
- xxiv. An Act to authorise the Great Eastern Railway Company to make a deviation in the connexion between their Railway and the North London Railway, and to abandon certain railways, and to extend the time for making certain other railways, and to acquire additional lands, and to confer further powers upon the said Company with reference to their undertaking and capital; and for other purposes.
- xxv. An Act for uniting and continuing the term of the Glasgow and Renfrew Bridge and the Glasgow and Three Mile House Turnpike Road Trusts, and appointing a new body of Trustees; and for other purposes.
- xxvi. An Act to authorise the East Gloucestershire Railway Company to reduce their Share Capital; and for other purposes.
- xxvii. An Act to authorise improvements in and near Serle Street and Cook's Court in the parish of Saint Clement Danes in the county of Middlesex; and for other purposes.
- xxviii. An Act to enable the Yarmouth and Ventnor Railway, Tramway, and Pier Company to make deviations in their authorised undertakings; and for other purposes.
- xxix. An Act to authorise the appropriation of a part of the disused burial ground of Saint Andrew's, Gray's Inn Road, in the county of Middlesex, to the purpose of erecting thereon school buildings for the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road; and for other purposes.
- xxx. An Act to amend an Act passed in the fifth and sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William IV., intituled "An Act for improving and regulating the town of Aberystwyth in the county of Cardigan, and for supplying the inhabitants thereof with water," to authorise the Commissioners executing such Act to construct additional waterworks, to purchase gasworks, establish markets, to extend the limits of the district, to borrow further moneys; and for other purposes.
- xxxi. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Manchester in the county of Lancaster to make new streets with a bridge over the River Irwell, and to acquire additional lands for Cemetery and other purposes, and for making further provision respecting the borrowing of money by them; and for other purposes.
- xxxii. An Act for regulating the affairs of the Burgh of Paisley and the River Cart Navigation; and for other purposes.
- xxxiii. An Act to incorporate a Company to be called "The Ilfracombe Gas Company," to provide for the lighting of the town and parish of Ilfracombe; and for other purposes.
- xxxiv. An Act for the better sewerage and draining of the Borough of Darlington, and the applying of the Sewage to the Irrigation of Land; for extending the existing main or outfall sewer; and for other purposes.
- xxv. An Act to authorise the Newport and Pillgwenly Waterworks Company to construct further works and to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.
- xxvi. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Proprietors of the Corn Exchange in Mark Lane in the City of London; and for other purposes.
- xxvii. An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Abraham Hill's School Trust, and to confer upon them powers for the better administration of the said Trust.
- xxviii. An Act to incorporate the Wilmslow and Alderley Edge Gas Company, and grant them powers to improve their works, increase their capital and limits of supply; and for other purposes.
- xxix. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Itohen Floating Bridge; and for other purposes.
- xl. An Act for enabling the Devon and Somerset Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.
- xli. An Act to extend the Municipal Boundaries of the City of Glasgow; to regulate the Office of the Town Clerk; and for other purposes.
- xlii. An Act for incorporating and conferring further powers on the Altrincham Gas Company.
- P. xliii. An Act to confirm a scheme under "The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866," relating to Hackney Commons.
- P. xliv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the "Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," relating to the Burgh of Brechin.
- P. xlv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the district of Kingston-upon-Hull.
- xli. An Act to authorise the North British, Arbroath, and Montrose Railway Company to make and maintain certain new Railways; and for other purposes.
- xlvii. An Act to extend for a further period the time limited by "The Mid-Wales Railway Act, 1869," for the compulsory purchase of lands and completion of works authorised by "The Mid-Wales Railway (Western Extensions) Act, 1865," and to enable the Mid-Wales Railway Company to use a portion of the Railway and the Barton Station of the Great Western Railway Company at Hereford; and for other purposes.
- xlviii. An Act to authorise a Deviation from the authorised line of the Longton, Adderley Green, and Bucknall Railway, the abandonment of some portions of that railway, and to revive and extend the time for the purchase of lands for and to extend the time for the completion of that railway; and for other purposes.
- xlix. An Act to make provision for the future Maintenance and Repair of certain Roads now under the care of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads North of the Thames, and to amend "The Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1871;" and for other purposes.
- l. An Act to authorise the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company to make new Lines of Railway at and near North Shields, to alter their authorised Newbiggin Branch Railway; and for other purposes.

- li. An Act to incorporate the Carnarvon Consumers Gas Company, and to enable them to supply with Gas Carnarvon and its neighbourhood.
- lii. An Act to improve and enlarge the present Market Place, and to erect a new covered Market, Buildings, and Conveniences in the town and parish of Whitby, in the county of York; and for other purposes.
- liii. An Act to authorise the construction of the Severn Tunnel Railway; and for other purposes in connexion therewith.
- liv. An Act to authorise the extension to Cromer of the East Norfolk Railway, and an alteration of that railway, and to give further time for the compulsory purchase of lands for that railway, and for its completion; and for other purposes affecting the East Norfolk Railway Company and the Great Eastern Railway Company.
- lv. An Act to confer additional powers on the Neath and Brecon Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- lvi. An Act for supplying with Water the town and district of Newtown in the county of Montgomery.
- lvii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Cheshire Lines Committee, and upon the three Companies represented upon that Committee; for amending the Acts relating to and making further provision respecting the railways and works belonging to or under the management of the Committee; and for other purposes.
- lviii. An Act to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Railway Company with respect to their railway between Moorgate and Tower Hill; and for other purposes with relation to the same Company.
- lix. An Act for providing additional Market Accommodation for the town of Sheffield, and to amend the Sheffield Market Act, 1847; and for other purposes.
- lx. An Act to make provision for the payment of the debts and the application of the future Revenues of the Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- lxi. An Act to amend the Madras Irrigation and Canal Acts in reference to the raising of money.
- lxii. An Act for extending the time for the completion of the Poole and Bournemouth Railway; and for other purposes.
- P. lxiii. An Act to confirm an Order made by the Board of Trade under The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Salcombe.
- P. lxiv. An Act to confirm Provisional Orders under "The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the Acts amending the same.
- P. lxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," to enable the School Board for London to put in force "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and the Acts amending the same.
- lxvi. An Act for amending and extending The Thames Embankment Act, 1862; and for other purposes.
- P. lxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Council, under the Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1860, and the Tramways (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1861, extending the time for completing Tramways in the borough of Cork.
- P. lxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Cruden, Dundrum, Gill, Gosport, Herne Bay, Llanfairfechan, Skerries, and Withernsea.
- P. lxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Bungay Gas, East Ardsley Gas, Elstree and Boreham Wood Gas, Portsea Island Gas, Wellington (Salop) Gas, Bridge of Allan Water, Cosham, Havant, and Emsworth Water, Gosport Water, Wells Water, Blaenavon Gas and Water, and Ystrad Gas and Water.
- P. lxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Cleator Moor Gas, Ossett Gas, Ruthin Gas, Swinton and Mexbrough Gas, Kettering Water, and Margate Water.
- lxxi. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Port and Harbours of Greenock to make a Wet Dock and approaches and other works; and for other purposes.
- lxxii. An Act for incorporating the Tamworth Gaslight and Coke Company, and extending their powers, and for authorising additional Works and the raising of further Moneys; and for other purposes.
- lxxiii. An Act to enable the Local Board for the District of Birstal to purchase the Birstal Gasworks; to take Lands for Sewage purposes; to provide Markets, a Town Hall, and other public buildings; and for other purposes.
- lxxiv. An Act to confer further powers on the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway Company and the Kilkenny Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- lxxv. An Act to enable the Local Board for the district of Lymm to make and supply Gas; to purchase the Undertaking of the Lymm Gas Company (Limited); to confer other powers in relation to Gas on the said Local Board; and for other purposes.
- lxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from Sandbach to Winsford, in the county of Chester; and for other purposes.
- lxxvii. An Act to facilitate the construction, improvement, maintenance, and regulation of Piers in the islands of Orkney; for making better provision for the conservancy of the Harbours therein; and for other purposes.
- lxxviii. An Act for empowering the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bolton to make Street Improvements and additional Waterworks, and for transferring to them Gasworks; and for amending the Acts relating to the Borough; and for other purposes.
- lxxix. An Act for better supplying with Water the borough of Bridport and other places in the county of Dorset.
- lxxx. An Act to enable the Local Board for the district of Hindley in the county of Lancaster to purchase the Undertaking of the Hindley Gas, Coke, Meter, and Fitting Company, Limited, and to supply Gas within the said district and the neighbourhood thereof; to erect Waterworks; and to confer other powers in relation to Gas and Water on the said Local Board; and for other purposes.
- lxxxi. An Act for authorising additional Works

- in connexion with the Holborn Valley and Farringdon Market Improvements; and for other purposes.
- lxxxii. An Act for making and maintaining a General Market, on or near to the site of the Old Newport Market, and certain new Streets and Improvements in connexion therewith, in the parishes of Saint Ann, Soho, and Saint Martin-in-the-Fields.
- lxxxiii. An Act for authorising the Furness Railway Company to provide and use Steam and other Vessels on Windermere Lake and Coniston Lake; and for other purposes.
- lxxxiv. An Act for embanking and reclaiming certain mud or slob lands in the county of Wexford.
- lxxxv. An Act for making a Railway from the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at Ballymena to Cushendall and Redbay; and for other purposes.
- lxxxvi. An Act for vesting the Undertaking of the Brighton, Hove, and Preston (Constant Service) Waterworks Company in the Corporation of Brighton, and for extending the Limits for the Supply of Water to certain Neighbouring Places; and for other purposes.
- lxxxvii. An Act for conferring additional powers on the London and North-western Railway Company in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies; and for other purposes.
- lxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from Newton Stewart to Whithorn and a Tramway to Garliestown, in the county of Wigtown; and for other purposes.
- lxxxix. An Act for authorising the Wainfleet and Firsby Railway Company to extend their Railway from Wainfleet All Saints to Skegness; and to raise further Moneys; and for other purposes.
- xc. An Act to revive and extend the powers of the several Acts relating to the "Kilrush and Kilkee Railway and Poulinaherry Reclamation Company" passed in the years 1860, 1861, and 1865; and for other purposes.
- xc. An Act for making Railways in the counties of Lanark and Stirling, to be called "The North Monkland Railways;" and for other purposes.
- P. xcii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Districts of East Barnet, Banbury, Glastonbury, Knaresborough and Tentergate, Nottingham, Shipley, Soothill Upper, and Swadlincote.
- P. xciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Aldborough and Lynmouth.
- xciv. An Act for authorising the Sutton Harbour Improvement Company to construct Tramways and other Works and to raise further Moneys; and for other purposes.
- xcv. An Act to enable the Witney Railway Company to borrow further Moneys; to confer powers with reference to traffic and other arrangements on the Witney, Great Western, and East Gloucestershire Railway Companies; and for other purposes.
- xcvi. An Act to alter and amend the provisions of "The Limerick Markets Act, 1852," and "The Limerick Markets Act, 1862," with reference to Tolls, and to give further powers to the Limerick Markets Trustees; and for other purposes.
- xvii. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Leeds to make new and improve existing Streets; to make further provision with respect to Streets and Buildings; to raise further Moneys for the providing of Parks; and for the further Improvement and better Government of the said Borough; and for other purposes.
- xviii. An Act to enable the Trustees of the River Weaver Navigation to make a Communication at Anderton between their Navigation and the Trent and Mersey Canal, and for other purposes with respect to the same Trust.
- xcix. An Act for conferring additional powers upon the Furness Railway Company for the construction of Works and the raising of Money, and otherwise in relation to their Undertaking; and for other purposes.
- c. An Act for abolishing the compulsory Metage on Grain imported into the port of London, and for commuting the metage dues received by the Corporation of the city of London into a fixed due, and for creating thereby a Fund to be applied towards the preservation of Open Spaces near London; and for other purposes connected therewith.
- ci. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the District of the Borough of Warwick to execute Works for the Improvement of the Water Supply of their District; and for other purposes.
- cii. An Act to authorise the Hemel Hempstead and London and North-western Railway Company to extend their Railway at Boxmoor; to divert and alter the line and levels of their Extension to Harpenden; and for other purposes.
- ciii. An Act to authorise the construction of Railways between Canterbury and Herne Bay, in the county of Kent; and for other purposes.
- civ. An Act to extend the limits of the jurisdiction of the Rhyl Improvement Commissioners, and to enable them to make new and extend existing Roads, to construct Works for Sewerage and Sewage Utilization, to acquire the Undertaking of the Rhyl Bridge Company and the Rhyl Promenade Pier Company, Limited; and to make further provision with respect to new Streets and Buildings, and the Improvement and Government of the Town of Rhyl.
- cv. An Act for securing the Purification and preventing the Pollution of the Water of the Trent and Leen in and in the neighbourhood of the town of Nottingham; and for other purposes.
- cvi. An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway from Waterford to Dungarvan and Lismore, in the county of Waterford, to be called "The Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway;" and for other purposes.
- cvii. An Act for empowering the Local Board of Health for the District of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford in the West Riding of the county of York, to make and to supply Gas; and for confirming an Agreement between them and the Haworth Gas Company, Limited, for the Purchase of that Company's Undertaking; and for conferring powers on the Local Board in relation to the Regulation of Buildings, Streets, Slaughter-houses, and other matters; and for other purposes.

- cxviii. An Act to authorise the Local Board of Health for the District of Keighley to construct additional Waterworks; to confer upon them further powers with respect to Works heretofore authorised to be constructed; to make fresh Regulations with respect to Streets and Buildings; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway from the South Wales Railway, in the parish of Lydney, across the River Severn, to Holly Hazle Brook, in the parish of Berkeley, with Branches; and for other purposes.
- cx. An Act to authorise the Construction of the Louth and East Coast Railway.
- cxii. An Act for the amalgamation of the Greenock and Ayrshire Railway Company with the Glasgow and South-western Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cxiii. An Act to define and extend the powers of the Corporation and of the Local Board of Health of Darlington in relation to Gas and Water Supply, and other matters; to extend the Boundaries of the Borough; to authorise the construction of River Diversions, Bridge Improvement, Gas Works, and other Works; to amend the Acts in force within the Borough; to borrow Money; and for other purposes.
- cxiv. An Act for extending the boundaries of the municipal borough of Barrow-in-Furness; for making the extended borough a separate parish; for empowering the Corporation of the borough to construct new Gasworks and to make new Streets; and for other purposes.
- cxv. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to improve certain of their existing Lines and Stations, to make certain new Branch Lines, and to raise additional Money; and for other purposes.
- cxvi. An Act to confer further powers on the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company and the Glasgow and South-western Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cxvii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
- cxviii. An Act to enable the Louth and Lincoln Railway Company to abandon the construction of a portion of their Railway and make a Deviation or Substituted Line of Railway in lieu thereof; to revive the powers conferred upon the said Company by The Louth and Lincoln Railway Act, 1866; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act for enabling the Midland Railway Company to construct Railways between Nottingham and Saxby; and for other purposes.
- cx. An Act to amend "The Hereford Improvement Act, 1854," and "The Hereford Improvement Act, 1854 (Correction of Oversight) Act, 1855;" and for other purposes.
- cxii. An Act for authorising the construction of Railways from near Monmouth to Coleford in the Counties of Monmouth and Gloucester; and for other purposes.
- cxiii. An Act to authorise the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow to raise Moneys for the construction of Tramways in the City of Glasgow and its neighbourhood.
- cxiv. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Liverpool to acquire certain Tramways in Liverpool; and for other purposes.
- cxv. An Act to confer various powers on the North British Railway Company in connection with their Undertaking and Capital, including powers to make several Railways also Byelaws for Steam Vessels; and to authorise Agreements between the Company and the Corporation of Edinburgh; and to amalgamate the Northumberland, Central, and Leslie Railway Companies with the Company; and to provide for the Purchase of the Shares in the Coatbridge Undertaking; and for the Consolidation of certain Guaranteed and Preference Stocks; and for other purposes.
- cxvi. An Act to enable the Severn and Wye Railway and Canal Company to make certain Branches from their Railway; and for other purposes with respect to the said Company.
- cxvii. An Act for authorising the Wallasey Local Board to make and maintain Works in connexion with their Seacombe and Egremont Ferries, and to extend their Waterworks, and to raise further Moneys; and for other purposes.
- cxviii. An Act to enable the Burry Port and Gwendreath Valley Railway Company to construct further Works at Burry Port in the Parish of Pembrey in the County of Carmarthen; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act for the sale and transfer of the Undertaking of the Hoylake Railway Company, and for enabling the Hoylake and Birkenhead Tramway Company to make and maintain Tramways from the Hoylake Railway to Woodside Ferry and other places in Birkenhead, in the county of Chester; and for other purposes.
- cx. An Act to confer further powers upon the Great Northern Railway Company.
- cxxi. An Act for conferring further powers on the Great Western Railway Company in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies; and for other purposes.
- cxvii. An Act for authorising the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company (Limited) to construct certain Railways in the parish of Aberdare in the county of Glamorgan; and for other purposes.
- cxviii. An Act to enable the Tyne Improvement Commissioners to construct a Dock at or near the Coble Dene, with River Walls, Railways, and other Works; to consolidate, alter, and define the application of all or some of the Funds of the said Commissioners; and for other purposes.
- cxviii. An Act to empower the South Devon Railway Company to extend and improve their Sutton Harbour Branch Railway; to confer upon them further powers in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies; and for other purposes.
- cxviii. An Act for making a Railway from Truro to Perran in the county of Cornwall; and for other purposes.
- cxviii. An Act for enabling the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to effect a Communication between their Railway and the North Wall, Dublin, and the Works of the London and North-western Railway Company at the North Wall, Dublin; and for other purposes.
- cxv. An Act to incorporate a Company for making "The Ryde and Newport Railway;" and for other purposes.
- cxv. An Act to enable the Athenry and Tuam Railway Company to extend their Railway to Claremorris; and for other purposes.

- cxixvii. An Act to incorporate a Company for making a Subway under the River Thames, to be called "The Temple Subway."
- cxixviii. An Act for connecting the Glasgow and Kilmarnock Joint Line of Railway and the Hamilton Branch of the Caledonian Railway with the City of Glasgow Union Railway; and for other purposes.
- cxixix. An Act to enable the Great Northern Railway Company to construct Railways in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; and for other purposes with relation to the same Company.
- cxl. An Act for conferring additional powers on the Midland Railway Company for the construction of Works and for the raising of further Capital, and for other purposes in relation to their own Undertaking and the Undertakings of other Companies.
- cxli. An Act for enabling the North-eastern Railway Company to construct Railways and Works in the county of Durham, and at Hull; and for other purposes.
- cxlii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and Tunbridge Railway Company, and for authorising arrangements between them and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cxliii. An Act to authorise the construction of Tramways in the Borough and Parish of Sheffield in the West Riding of the County of York; and for other purposes.
- cxliv. An Act to enable the Wallingford and Watlington Railway Company to abandon parts of their authorised Railways, and to sell and transfer their Undertaking to the Great Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cxlv. An Act to effect a settlement of the affairs of the European Assurance Society and of other Companies.
- cxlvi. An Act to extend the Boundary of the Borough of Bury, and confer further powers upon the Bury Improvement Commissioners for the supply of Water, and other purposes.
- cxlvii. An Act to authorise the construction of the Dunmanway and Skibbereen Railway; and for other purposes.
- cxlviii. An Act for making a Railway from the Great Western Railway at Dauntsey, in the county of Wilts, to Malmesbury, in the same county; and for other purposes.
- cxlix. An Act for extending the Boundaries of the Town and Borough of Rochdale; for defining and extending the powers of the Corporation in relation to the Improvement and Management of Streets in the Borough, and to Police and other matters of Local Government, and to Gas and Water Supply, and to the Cemetery, and to Markets; and for other purposes.
- cl. An Act for distributing the remaining Assets and finally winding up the Affairs of the Southwark Bridge Company, and dissolving the Company; and for other purposes.
- cli. An Act incorporating and conferring further powers on the Tonbridge Gas Company.
- clii. An Act for enabling the Great Western Railway Company to construct Railways from the Swansea Branch of their Railway to the Swansea Vale Railway; for vesting in them the Undertaking of the Company of Proprietors of the Swansea Canal Navigation; and for other purposes.
- cliii. An Act to enable the South-eastern Railway Company to alter a portion of their authorised Greenwich and Woolwich Line, to construct a short Line in Southwark to connect their Cannon Street and Charing Cross Railway with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, to use part of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; and to confer various other powers upon the Company with respect to their existing and authorised Undertakings.
- cliv. An Act to provide for the building and endowment by the Clothworkers Company of a new Church in lieu of Lambe's Chapel, Cripplegate, for the disposal of the Site of such Chapel and of other property comprised in the Will of William Lambe, citizen and clothworker of London, deceased, and for the variation of certain charitable gifts; and for other purposes.
- clv. An Act to incorporate a Company for maintaining an existing Railway from the Goresedda Slate Quarry, in the county of Carnarvon, to Portmadoc, in the same county; and for making a Railway from Blaen y Pennant, in the same county, to join the said existing Railway; and for other purposes.
- P. clvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Waterford.
- P. clvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under "The Tramways Act, 1870," relating to Birmingham (Corporation), Southwold, and Halesworth.
- P. clviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Bristol Corporation, Bristol and Eastern District, Hull, Leamington and Warwick, Norwich and Taverham, Southport, Stirling and Bridge of Allan, and Tynemouth.
- clix. An Act for incorporating the Brighton and London Sea Water Company, and for authorising them to construct Works for supplying Sea Water for public and private purposes in Brighton, and in certain Districts between Brighton and London, and in the Metropolitan Districts; and for other purposes.
- clx. An Act to regulate the Management of the Port and Harbour of Alloa, and to authorise an Extension and Improvement of the existing Dock and the formation of a new Dock at the said Harbour, and other Works; and for other purposes.
- clxi. An Act to confer certain powers on the Girvan and Portpatrick Junction Railway Company over portions of the Portpatrick Railway; and for other purposes.
- clxii. An Act to authorise the Bristol Port and Channel Dock Company to alter certain of their authorised Works, to divide the Shares in their Capital into Half Shares; and for other purposes.
- clxiii. An Act to enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to widen and improve certain Streets and to make certain new Streets within the Metropolis.
- clxiv. An Act to confer certain powers and privileges upon "The Ocean, Railway, and General Travellers Assurance Company, Limited," for the purposes of the Assurance of Persons against Accident by Sea and Land.

- clxv. An Act to further extend the time for the purchase of Lands and for the construction of the Works authorised by "The Lymington Harbour and Docks Act, 1864."
- clxvi. An Act to further extend the time for the purchase of Lands and for the construction of the Works authorised by The Medway Docks Act, 1866.
- clxvii. An Act to authorise the Great Northern Railway Company to construct Railways in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.
- clxviii. An Act to authorise the construction of Street Tramways in the District of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and for other purposes.
- clxix. An Act to enable the Isle of Wight (Newport Junction) Railway Company to extend their Line to join the authorised Line of the Yarmouth and Ventnor Railway, Tramway, and Pier Company; to authorise the construction of certain other new Railways and Works; revival of Powers; additional Capital; and for other purposes.
- clxx. An Act for making a Railway in the county of Warwick from the Bearley Station of the Stratford-upon-Avon Railway to the Alcester Station of the Evesham and Redditch Railway; and for other purposes.
- clxxi. An Act for authorising the Belfast Central Railway Company to make new Railways; for regulating their Capital; and for conferring further powers on the Company; and other purposes.
- clxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the South Staffordshire Railway at Lichfield to the Birmingham and Sutton Coldfield Branch of the London and North-western Railway at Sutton Coldfield; and for other purposes.
- clxxiii. An Act to authorise the construction of the Birmingham and Staffordshire Extension Tramways.
- clxxiv. An Act to incorporate the Leeds Tramways Company, and to authorise the acquisition by them of Tramways in the Borough of Leeds.
- clxxv. An Act for incorporating the North Wales Narrow Gauge Railways Company; and for other purposes.
- clxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from Moniaive, in the county of Dumfries, to a point near to the Auldgrith Station of the Glasgow and South-western Railway; and for other purposes.
- clxxvii. An Act for improving the Means of Communication between England and the Continent by way of Newhaven and Dieppe.
- clxxviii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company in relation to their own Undertaking and to the Undertakings of other Companies; and for amending the Acts relating to and making further provision respecting the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company, the Sheffield and Midland Railway Companies Committee, the Macclesfield, Knutsford, and Warrington Railway Company, the Macclesfield Committee, and the Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- clxxix. An Act for making a Railway from Daventry to Weedon in the county of Northampton.
- clxxx. An Act to enable the Pneumatic Despatch Company (Limited) to connect their Undertaking with the Railways in the Metropolis.
- clxxxi. An Act to authorise the construction of Tramways in and near Southampton; and for other purposes.
- clxxxii. An Act to authorise the construction of Railways between Walsall in Staffordshire and the Midland Railway in Warwickshire, to be called "The Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Midland Junction Railway."
- clxxxiii. An Act for authorising the West Lancashire Railway Company to construct additional Lines of Railway; and for conferring further Powers upon them in relation to their Undertaking; and for other purposes.
- clxxxiv. An Act to extend the Cheltenham Gaslight and Coke Company's Limits of Supply; and to authorise them to make a short connecting Railway or Tramway between their Works and the Midland Railway; and to stop up Alstone Terrace Road; and for other purposes.
- clxxxv. An Act to vest the Undertaking of the Limerick and Castleconnell Railway Company in the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- P. clxxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," relating to the Royal Burgh of Dumbarton.
- clxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway from Llandyssil, in the county of Carmarthen, to Newcastle Emlyn, in the county of Cardigan, to be called the Tivy Side Railway; and for other purposes.
- clxxxviii. An Act to revive and extend the time granted to the Midland Counties and Shannon Junction Railway Company for the purchase of Lands and execution of Works.
- clxxxix. An Act for amalgamating the East Barnet Gas and Water Company and the Pottery Bar Gas and Coke Company (Limited) and the Barnet Consumers Gas Company (Limited); and for other purposes.
- exc. An Act to authorise the construction of the Metropolitan and South-western Junction Railway.
- exci. An Act to authorise the construction of Tramways in the Burgh of Dundee and places adjacent; and for other purposes.
- excii. An Act for making a Railway from the South Kensington Railway Station to the Royal Albert Hall; and for other purposes.
- exciii. An Act for authorising the construction of Tramways in the Borough of Belfast, in the County of Antrim; and for other purposes.
- exciv. An Act to authorise the construction of Tramways in certain parts of the City of Aberdeen and its suburbs; and for other purposes.
- excv. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Teign Valley Railway Company for the construction of Works, the acquisition of Lands, the raising of Moneys, and otherwise in relation to their Undertaking; and for other purposes.
- excvi. An Act for authorising the construction of a Railway from Galway to Clifden, all in the county of Galway; and for other purposes.
- excvii. An Act for making provision with respect to the transfer of a portion of the Undertaking of the London and Aylesbury Railway Company to the London and North-western Railway Company; and for authorising that Company to raise Moneys; and for other purposes.
- excviii. An Act to authorise the construction of Tramways from Glasgow to Bothwell and

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TABLE OF THE STATUTES.

[35 & 36 VICT.]

Hamilton, with a Branch to Motherwell and Wishaw; and for other purposes.
 xcix. An Act for conferring upon the Accident Indemnity Company, Limited, further powers and privileges with respect to the Assurance

of Travellers by Railway; and for other purposes.
 cc. An Act for making further provision respecting the Supply of Water to the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull; and for other purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

PRINTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER,

AND WHEREOF THE PRINTED COPIES MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE.

1. **A**N Act to apply to the Lands and Estate of Seallastle, in the Island of Mull and county of Argyll, the provisions of an Act of the Session of the 34th and 35th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to authorise the Sale of a part or parts of the Lands and Estates of Lochbuy and Fishnish and others, in the Island of Mull and county of Argyll, for the purpose of paying certain Debts due by the now deceased Donald MacLaine of Lochbuy, and by his Trust Estates, and of satisfying certain Provisions made by him in favour of his Children, or to charge parts of such Lands and Estates with portions of the said Debts and Provisions; and for other purposes."
2. An Act to authorise the feuing of the Lands of Kirkdales and others in the parish of Govan and county of Lanark.
3. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the deceased James Russel to invest part of his Trust Estate in the purchase of Lands in Scotland.
4. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the late George Viscount Keith to entail the Trust Estate under burden of the existing Debts; and for other purposes.
5. An Act to authorise arrangements in relation to the Vicarage of Cannington in the county of Somerset, and the endowment thereof with a portion of the Improprate Vicarial Tithes of the said parish.
6. An Act to extend the powers of Leasing and Purchase contained in the Marriage Settlement of William Amhurst Tyssen-Amhurst, Esquire, and to give other powers for the Improvement of the Settled Estates; and for other purposes.
7. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Will of Joseph Thomas Treffry, deceased, to carry into effect certain agreements for granting leases of Newquay Harbour, and certain railways or tramroads forming part of the estates, in the county of Cornwall, devised by the said Will; and for other purposes.

PRIVATE ACT,

NOT PRINTED.

8. An Act to naturalize Edmond Richard Wallace, and to grant to and confer upon him all the Rights, Privileges, and Capacities of a natural-born Subject of Her Majesty the Queen.

[INDEX.]

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1872.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 August 1872 ;—for,

A RETURN "of the Number of Days on which THE HOUSE SAT in the Session of 1872, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and the Day of the Week, the Hour of Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.126, of Session 1871)."

(Mr. Charles Forster.)

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.	Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1872							1872						
Feb. 6	Tu	11 15	8 30	7 0	- -	72	Apr. 4	Th	4 1	30 9	30 1	30	73
" 7	W	12 4	4 30	4 30	- -	61	" 5	F	4 12	30 8	30 0	30	66
" 8	Th	4 8	15 4	15 -	- -	165	" 8	M	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	88
" 9	F	4 5	15 1	15 -	- -	1	" 9	Tu	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	91
" 12	M	4 11	30 7	30 -	- -	223	" 10	W	12 5	55 5	55 -	-	56
" 13	Tu	4 11	30 7	30 -	- -	109	" 11	Th	4 1	15 9	15 1	15	94
" 14	W	2 5	30 3	30 -	- -	51	" 12	F	4 1	15 9	15 1	15	70
" 15	Th	4 12	0 8	0 -	- -	45	" 15	M	4 2	0 10	0 2	0	108
" 16	F	4 1	15 9	15 1	15	68	" 16	Tu	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	72
" 19	M	4 2	0 10	0 2	0	148	" 17	W	12 5	50 5	50 -	-	61
" 20	Tu	4 12	15 8	15 0	15	67	" 18	Th	4 1	30 9	30 1	30	94
" 21	W	12 5	45 5	45 -	- -	53	" 19	F	4 1	15 9	15 1	15	70
" 22	Th	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	48	" 22	M	4 2	15 10	15 2	15	106
" 23	F	4 1	15 9	15 1	15	56	" 23	Tu	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	103
" 26	M	4 2	0 10	0 2	0	74	" 24	W	12 5	50 5	50 -	-	70
" 28	W	12 5	45 5	45 -	- -	77	" 25	Th	4 1	30 9	30 1	30	91
" 29	Th	4 12	30 8	30 0	30	62	" 26	F	4 8	30 4	30 -	-	80
Total...	17	- -	- -	119 15	8 15	1,385	" 29	M	4 1	30 9	30 1	30	104
							" 30	Tu	4 8	0 4	0 -	-	57
Mar. 1	F	4 12	30 8	30 0	30	58	Total...	19	- -	- -	156 35	18 30	1,554
" 4	M	4 12	45 8	45 0	45	83							
" 5	Tu	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	59	May 1	W	12 5	50 5	50 -	-	73
" 6	W	12 5	45 5	45 -	- -	50	" 2	Th	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	89
" 7	Th	4 1	45 9	45 1	45	62	" 3	F	4 1	45 9	45 1	45	73
" 8	F	4 2	0 10	0 2	0	47	" 6	M	4 1	45 9	45 1	45	114
" 11	M	4 2	0 10	0 2	0	72	" 7	Tu	4 2	30 10	30 2	30	106
" 12	Tu	4 8	15 4	15 -	- -	56	" 8	W	12 6	0 6	0 -	-	75
" 13	W	12 5	50 5	50 -	- -	64	" 9	Th	4 2	0 10	0 2	0	86
" 14	Th	4 1	45 9	45 1	45	65	" 10	F	4 7	30 3	30 -	-	58
" 15	F	4 1	30 9	30 1	30	72	" 13	M	4 1	45 9	45 1	45	165
" 18	M	4 2	15 10	15 2	15	81	" 27	M	4 1	45 9	45 1	45	123
" 19	Tu	4 11	0 7	0 -	- -	73	" 28	Tu	4 7	45 3	45 -	-	93
" 20	W	12 6	0 6	0 -	- -	58	" 30	Th	4 1	15 9	15 1	15	138
" 21	Th	4 1	30 9	30 1	30	81	" 31	F	4 12	45 8	45 0	45	105
" 22	F	4 1	0 9	0 1	0	74							
" 25	M	4 2	0 10	0 2	0	113							
" 26	Tu	4 8	30 4	30 -	- -	71							
Total...	18	- -	- -	147 20	18 0	1,239	Total...	13	- -	- -	105 35	14 30	1,298

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1872.

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.	Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1872		H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		cont.		H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
June 3	M	4	1 45	9 45	1 45	151	July 11	Th	4	2 15	10 15	2 15	86
" 4	Tu	2	2 0	12 0	2 0	70	" 12	F	2	2 45	12 45	2 45	63
" 5	W	12	5 45	5 45	- -	64	" 15	M	4	3 0	11 0	3 0	111
" 6	Th	4	1 15	9 15	1 15	92	" 16	Tu	2	2 15	12 15	2 15	80
" 7	F	2	1 30	11 30	1 30	91	" 17	W	12	5 59	5 59	- -	48
" 10	M	4	2 30	10 30	2 30	109	" 18	Th	4	3 30	11 30	3 30	64
" 11	Tu	2	9 15	7 15	- -	61	" 19	F	2	3 0	13 0	3 0	73
" 12	W	12	5 55	5 55	- -	66	" 22	M	4	2 0	10 0	2 0	112
" 13	Th	4	2 0	10 0	2 0	87	" 23	Tu	2	2 30	12 30	2 30	83
" 14	F	2	1 30	11 30	1 30	97	" 24	W	12	5 59	5 59	- -	54
" 17	M	4	2 0	10 0	2 0	96	" 25	Th	4	3 45	11 45	3 45	80
" 18	Tu	2	9 15	7 15	- -	59	" 26	F	2	2 0	12 0	2 0	66
" 19	W	12	5 55	5 55	- -	47	" 27	S	12	4 15	4 15	- -	14
" 20	Th	4	1 45	9 45	1 45	63	" 29	M	4	2 30	10 30	2 30	95
" 21	F	2	2 0	12 0	2 0	72	" 30	Tu	2	2 15	12 15	2 15	44
" 24	M	4	1 15	9 15	1 15	95	" 31	W	12	5 55	5 55	- -	35
" 25	Tu	2	1 45	11 45	1 45	65	Total ...	24	- -	- -	235 43	42 45	1,672
" 26	W	12	5 55	5 55	- -	51	Aug. 1	Th	4	4 0	12 0	4 0	72
" 27	Th	4	2 0	10 0	2 0	82	" 2	F	2	2 45	12 45	2 45	61
" 28	F	2	12 45	10 45	0 45	65	" 3	S	12	7 45	7 45	- -	35
Total...	30	- -	- -	186 0	24 0	1,589	" 5	M	4	3 30	11 30	3 30	62
July 1	M	4	2 15	10 15	2 15	93	" 6	Tu	2	2 15	12 15	2 15	48
" 2	Tu	2	2 0	12 0	2 0	57	" 7	W	12	5 55	5 55	- -	39
" 3	W	12	5 55	5 55	- -	51	" 8	Th	3	4 0	12 30	4 0	61
" 4	Th	4	2 15	10 15	2 15	94	" 9	F	3	5 45	2 15	- -	70
" 5	F	2	2 30	12 30	2 30	84	" 10	S	1	Prorogation.	- -	- -	39
" 8	M	4	2 0	10 0	2 0	89	Total ...	9	- -	- -	76 55	16 30	487
" 9	Tu	2	9 5	7 5	- -	37							
" 10	W	12	5 50	5 50	- -	59							

SUMMARY.

Month.	Days of Sitting.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1872		H. M.	H. M.	
February.....	17	119 15	8 15	1,385
March.....	18	147 20	18 0	1,280
April	19	156 35	18 30	1,554
May	13	105 35	14 30	1,298
June.....	20	186 0	24 0	1,589
July	24	235 43	42 45	1,672
August.....	9	76 55	16 30	487
Total.....	120	1,027 23	142 30	9,224

Average Time of Sitting, 8 Hours 33 Minutes 13.3 Seconds.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1872—(PARL. PAPER 0.122.)

SUMMARY.

Number of Divisions on Public Business before Midnight	...	...	162
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	115
Ditto—Private Business " before Midnight	...	...	10
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	—
Total Number of Divisions in Session 1872	...	...	287

GENERAL INDEX TO SESSION 1872.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

It being a principal object of this Index, that the proceedings on each Motion shall be completely recorded, some abbreviations of forms were necessary. Those who are accustomed to the proceedings of Parliament will readily fill up the voids. Those who are not so familiar, may find the following explanation useful, but will find the whole *formulae* set out at length in the "Contents."

The names which immediately follow the title of a Bill are those of the Peers or hon. Members who have charge of the Bill.

The numbers which are added at stages of Bills are the official numbers of the prints and reprints ordered at each stage, and, with the Statute, will enable the reader to follow all the changes the Bill has undergone.

The entries—Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a;" Amendt. "this day six months;" Question put, "That 'now,' &c."—indicate the usual form of raising the issue—namely, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

"*The Ballot*, Amendt. on Committee of Supply" indicates that the Question was raised by means of an Amendment moved on the Motion (after the Order of the Day for the House to go into Committee of Supply had been read), "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." In this case the issue is formally raised by the Motion "To leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the Question, in order to add" other words. The decision is taken on the Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The Nos. added to the "Parliamentary Papers" are in most cases those given in the Commons' "List of Papers for Sale."

INDEX

TO,

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE FOURTH SESSION OF

THE TWENTIETH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

35° & 36° VICTORIA.

1872.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

In Bills, Read 1°, 2°, 3°, or 1^a, 2^a, 3^a, Read the First, Second, or Third Time.—In Speeches 1R., 2R., 3R., Speech delivered on the First, Second, or Third Reading.—*Amendt.*, Amendment.—*Res.*, Resolution.—*Comm.*, Committee.—*Re-Comm.*, Re-Committal.—*Rep.*, Report.—*Consid.*, Consideration.—*Adj.*, Adjournment or Adjourned.—*cl.*, Clause.—*add. cl.*, Additional Clause.—*neg.*, Negatived.—*M. Q.*, Main Question.—*O. Q.*, Original Question.—*O. M.*, Original Motion.—*P. Q.*, Previous Question.—*R. P.*, Report Progress.—*A.*, Ayes.—*N.*, Noes.—*M.*, Majority.—*1st. Div.*, *2nd. Div.*, First or Second Division.—*l.*, Lords.—*c.*, Commons.

When in this Index a * is added to the Reading of a Bill, it indicates that no Debate took place upon that stage of the measure.

When in the Text or in the Index a Speech is marked thus *, it indicates that the Speech is reprinted from a Pamphlet or some authorized Report.

When in the Index a † is prefixed to a Name or an Office (the Member having accepted or vacated office during the Session) and to Subjects of Debate thereunder, it indicates that the Speeches on those Subjects were delivered in the speaker's private or official character, as the case may be.

Some subjects of debate have been classified under the following "General Headings:"—ARMY—NAVY—INDIA—IRELAND—SCOTLAND—PARLIAMENT—POOR LAW—POST OFFICE—METROPOLIS—CHURCH OF ENGLAND—EDUCATION—CRIMINAL LAW—LAW AND JUSTICE—TAXATION, under WAYS AND MEANS.

A BINGER, Lord

Army—Guards, Brigade of, [210] 115, 952
 Army—Purchase and Scientific Corps, [211] 1327; Address for a Commission, 1906, 1911, 1913; Queen's Answer to Address, [212] 272, 274
 Education (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [212] 1021; *cl.* 57, Amendt. 1028; *cl.* 66, Amendt. 1030; *cl.* 69, Amendt. 1032

Abyssinia—Prince Alamayon

Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 8, [209] 1643

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ACLAND, Sir T. D., *Devonshire, N.*

Ecclesiastical Commission, [212] 631
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Finsbury Estate, [211] 100, 101
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Acrobats Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Buckhurst*)

1. Presented; read 1° June 25 (No. 173)
 Bill read 2°, after debate July 4, [212] 618
 Committee *; Report July 11
 Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report; Bill withdrawn July 22, 1902 (No. 207)

2 H

Acts of Uniformity Amendment Bill [H.L.]

Afterwards—

Prayer Book (Shortened Services) Bill

Now—

Act of Uniformity Amendment (1872) Bill

(The Archbishop of Canterbury)

- l.* Presented; read 1st *Mar* 11 (No. 43)
- 210] Bill read 2^a, after short debate *Mar* 19, 225
- Committee *Mar* 21 (No. 60)
- Report *April* 19, 1543 (No. 80)
- Read 3^a *April* 23
- Commons Amendts. (No. 123)
- c.* Read 1st *(Mr. Gladstone)* *April* 29 [Bill 136]
- Read 2nd *May* 6
- 211] Committee; Report *May* 30, 888
- Considered *May* 31
- Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Bouverie *June* 3, 1030
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3rd" *June* 3, 1085
- Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" *(Mr. Rylands)*; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 3rd"
- Amendt. to leave out from "Bill be," and add "re-committed, in respect of the Preamble" *(Mr. Bouverie)* *v.*; after further short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 160, N. 89; M. 71; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3rd
- l.* Royal Assent *July* 18 [35 & 36 *Vict.* c. 35]

ADAIR, Mr. H. E., Ipswich

Thames Embankment (North), Comm. [210] 1809

ADDERLEY, Right Hon. Sir C.B., Staffordshire, N.

- Chinese Coolie Traffic, Motion for an Address, [209] 544
- Criminal Law—Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Res. [211] 608
- Defamation of Private Character, 2R. [211] 1257
- Education—Elementary School Teachers, Res. [212] 1436
- Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leave, [210] 1738
- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 25, [212] 324
- Occasional Sermons, 2R. [212] 257
- Pacific Islanders Protection, Comm. *cl.* 3, [210] 1670
- Parliament—Public Business, [211] 838, 1028
- Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [212] 627
- Public Health, Leave, [209] 599, 600; 2R. [210] 870, 1476; Comm. [212] 1079, 1082; *cl.* 3, 1383; *cl.* 24, 1401; *cl.* 41, 1494; Consid. *cl.* 4, [213] 266
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- Supply—Eyre's, Ex-Governor, Costs, [212] 810
- Privy Council, [211] 980, 982, 1518
- Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c. [211] 1899
- Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [211] 66

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Admiralty Organization—Notice of Motion, Observations, Mr. Goschen; Reply, Mr. Corry *Mar* 15, [210] 50

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 18, To leave out from "That," and add "the organization of the Admiralty, as settled by the Order in Council of January 14th 1869, has tended to the disadvantage of the Naval Service, and requires reconsideration by Her Majesty's Government" *(Mr. Corry)* *v.*, 130; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" *(Sir James Elphinstone)*; after further debate, Question put; A. 23, N. 90; M. 67; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to

Mr. Reed, late Naval Constructor, Personal Explanation, Mr. Hunt; short debate thereon *Mar* 21, [210] 403

Naval Administration, Observation, Mr. Goschen; Reply, Sir James Elphinstone *Mar* 21, [210] 403

[See title *Navy—Naval Administration*]

Admiralty—See title Navy

Admiralty and War Office Rebuilding Bill

(Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Baxter)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st *June* 17 [Bill 200]
- Bill withdrawn *July* 8
- Question, Mr. Corry; Answer, Mr. Ayrton *July* 8, [212] 796

Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill

Afterwards—

Adulteration of Food, Drugs, &c. Bill

(Mr. Muntz, Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Dixon)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st *Feb* 13 [Bill 37]
- Bill read 2nd, after short debate *Mar* 6, [209] 1507
- Committee *Mar* 7 *July* 3
- Committee *Mar* 7; Report *July* 10
- Considered *July* 19
- Read 3rd *July* 22
- l.* Read 1st *(Marquess of Salisbury)* *July* 23
- Read 2nd *July* 26 (No. 243)
- Committee *July* 29
- Report *July* 30 (No. 269)
- Read 3rd *August* 1
- Royal Assent *August* 10 [35 & 36 *Vict.* c. 74]

ADVOCATE, The Lord (Right Hon. G. YOUNG), Wighton, &c.

- Criminal Law—Case of John Richard Dymond, [211] 1856
- Education (Scotland), [210] 1631; Teachers of Parliamentary Schools, [212] 425
- Education (Scotland), Leave, [209] 250; 2R. 1567, 1607
- 211] Comm. 295, 302; *cl.* 1, 1055, 1056, 1061, 1063, 1064, 1072, 1079, 1083, 1084, 1194; *cl.* 2, 1195, 1196; *cl.* 4, 1208; *cl.* 5, 1284, 1285, 1287, 1289; *cl.* 8, 1293, 1297, 1298, 1299; *cl.* 20, 1352; *cl.* 24, 1354, 1355; *cl.* 35, 1357, 1358; *cl.* 39, 1359; *cl.* 40, 1360; *cl.* 41, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 42, 1361; *cl.* 43, 1362, 1363, 1366; *cl.* 50, 1367, 1368, 1374, 1615; *cl.* 51,

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- 211] 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620; *cl.* 52, 1626, 1703,
 . 1710, 1711; *cl.* 54, 1712; *cl.* 56, *ib.*; *cl.* 58,
 . 1713, 1714; *cl.* 59, *ib.*, 1716, 1717; *cl.* 64,
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 . *cl.* 65, 1756, 1757, 1759, 1936, 1942, 1947,
 . 1992; *cl.* 66, 1998, 2000; *cl.* 67, 2001, 2002,
 . 2004; *cl.* 68, 2006, 2007, 2008; Amendt. 2010,
 . 2011; *cl.* 70, 2012; *cl.* 71, 2013, 2015;
 . *cl.* 73, 2020; *cl.* 76, 2022; *cl.* 77, *ib.*, 2023,
 . 2024, 2025; *cl.* 2, *ib.*; *add. cl. ib.*, 2027;
 . Schedule C, 2030
 212] Comm. 22; Consid. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 168; *cl.* 6,
 . *ib.*; *cl.* 68, Amendt. 169, 170; *cl.* 66, *ib.*, 172;
 . Amendt. 173, 174, 175, 176; *cl.* 69, 178, 180;
 . *cl.* 72, *ib.*; *cl.* 77, Amendt. *ib.*, 181
 213] Lords Amendts. Amendt. 160, 162; Amendt.
 . 168, 173
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 Address for a Commission, Amendt. [210]
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 R. Collier, Res. [209] 715
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cl. 16, [210] 1650, 1656; Comm. Schedule 1,
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 [211] 975
 Scotland—Questions, &c.
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- Acquisition of Dutch Guinea*, Question, Sir
 Charles Wingfield; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-
 Hugessen May 6, [211] 287
East African Slave Trade, Question, Mr.
 Gilpin; Answer, Viscount Enfield May 13,
 [211] 653
West Africa, Bank of, Question, Mr. Laird;
 Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen May 9,
 [211] 500
West African Settlements—The Fanti Con-
federation, Question, Mr. M'Arthur; An-
 swer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen July 29,
 [213] 36
West Coast—The Lagos Traders, Question,
 Mr. Laird; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Huges-
 sen May 9, [211] 501

Africa—East Coast—Slave Trade—See
 title *Slave Trade (East African Coast)*

Africa, South—Confederation

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is
 desirable that facilities should be afforded, by
 all methods which may be practicable, for
 the confederation of the Colonies and States
 of South Africa" (*Mr. Robert Fowler*) May 28,
 [211] 806; after short debate, Motion
 agreed to

Africa—West Coast (*Dutch Settlements*)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House,
 no further steps ought to be taken towards the
 conclusion of a Treaty with the Government
 of Holland, having for its object the exten-
 sion of the British Colonial Territory on the
 West Coast of Africa, until this House shall
 have had an opportunity of expressing its
 opinion on the policy of such Treaty" (*Mr.*
Sinclair Aytoun) Feb 13, [209] 319; after
 short debate, Motion withdrawn
 Question, Mr. Magniac; Answer, Viscount
 Enfield Feb 15, 467
 [See title *Cape of Good Hope*]

AGAR-ELLIS, HON. L. G. F., *Kilkenny Co.*

Fires, 2R. [209] 1896
 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212]
 1853
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 3R.
 [211] 870
 Royal Parks and Gardens, 2R. [209] 222;
 Comm. *add. cl.* 1735
 Supply—National Education (Ireland), [213]
 412
 Report, [213] 531
 Thames Embankment (Land), Comm. [212]
 1587

Agricultural Children Bill

(*Mr. Clare Read, Mr. Pell, Mr. Akroyd, Mr.*
Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Kennaway)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 26 [Bill 104]
 Bill read 2^o, after debate June 12, [211] 1657
 Bill withdrawn * July 24

Agricultural Labourers' Earnings—Return

Question, Mr. White; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld
 April 15, [210] 1266

AIRLIE, Earl of

Education (Scotland), 2R. [212] 694; Comm.
cl. 1, 1016; *cl.* 53, Amendt. 1027; Report,
cl. 66, 1227
 Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [210]
 1081
 Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 12
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
cl. 2, [211] 1818
 Railway Companies Amalgamation, [209] 606;
 Motion for a Select Committee, 1019

AKROYD, Mr. E., *Halifax*

Agricultural Children, 2R. [211] 1659
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 24,
 [212] 1970; *cl.* 60 A, [213] 463, 481; Sche-
 dule 1, 510
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 14, [212]
 184
 Wakefield Prison (Employment of Convict
 Labour), Motion for a Committee, [210] 984

ALBEMARLE, Earl of

Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [210]
 1074

Albert and European Life Assurance Companies

Amendt. on Committee of Supply June 28, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to institute a searching investigation into the causes of the failure of the Albert and European Life Assurance Companies" (*Mr. Stephen Cave*) v., [212] 380; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Albert and European Life Assurance Companies (Inquiry) Bill

(*Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Mr. Barnett, Sir Thomas Bazley*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Stephen Cave*) Feb 7, [209] 134; Bill ordered; read 1^o * [Bill 8] Bill read 2^o, after short debate Mar 13, 1902 Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" April 16, [210] 1407; after short debate, Motion, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and negatived; Committee deferred Bill withdrawn * June 26

All Saints Church, Cardiff, Bill (Lords) (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" May 30, [211] 818 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 153, N. 172; M. 19; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for three months

Alteration of Boundaries of Dioceses Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Archbishop of York*)

l. Presented; read 1^o * April 25 (No. 84) Read 2^o * April 29 Committee *; Report May 2 Read 3^o * May 3 c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Monk*) May 27 [Bill 170] Read 2^o * May 30 Committee *; Report June 3 Read 3^o * June 6 l. Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 14]

AMCOTTS, Colonel W. C., *Lincolnshire, Mid.*

Inland Revenue—Horses employed in Agriculture, [213] 45 Local Taxation, Res. [210] 1353

AMPHLETT, Mr. R. P., *Worcestershire, E.*

General School of Law, Res. [209] 1254

ANDERSON, Mr. G., *Glasgow*

Army—Military Secretary, The late, [209] 528 Perth Highland Volunteers—Case of Private Porter, [213] 453, 696 Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 1379 Brazil—British Claims against, [212] 428

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ANDERSON, Mr. G.—cont.

Education (Scotland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [209] 1613
211] Comm. cl. 2, 1195; cl. 5, 1287; cl. 8, . Amendt. 1295, 1296, 1305; cl. 43, 1363; . cl. 50, 1373; cl. 52, 1708; cl. 65, Amendt. . 1756, 1758; Amendt. 1934, 1937; cl. 68, . Amendt. 2007, 2008; cl. 73, 2021; cl. 77, . 2024; add. cl. 2028
212] Consid. cl. 66, 171; Amendt. 173; cl. 68, . 176; cl. 69, 179
213] Lords Amendts. 168 Estates of Bastards—Queen's Proctor's Charges, [210] 1686 Factories (Hours of Labour), 2R. Amendt. [213] 213 Friendly Societies (Scotland), [210] 1089 Game Laws, Comm. [210] 688 Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 835 Master and Servant (Wages), 2R. [210] 221 Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1088; Res. [211] 1231 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. Schedule 1, [211] 134 Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1080 Post Office—Delay of Telegraph Messages, [209] 212 Scotland—Betting Houses, [210] 46 Supply—Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Office (Scotland), [211] 1550 Volunteer Corps, [212] 151 Thames Embankment (Land), [209] 1620; Leave, 1746; Comm. [212] 1584

ANSON, Hon. Colonel A. H. A., *Bewdley*

Army—Indian Rank—Probyn, Major-General, [210] 733 Lancers, The 9th, [210] 1265 Army Regulation Act—Militia, Transfers to the, [210] 733 Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 910; Comm. 1347

ANSTRUTHER, Sir R., *Fifehire*

Army—India—Ball Ammunition, Issue of, [212] 1862 Education (Scotland), Comm. [211] 348; cl. 1, 1074; cl. 8, 1291; cl. 50, 1374; cl. 51, 1619; cl. 64, 1746; cl. 65, 1759, 1937; cl. 66, 1999; cl. 67, 2003; cl. 68, 2005; cl. 71, 2019; Consid. cl. 69, [212] 178 Factory Schools (Scotland), [210] 1631 Harbour Defences, Res. [210] 696 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. [212] 989; Comm. cl. 7, 1679; cl. 9, 1686; cl. 14, 1900; cl. 15, 1910; cl. 24, 1956; [213] 323, 330; cl. 34, Amendt. 352, 355, 359; cl. 42, Amendt. 370, 371 Intoxicating Liquors, [210] 1632 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 4, [212] 32, 36; cl. 15, 305, 667 Parliamentary Business (Scotland), Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 1863 Polling Places (Scotland), Motion for Returns, [211] 975 Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1057 Scotland—Licensing, [209] 866 Spirituous Liquors (Retail), 2R. [210] 1414; Amendt. 1417, 1468

Appellate Jurisdiction—Supreme Court of Appeal

209] Question, Observations, Lord Westbury; Reply, The Lord Chancellor *Mar 4*, 1907

210] Notice, Observations, The Lord Chancellor *Mar 21*, 378, 482; Observations, The Duke of Richmond; Reply, The Lord Chancellor *April 12*, 1128

Moved to resolve, That it is expedient that one Imperial Supreme Court of Appeal be established which shall sit continuously for the hearing of all matters now heard by way of Appeal before this House or before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that the Appellate Jurisdiction of this House be transferred to such Supreme Court of Appeal" (*The Lord Chancellor April 15*, 1228; after debate, Debate adjourned sine die Question, Earl Grey; Answers, The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns *April 20*, 1927
Debate resumed *April 30*, 1980: after long further debate, Motion withdrawn

Appellate Jurisdiction—House of Lords—Judicial Committee of Privy Council

Moved, That a Select Committee be appointed "to inquire into the working of the Appellate Jurisdiction exercised by this House and into the working of the system of Appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and whether any and what changes or improvements should be made in reference thereto" (*The Lord Cairns April 30*, [210] 2012; Motion agreed to

And, on *May 6*, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—*Ld. Chancellor, Ld. President, D. Somerset, D. Richmond, M. Salisbury, E. Derby, E. Stanhope, E. Powis, E. Grey, E. Morley, E. Beauchamp, L. Brodrick, L. Redesdale, L. Rosebery, L. Chelmsford, L. Lyveden, L. Westbury, L. Houghton, L. Romilly, L. Colonsay, L. Cairns, L. Penzance, L. Acton, L. O'Hagan, L. Blachford*; *May 7*, The Viscount Ossington added

Report of Select Committee *June 13*

(*Parl. P. No. 149*)

Minutes of Evidence No. 149-1

[See titles *High Court of Justice Bill*
Supreme Court of Appeal Bill]

Appointment of Commissioners for taking Affidavits Bill [H.L.]

(*The Marquess of Clanricarde*)

l. Presented; read 1st *June 10* (No. 133)

Read 2nd *June 18*

Committee*; Report *June 24*

Read 3rd *June 27*

c. Read 1st (*Mr. Smyth July 26*) [Bill 277]

Read 2nd *July 29*

Committee*; Report *July 31*

Considered *August 2*

Read 3rd *August 3*

l. Royal Assent *August 10* [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 78*]

ARBUTHNOT, Major G., Hereford City

Army—Questions, &c.

Control Department, [211] 1993, 1994

Depôt Centres, [212] 1127

Heavy Guns, [210] 246

India—Horse Artillery, [211] 1419

Married Soldiers, [210] 1265

ARBUTHNOT, Major G.—cont.

Militia, Officers of the, [209] 1949

Regimental Promotions, [210] 121, 125

Royal Horse Artillery, [210] 1548

Vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcies, [209] 206

Volunteers, Efficiency of—Draft Scheme, [212] 1364

Army—Control Department, Motion for a Commission, [212] 1472

Army Estimates, [209] 1394

Control Establishments—Wages, &c. [212] 1549, 1553

Land Forces, [209] 1782

Canada, Dominion of—Arms and Stores, Sale of, [211] 501, 503

Defence of the Country, [212] 1364

India—Indian Accounts, Auditor of, [209] 1853

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 3, [210] 1217; cl. 4, 1299

Spain—Slavery in Cuba, Res. [210] 1558

Supply—Medical Establishments, [212] 108

ARCHDALL, Captain M. E., Fermanagh Co.

Ireland—Irish Constabulary—Hillier, Colonel, Costs of, [212] 946

Parliament—Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland), [212] 700

ARGYLL, Duke of (Secretary of State for India)

Court of Chancery (Funds), 2R. [212] 419

212] Education (Scotland), 2R. 674, 680; Comm.

cl. 1, 1015, 1020; cl. 3, 1022; cl. 20, 1023;

cl. 35, 1024; cl. 50, 1025; cl. 51, 1026;

cl. 52, 1027; add. cl. 1028; cl. 57, *ib.*;

add. cl. 1029; cl. 65, 1030; cl. 66, *ib.*;

cl. 74, 1032; Preamble, 1033, 1035, 1036;

cl. 15, Amendt. 1224; cl. 43, *ib.*; cl. 64,

1225; cl. 66, 1226, 1237; 3R. 1352

213] Commons Amendts. 301, 304, 305

General Police, &c. (Scotland) Supplemental, 2R. [213] 298

India—Assassination of the Governor General, [209] 192

India—Kirwee Prize Money, Motion for an Address, [212] 1405

Indian Mutiny—Ex-Royal Family of Delhi, [212] 1356, 1358

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 23, [211] 586

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, Res. [209] 408, 605

Mayo, Countess of—Queen's Message considered, [212] 1409

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 16, [211] 1843

Pawnbrokers, Comm. [213] 546

Treaty of Washington, Motion for an Address, [211] 1179, 1189

Wild Birds Protection, 2R. [212] 1884

"*Ariadne*," Accident to the Boats of *H.M.S.*—See title *Navy—Life Boats and Boat-lowering Apparatus*

ARMY**Army Regulation Act**

Lords Lieutenants and the Militia, Question, Sir John Pakington; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Feb 8*, [209] 147

[cont.]

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ARMY—cont.

Militia Storehouses, Question, Mr. Hunt ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 8, [212] 796
Regimental Paymasters, Question, Mr. Slater-Booth ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 18, [212] 1362
The Civil Power and the Military Force, Questions, Observations, Lord Portman, Lord Egerton of Tatton ; Reply, The Marquess of Lansdowne ; debate thereon June 21, [212] 1 ; Question, Mr. Neville-Grenville ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 27, 285

Army Re-organization

The Government Scheme, Question, Mr. Holms ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 20, [209] 765
 Statement of the Secretary of State for War on moving the Army Estimates Feb 22, [209] 879
Adjutants' Exchanges, Question, Mr. A. Guest ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 1, [209] 1218
Adjutants of Militia—Retirement, Question, Mr. A. Guest ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 11, [209] 1754
Appointments and Promotions—The Royal Warrant, Questions, Lord Eustace Cecil ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 6, [211] 1275
Army Commissions—Ensigns and Lieutenants, Question, Lord Claud Hamilton ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 8, [212] 795
Artillery Militia (Ireland), Question, Mr. Osborne ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 12, [209] 1852
Brigade of Guards—Ensigns and Lieutenants, Observations, Question, Lord Colville of Culross ; Reply, The Marquess of Ripon ; debate thereon Mar 18, [210] 106 ; Question, Mr. Montague Guest ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell, 128 ; Questions, Observations, The Duke of Richmond ; Reply, The Marquess of Ripon ; short debate thereon April 9, 946

Military Districts—Depôt Centres

Brigades Localized in Ireland, Question, Mr. Stapleton ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 26, [209] 1027
Localization of Regiments—First and Second Battalions, Question, Mr. Holms ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 29, [209] 1156—*Officers*, Question, Mr. Stapleton ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 1, 1217
Maps, &c., Question, Sir John Pakington ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 7, [209] 1528
 Question, Mr. Gourley ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 28, [211] 782—*Bury St. Edmunds*, Question, Mr. Hardcastle ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 19, [210] 245—*Colchester*, Question, Dr. Brewer ; Answer, Sir Henry Storks April 26, 1883—*Hertford*, Question, Major Arbuthnot ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 15, [212] 1127—*Oxford*, Question, Observations, The Marquess of Salisbury ; Reply, The Marquess of Lansdowne ; short debate thereon July 5, 668 ; Question, Colonel C. Lindsay ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 8, 797—*Trowbridge*, Question, Lord Henry Thynne ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell April 30, [210] 2017—*Newry*, Questions, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Vance ; Answers, Mr. Cardwell Mar 8, [209] 1646—*Omagh*, Question, Viscount Crichton ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 11, [209] 1757—

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ARMY—cont.

West of Ireland—Castlebar, Question, Mr. Ennis ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 12, [209] 1851
New Army Regulations—General Staff Department, Questions, Sir Harry Verney, Mr. Vance, Colonel Loyd Lindsay ; Answers, Mr. Cardwell Mar 18, [210] 119
New Army Regulations—First Appointments—Parl. P. [No. 575]
Military Map of England, Question, Mr. Raikes ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 21, [210] 399
Militia Permanent Staff, Question, Major Tollemache ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 6, [211] 279
Militia Storehouses in Counties, Question, Lord George Hamilton ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 19, [209] 648
Militia Surgeons, Question, Mr. Wheelhouse ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 8, [209] 1647
Officers of the Militia—Transfer, Question, Major Arbuthnot ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 14, [209] 1949
Regimental Grouping, Question, Mr. Ridley ; Answer, Sir Henry Storks April 11, [210] 1087
Regimental Promotions, Questions, Major Arbuthnot ; Answers, Mr. Cardwell ; debate thereon Mar 18, [210] 121
Regiment of Irish Guards, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 1, [209] 1217
Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery—Promotion, Questions, Captain Beaumont, Lord Eustace Cecil ; Answers, Mr. Cardwell Mar 15, [210] 41
Royal (late Indian) Engineers, Question, Sir Charles Wingfield ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 24, [212] 103
Transfer of Officers, Question, Sir John Pakington ; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 19, [210] 246
Memorandum by Commander-in-Chief and Report of Committee . . . P. P. [493]
Supplementary Report [588]

Artillery

Heavy Guns, Question, Major Arbuthnot ; Answer, Sir Henry Storks Mar 19, [210] 246
Rifled Guns, Question, Sir John Hay ; Answer, Sir Henry Storks Mar 5, [209] 1390

Fortifications

Alderney (Harbour and Fortifications), Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the Harbour and Fortifications of Alderney" (*The Duke of Somerset*) Mar 12, [209] 1845 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to
 And, on Mar 15, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—D. Cambridge, D. Somerset, D. Marlborough, E. Lauderdale, E. Cowper, E. Grey, E. Camperdown, L. Colville of Culross, L. Skelmersdale, L. Seaton, L. Lyveden
 Report of Select Committee Mar 18

Parl. P. 56, 56-1

Return, with Plan 62
Bermuda, Questions, Sir John Hay ; Answers, Sir Henry Storks Feb 13, [209] 294
Commercial Harbours Defences, Moved, "That it is expedient that whatever coast defences are required for the security of the Port of

[cont.]

ARMY—cont.

Leith and the Metropolis of Scotland, and of the great commercial harbours of the United Kingdom, should be immediately proceeded with" (*Mr. Macfie*) *Mar* 26, [210] 691; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

India

Charges on the Revenues of India, Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 18, [210] 116

Indian Rank—Major-General Probyn, Questions, Colonel Anson; Answers, Mr. Cardwell *April* 4, [210] 734

Issue of Ball Ammunition, Question, Sir Robert Anstruther; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *July* 18, [212] 1362

Retirement of Indian Field Officers, Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 10, [211] 604

Royal Horse Artillery, Question, Sir Charles Wingfield; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April* 9, [210] 968; Questions, Major Arbuthnot; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April* 19, 1848; Observations. Colonel North, Sir Charles Wingfield; Reply, Mr. Grant Duff; short debate thereon *June* 7, [211] 1416

Ireland

Cashel Barracks, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *May* 2, [211] 104—

Sickness at, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *May* 30, 835

Fermoy Barracks, Question, Colonel C. Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *May* 9, [211] 503

Militia

East Norfolk Militia, Question, Mr. Wheelhouse; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 8, [209] 1647

Herefordshire Militia, Question, Sir Herbert Croft; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 12, [209] 1851

Irish Militia, Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *May* 9, [211] 505

Militia Adjutants, Questions, Mr. Raikes, Colonel Wilson-Patten; Answers, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 25, [210] 592

Militia Camp, Appleby, Questions, Mr. J. Lowther, Mr. Whitwell; Answers, Sir Henry Storks *June* 17, [211] 1849; Explanation, Sir Henry Storks; short debate thereon *August* 6, [213] 555

Militia Quartermasters, Question, Colonel Corbett; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 22, [210] 531

Militia Regiments—Reports of Inspecting Officers, Question, Colonel Parker; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July* 8, [212] 790—*Second Battalions*, Question, Mr. Stanley; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July* 15, 1127

Militia Staff Pensions, Question, Major Walker; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *April* 15, [210] 1263

Militia Staff Sergeants, Question, Colonel Corbett; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 25, [210] 596

Militia Surgeons, Questions, Sir Edmund Lacon; Answers, Mr. Cardwell *April* 5, [210] 813; Question, Colonel Corbett; Answer, Mr. Campbell *June* 4, [211] 1193

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North Wales Militia Regiments, Question; Mr. Raikes; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 15, [210] 33

The Herefordshire Regiment, Question, Mr. Abel Smith; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *April* 25, [210] 1812

Regular and Auxiliary Forces

Question, Mr. White; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 21, [210] 395

Army Reserve Force, Question, Mr. Muntz; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *April* 5, [210] 813

Further Regulations, P. P. l. 21

The Reserve Forces

Attendance of Army Reserve Men—Carlisle, Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 11, [209] 1753

Civil Employment, Question, Mr. Eykyn; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July* 26, [212] 1887

Staff Officers of Pensioners, Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 15, [210] 46

The New Regulations, Question, Colonel C. Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *June* 27, [212] 288

Transfer of Officers, Question, Sir John Pakington; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 19, [210] 246; Personal Explanation, Lord Claud John Hamilton, 247; Question, Colonel Anson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *April* 4, 733

Volunteers

Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *June* 20, [211] 1994

Capitation Grant, Question, Colonel C. Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *May* 30, [211] 829

Easter Review—Brighton, Question, Mr. White; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 21, [210] 395; Question, Lord Elcho; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar* 26, 690; *July* 5, [212] 703

Efficiency—Draft Scheme, Question, Major Arbuthnot; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July* 18, [212] 1364 *Parl. P. l. [580]*

18th Perth Highland Volunteers—Case of Private Porter, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *August* 5, [213] 453; *August* 8, 696

Volunteer Accoutrements, Question, Lord Truro; Answer, The Marquess of Ripon; short debate thereon *Mar* 15, [210] 14

War Office Circular, 1872, Question, Mr. H. B. Samuelson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July* 8, [212] 793

Wimbledon Review, Question, Colonel C. Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July* 4, [212] 639

Yeomanry

Sergeant Musketry Instructors, Question, Mr. A. Egerton; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July* 12, [212] 1040

Yeomanry Adjutancies—Vacancies, Question, Mr. J. Lowther; Answer, Sir Henry Storks *July* 18, [212] 1363

Yeomanry and Volunteer Adjutants—Allowances, Questions, Mr. Neville-Grenville, Mr. Bass; Answers, Sir Henry Storks *June* 24, [212] 102

Yeomanry Adjutants—Financial Duties, Questions, Mr. J. Lowther; Answers, Sir Henry Storks *July* 11, [212] 949

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ARMY—cont.

August Military Manœuvres

Question, Lord Elcho; Answer, Mr. Cardwell April 22, [210] 1632; Question, Mr. Dimsdale; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 8, [212] 791; Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, The Marquess of Lansdowne July 25, 1742
Volunteer Corps, Question, Colonel Loyd Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 1, [212] 426; Question, Colonel C. Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 2, 495; Questions, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Lord Elcho; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 4, 639

Miscellaneous Questions

Artizans in the Woolwich Arsenal—Thanksgiving Day, Question, Sir James Elphinstone; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 25, [210] 600
Camp at Harwich, Question, Colonel Learmonth; Answer, Sir Henry Storks July 26, [212] 1886
Camp of Instruction—Campaign Manœuvres, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 11, [209] 1752
Candidates for Commissions, Question, Lord Elcho; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 11, [209] 1752
Cavalry Remounts, Observations, Question, Mr. Brown; Reply, Sir Henry Storks July 12, [212] 1116
Chaplains, Question, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 11, [209] 1762
Commissions—Examinations, Question, Colonel Brise; Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 7, [211] 375—*University Candidates*, Questions, Mr. Asheton Cross, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr. Cardwell June 6, 1278
Control Department, Question, Observations, Major Arbuthnot; Reply, Mr. Cardwell June 20, [211] 1993
Employment of Soldiers, Question, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 18, [212] 1359
Employment of Soldiers in Harvesting, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell August 8, [213] 706
Equipment of the Army, Question, Sir John Gray; Answer, Sir Henry Storks May 2, [211] 103
Estimates, Question, Major Arbuthnot; Answer, Mr. Cardwell; short debate thereon Mar 5, [209] 1394
Exchanges by Sub-Lieutenants, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 3, [211] 1027
General Forster, late Military Secretary, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Feb 16, [209] 528
General Officers and Honorary Colonels, Question, Mr. Trevelyan; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 26, [209] 1027
Grenadier Guards' Band, Question, Observations, The Marquess of Hertford; Reply, The Marquess of Lansdowne; short debate thereon June 3, [211] 984; Question, The Earl of Yarmouth; Answer, Mr. Cardwell, 1031; Questions, Mr. Waterhouse, Colonel Stuart Knox, The Earl of Yarmouth; Answers, Mr. Cardwell June 10, 1510
Guards, The, Notice of Motion withdrawn (The Duke of Richmond) June 7, [211] 1326

ARMY—cont.

Gun-Cotton at Waltham Abbey, Question, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 21, [210] 394; Question, Lord Elcho; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 26, 690
Gun-Cotton Committee, Question, Mr. Corrance; Answer, Sir Henry Storks July 25, [212] 1754
Household Brigade—Officers' Promotion, Question, Viscount Mahon; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 16, [209] 527
Lieutenant Colonelcies—Vacancies, Question, Major Arbuthnot; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 12, [209] 206
Martini-Henry Rifle—Mr. Andrews, Question, Mr. Staurope; Answer, Sir Henry Storks June 13, [211] 1691
Medical Regulations, 1866-7, Question, Mr. R. Torrens; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 8, [212] 797
Medical Service, Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 11, [209] 1754
New Barracks—Dormitories for Married Soldiers, Question, Mr. Muntz; Answer, Mr. Cardwell April 12, [210] 1149; Question, Major Arbuthnot; Answer, Mr. Cardwell April 15, 1265
Officers—Presentations at Court, Question, Mr. H. A. Herbert; Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 2, [211] 103
Recruiting—Report of Inspector General, Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Feb 29, [209] 1159
Regimental and Control Paymasters, Question, Mr. Selater-Booth; Answer, Mr. Cardwell August 1, [213] 248
Regimental Canteens at Gibraltar, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Sir Henry Storks August 3, [213] 378
Religious Services in the Army, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Cardwell August 8, [213] 706; Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Goschen August 9, 836
Royal Artillery, The—Recruiting, Question, Observations, Colonel North; Reply, Mr. Cardwell April 5, [210] 831
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich—See title
Army—Royal Military Academy, Woolwich
Royal Military Hospital, Dublin, Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 27, [212] 283
Sale of Half-Pay Officers' Commissions, Question, Lord Garlies; Answer, Mr. Cardwell August 1, [213] 249
Staff Appointments—Royal Warrant, 1871, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Mr. Cardwell August 8, [213] 703
The 9th Lancers—Sub-Lieutenant Tribe, Questions, Mr. Holms, Colonel Gilpin; Notice of Motion, Colonel Anson; Answers, Mr. Cardwell April 15, [210] 1264; Notice of Motion, Lord Elcho June 21, [212] 77; Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 27, 286; Observations, Mr. Cardwell August 3, [213] 382; Motion for Papers, Lord Elcho; short debate thereon, 382
Troops sent from India to the Crimea, Question, Mr. Haviland-Burke; Answer, Mr. Cardwell Mar 7, [209] 1527
Windsor Cavalry Barracks—Surgeon-Major Logic, Question, Lord Garlies; Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 30, [211] 833

[cont.]

Army—Autumn Manœuvres

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the selection of the period of harvest for the contemplated Autumn Manœuvres will interfere with the processes of agriculture, affect injuriously the interests of the cultivators of the soil, and inflict grave pecuniary hardship on the labourers in the rural districts" (*Mr. Dimsdale*) May 28, [211] 795; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Army—Control Department

Amendt. on Committee of Supply July 19, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be pleased to cause full inquiry by means of a Royal Commission into the working of the Control Department of the Army, and that the said Commission may be required to frame a Report embodying suggestions, if found necessary, for such alterations, both of principle and detail, as may conduce to efficiency and economy in the Civil and Administrative Departments of Her Majesty's Army" (*Major Arbuthnot*) v., [212] 1472; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Army—Irish Militia

Address for Return of—(1.) The establishments of the regiments of Irish Militia: (2.) Numbers present at the last training of each regiment: (3.) Numbers on the roll of each regiment on the 1st March 1872: (4.) Number in each regiment enrolled in the Militia Reserve on the 1st March 1872 (*The Earl of Limerick*) Mar 7, [209] 1519; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Return—*Parl. P. No. 85*

Army—Maintenance of British Troops in Japan

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 8, To leave out from "That," and add, Address for "Return of the number of Troops and Marines stationed in Japan during each year from the ratification of the Treaty with Japan in 1859 to the 31st day of December 1871, together with the sums expended in conveying such Troops to and from Japan, and maintaining them in that Country" (*Mr. Sinclair Aytoun*) v. [209] 1724; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Army—Purchase and the Scientific Corps

211] Question, Observations, [Lord Abinger; Reply, The Marquess of Lansdowne; short debate thereon June 7, 1877

First Captains in the Scientific Corps, Question, Sir Colman O'Loughlen; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 20, 1894

Scientific Corps—Promotion in the Artillery and Engineers, Question, Major General Sir Percy Herbert; Answer, Mr. Cardwell June 13, 1892

Army—Purchase and the Scientific Corps—cont.

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that a Commission may be issued to inquire into the alleged injustice towards the captains of the late Purchase Corps occasioned by their proposed supersession by the first captains of the Scientific Corps; and further to inquire whether the intended advancement of the first captains of the Royal Artillery and Engineers to the rank of field officers would have the effect of removing the slowness of promotion in those corps, and as to the best means of remedying the same; and that in the meantime and until the report of the Commission the publication of the Royal Warrant on this subject be delayed (*Lord Abinger*) June 18, [211] 1906; after debate, on Question? Cont. 42, Not-Cont. 39; M. 3; Motion agreed to

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the Lords with white staves
212] Her Majesty's Answer to the Address of the 18th instant, reported June 27, 267; Moved, "That the House do now adjourn" (*The Earl of Longford*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Army Re-organization — The Scientific Corps—Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers—The Promotions

Amendt. on Committee of Supply June 28, To leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether the intended promotion to the rank of Regimental Major of First Captains of Artillery and Engineers at an annual cost to this Country of over £20,000, and at a further addition to the Indian Military Expenditure not yet stated to Parliament, is justified by any commensurate advantage to the Public Service" (*Sir Percy Herbert*) v., [212] 405; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Moved, an Address for Returns (*Lord Strathnairn*) August 1, [213] 220; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Returns, firstly, of all lieutenants and captains of the Foot Guards, captains of Cavalry, Infantry, and Royal Marines (Light Infantry), and captains and second captains of Royal Marines (Artillery), who will be superseded by the promotion of captains of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to the rank of major; showing the length of service, and in what rank, of the officers thus superseded; and showing also the number of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, junior to them, by whom they will be superseded: Also, Return showing the number of officers of Cavalry, Guards, and Line holding Army Rank as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel respectively, who are of shorter total service than the senior captain of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers of each year who will be made a major under the recent warrants (*The Lord Strathnairn*) Explanation, Lord Strathnairn; Reply, The Marquess of Lansdowne August 5, 448

Army—Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *Mar 26*, [210] 688; Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *July 29*, [213] 49;—*Admission of Candidates*, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *August 5*, 452

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Copy of Correspondence between Lord Redesdale, as President of Cheltenham College, and the Secretary of State for the War Department in relation to the times appointed for the examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich" (*Lord Redesdale June 27*, [212] 281; after short debate, Motion agreed to Copy of Correspondence laid before the House *July 4* *Parl. P.—No. 189*

Army—Staff Officers

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June 28*, To leave out from "That," and add "it is desirable that there should be appointed a permanent Chief of the Staff of the Army, and a Department formed for the special training of Staff Officers, to collect all information necessary for the efficient performance of Staff duties, and for certifying the competence of Officers employed on the Staff" (*Sir Harry Verney v.*, [212] 412; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

ASSHETON, Mr. R., Clitheroe

Education—Ripon Grammar School, Motion for an Address, [211] 444
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1687; cl. 14, 1908; [213] 314
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 33, [212] 332, 333; Consid. cl. 15, Amendt. 1006, 1007
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 5, [210] 1634; Consid. cl. 4, Amendt. [211] 531; Schedule 1, Amendt. 672; Amendt. 675
Registration of Borough Voters, Comm. [211] 1252
Salmon Fisheries, 2R. [209] 1115

ATTORNEY GENERAL, The (Sir J. D. Coleridge), Exeter

Capital Punishment Abolition, 2R. [212] 1736, 1737
Commons Protection, 2R. [212] 590
Corrupt Practices, Leave, [209] 176
County Court Circuit—Mid Wales, [212] 637, 957
County Court Judges—Circuit No. 22, [212] 949
County Court Judgeship (West Somerset), [210] 1930
Criminal Law—Brutal Assaults on Women, [211] 285
Farrell, David, Case of, [211] 1855
"Tichborne v. Lushington," [209] 1529; [210] 888; Prosecution, &c. [212] 1138
Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. 2R. [213] 206
Education—Ripon Grammar School, Motion for an Address, [211] 445
Ewelme, Rectory of, [209] 1707
Ex-Lord Chancellors—Arbitrations, [210] 967

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ATTORNEY GENERAL, The—cont.

General School of Law, Res. [209] 1241
Inland Revenue Officers, [210] 886
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 47, [213] 373; Consid. cl. 50, 674, 675
Ireland—Galway Election Petition, [211] 1861; [212] 634, 1145, 1635; Res. 1809, 1817
Judicature Commission—Second Report, [210] 244
Judicial Organization—Report of Committee, Res. [212] 1940
Juries, 2R. [211] 701
Jury System, Res. [209] 557, 953
Justices of the Peace—"Dedimus Potestatem," Writ of, [212] 1513
Law Officers (England) Fees, 3R. [212] 1856
*Law Officers of the Crown, [211] 263, 264
Law Reform—Judicature Commission, [211] 835
Law—Statutory Declarations, [210] 31, 125
Married Women's Property Act, [212] 1124
Middlesex Registration of Deeds, 2R. [211] 1261
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 48, [212] 519, 641, 656
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. add. cl. [210] 1858
Queen's Advocate, Office of, [213] 43
Religious Disqualification for Offices, [211] 280
Rome—Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican, Res. [213] 158
Royal Parks and Gardens, Consid. [210] 1224; Amendt. 1225, 1226
Supply—Embassies and Missions Abroad, [213] 426, 431, 433
Law Charges, [211] 1865, 1867, 1868
Miscellaneous Legal Charges, [211] 1895
Post Office Packet Service, Report, [212] 191
"Tichborne v. Lushington"—Prosecution, &c. [211] 1272
University Tests Act, 1871, [209] 766
Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [211] 62

Attorneys and Solicitors Act (1860)

Amendment Bill (Mr. Gordon, Mr.

Gregory, Sir David Wedderburn)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *July 31* [Bill 282]
Read 2^o * *August 1*
Committee*; Report *August 2*
Read 3^o * *August 3*
l. Read 1^a * (*The Lord Colonsay*) *August 5*
Read 2^a * *August 6* (No. 285)
Committee*; Report *August 7*
Read 3^a * *August 8*
Royal Assent *August 10* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 81]

Australian Colonies—Intercolonial Tariffs

Question, Mr. P. J. Smyth; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 15*, [212] 1145

AYRTON, Right Hon. A. S. (Chief Commissioner of Works), Tower Hamlets

Admiralty and War Office Rebuilding, [212] 796
Epping Forest, 2R. [210] 1253, 1674; 3R. [213] 758
Kew Gardens—Dr. Hooker and the First Commissioner of Works, [213] 727, 728, 750, 757
Lea Conservancy Act, [209] 961

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AYTON, Right Hon. A. S.—*cont.*

- Metage of Grain (Port of London), 2R. [210] 1267; Comm. 1262
- Metropolis—Questions, &c.
Abingdon Street, [210] 1263
Admiralty Offices, New, [209] 1522
Battersea Park, [212] 1519
Chelsea Toll Bridge, [211] 1686
Hyde Park, [210] 1683—Guards Drill, [212] 636
New Public Offices, [212] 1753
Parliament Street, [212] 1414
Road between Marlborough House and Storey's Gate, [213] 281
Thames Embankment, Buildings on, [212] 1041
Victoria Park, [209] 1753
Water Supply—Victoria Park, [211] 1852
- Metropolis—Queen's Square, Westminster, and Birdcage Walk, Res. [211] 238, 1278
- Metropolitan Street Improvements, Res. [210] 956
- Monastic and Conventual Institutions Commission, [211] 2030
- New Law Courts—Strand Front, [212] 699
- New Law Courts, Designs for, Res. [210] 588, 589
- New Post Office Buildings, [212] 872
- Ordnance Survey, [209] 1643
(Lincolnshire), [211] 1689
The 25-inch Scale, [211] 1987
- Ordnance Survey (England), Res. [211] 394, 395
- Palace of Westminster—Decay of Stonework, [212] 871
Parliament Street, Approach from, [209] 206
St. Stephen's Crypt, [210] 1883
- Parliament, Houses of—Electric Light, [210] 41
Fire in the Clock Tower, [212] 413
- Richmond Park, [209] 1529
- Royal Parks and Gardens—Regulations, [212] 1373, 1749
- 209] Royal Parks and Gardens, 2R. 216, 227, 228, 470; Comm. 520; *cl.* 3, 916, 923; *cl.* 4, 939, 940, 941, 953; *cl.* 5, 1009, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1016, 1220, 1221; *cl.* 7, 1728; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 1729; *add. cl.* 1731, 1733, 1740, 1741
- 210] 477, 479, 481, 799; Schedule 1, 802; Consid. 1226, 1227; 3R. 1541
- Scotland—Ordnance Maps, Sale of, [209] 646
- Ordnance Survey, [209] 1523
- South Kensington Museum—Natural History Collections, [211] 1690
- Supply—British Embassy Houses, [209] 2008, 2009
Houses of Parliament, [212] 439, 446, 447, 448
National Gallery, [209] 2007, 2008; [212] 453
Natural History Museum, [212] 740
New Courts of Justice, [213] 416, 417
New Offices in Downing Street, [212] 449, 450, 453, 457
Post Office and Inland Revenue Buildings, [212] 460, 461
Public Buildings, &c. [212] 435
Report, [212] 854, 855
Royal Parks and Gardens, [212] 433, 434, 435
Science and Art Department, [212] 461

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AYTON, Right Hon. A. S.—*cont.*

- Survey of the United Kingdom, &c. [212] 465, 467, 468
- Works and Public Buildings, [211] 1541, 1542
- Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral, [209] 469, 657, 874, 1034, 1035, 2008
- Writers in Government Offices, [213] 398
- AYTOUN, Mr. R. Sinclair, *Kirkcaldy, &c.*
- Africa—West Coast of (Dutch Settlements), Res. [209] 319, 329
- All Saints Church, Cardiff, 2R. [211] 827
- Court of Chancery (Funds), 2R. [210] 786; Comm. 1977; [211] 684, 839
- Criminal Law—Release of the Whitehaven Rioters, Res. [211] 953
- Education (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [211] 1074; *cl.* 8, 1300; *cl.* 51, 1619
- Emigration, Motion for an Address, [209] 779
- Japan—Maintenance of British Troops, Motion for a Return, [209] 1720
- Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), Comm. [213] 183
- Monastic and Conventual Institutions, Leave, [210] 1709
- Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1074
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 16, [210] 1649
- Rome—Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican, Res. [213] 156
- Supply—Embassies and Missions Abroad, [213] 432
Privy Council, [211] 983
- Terminable Annuities, [211] 1274
- Treaty Obligations of Intervention, Motion for an Address, [210] 1165
- Treaty of Washington, [211] 1045

BACKHOUSE, Mr. E., *Darlington*

- Cattle Plague—Foot and Mouth Disease, [212] 1125
- Elementary Education Act, Res. [209] 1441

BAGGALLAY, Sir R., *Surrey, Mid.*

- Court of Chancery (Funds), 2R. [210] 797; Comm. Amendt. [211] 681; *cl.* 18, 693, 695
- General School of Law, Res. [209] 1257

BAGWELL, Mr. J., *Clonmel*

- Criminal Trials (Ireland), 2R. [211] 1640
- Ireland—Clare, Lord Lieutenant of, Res. [211] 443
- Irish Church Act Amendment, Comm. [211] 358
- Juries Act Amendment (Ireland), Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [212] 156
- Parliament—Public Business, [212] 1142
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 18, [210] 1663
- Unlawful Assemblies (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [211] 157

BAILEY, Sir J. R., *Herefordshire*

- Criminal Lunatics—Crickhowell Union, [211] 1273
- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 4, [212] 34; *cl.* 7, 43

BAINES, Mr. E., Leeds

Elementary Education—Revised New Code (1871), Res. [212] 1470
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 24, [213] 329, 334; cl. 26, 335
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 910; cl. 3, 1222, 1223

Bakehouses Bill (Mr. Locke, Mr. Holms, Mr. William Henry Smith)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 16 [Bill 54]
2R. adjourned June 4
2R. * put off for three months June 21

BAKER, Mr. R. B. Wingfield, Essex, S.

Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 802
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 21, Amendt. [212] 1917, 1918; cl. 26, [213] 338; Consid. add. cl. 657; cl. 22, Amendt. 663
Metage of Grain (Port of London), [210] 1256
Navy—H.M.S. "Tenedos," [210] 248, 249

BALL, Right Hon. J. T., Dublin University

Act of Uniformity Amendment, 3R. [211] 1092
Court of Chancery (Funds), Comm. [211] 691; cl. 18, 693
Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. 2R. [213] 196
Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 19, [211] 1315
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. add. cl. [213] 492, 495; Consid. cl. 13, 661; cl. 50, 675
Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2039
Ireland—Galway Election Petition, [212] 1635; Res. 1852
Irish Church Act Amendment, Comm. [211] 356
Judicial Organization—Report of Committee, Res. [212] 1944
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. [210] cl. 2, 911, 1112; cl. 3, 1277, 1279; cl. 4, 1284, 1286; Amendt. 1288; cl. 17, 1658; . add. cl. 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863; . Schedule 1, 1969, 1973
[211] Consid. cl. 16, 538; cl. 17, 541; cl. 23, 543; Schedule 1, 670, 677
Real Estates (Titles), 2R. [212] 236
Religious Disabilities Abolition, 2R. [210] 1781, 1791, 1841
Supply—National Education, Ireland, [213] 411
University Tests (Dublin), 2R. [210] 363; Instruction, 1840

BANDON, Earl of

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act Amendment, 2R. [212] 275
Railways (Ireland), Motion for Papers, [210] 1133

BANGOR, Bishop of

Endowed Schools Commissioners—Hughes' Charity, Beaumaris, Motion for an Address, [212] 1857

Bank Notes Bill

(Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Kinnaird)
c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o April 15 [Bill 117]
Bill withdrawn * June 13

Bank Notes (No. 2) Bill

(Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Kinnaird)
c. Ordered; read 1^o June 14 [Bill 196]
2R. [Dropped]

Bank of England (Election of Directors) Bill [H.L.] (The Lord Redesdale)

l. Presented; read 1^o June 13 (No. 144)
Read 2^o June 20
Committee*; Report June 21
Read 3^o June 25
c. Read 1^o (Mr. Crawford) June 25 [Bill 211]
Read 2^o July 1
Committee*; Report July 4
Read 3^o July 5
l. Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 34]

Bank of Ireland Charter Amendment Bill [H.L.] (The Earl of Meath)

l. Presented; read 1^o Mar 4 (No. 37)
Bill read 2^o, after short debate Mar 7, [209] 1115
Committee * Mar 11
Report * Mar 12
Read 3^o Mar 14
c. Read 1^o (Mr. Pim) Mar 15 [Bill 88]
Read 2^o Mar 20
Committee*; Report Mar 21
Considered * Mar 22
Read 3^o Mar 25
l. Royal Assent April 23 [35 Vict. c. 5]

Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, The Marquess of Hartington)
c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 19 [Bill 59]
Bill withdrawn * Mar 4

Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Bill [H.L.] (The Lord O'Hagan)

l. Presented; read 1^o Mar 15 (No. 51)
Read 2^o Mar 22, [210] 484
Order for Committee discharged, after short debate; and Bill referred to a Select Committee April 18
And, on April 22, the Lords following were named of the Committee.—L. Abp. York, D. Marlborough, M. Salisbury, E. Harrowby, L. Bp. London, L. Bp. Winchester, L. Brodrick, L. Foxford, L. Montague of Brandon, L. Chelmsford; May 31, The Lord Camoys added
Report of Select Committee June 27 (No. 175)
Bill reported * June 27
Committee * June 28
Report * July 1
Read 3^o July 2

Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment Bill—cont.

- c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)
July 8 [Bill 227]
 Read 2^o * *July 15*
 Committee *—*S.F. July 22*
 Committee *; Report *July 24*
 Considered * *July 25*
 Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report; Considered;
July 26
 Read 3^o * *July 29*
 l. Royal Assent *August 6* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 58]

Baptismal Fees Bill [H.L.]*(The Bishop of Winchester)*

- l. Presented; read 1^o * *June 6* (No. 128)
 Bill read 2^a, after short debate *June 13*, [211]
 1663
 Committee * *June 18* (No. 160)
 Report * *June 20*
 Read 3^a * *June 21*
 c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Monk*) *June 24* [Bill 209]
 Read 2^o * *June 27*
 Committee *; Report *July 1*
 Considered * *July 4*
 Read 3^o * *July 8*
 l. Royal Assent *July 18* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 36]

BARCLAY, Mr. A. C., Taunton

International Society, [210] 1268
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 13,
 Amendt. [212] 1701

BARNETT, Mr. H., Woodstock

Albert and European Life Assurance (Inquiry),
 2R. [209] 1902
 Albert and European Life Assurance Companies,
 Res. [212] 391
 Bank Holidays Act—Thanksgiving Day, [209]
 290
 Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. add. cl.
 [211] 1904
 European Assurance Society, 3R. [211] 1586
 Navy—H.M.S. "Ariadne," [210] 396;—Acci-
 dent to Boats of the, Res. 819
 Royal Mint—Silver Coinage, [209] 1323; [211]
 604

Bar of Ireland Bill*(Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Mr. Maguire)*

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 19* [Bill 56]
 Bill withdrawn * *August 7*

BARROW, Mr. W. H., Nottinghamshire, S.

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
 cl. 1, [209] 1985

BARTELOT, Colonel W. B., Sussex, W.

Agricultural Children, 2R. [211] 1661
 Army—Commissions—Examinations, [211] 375
 Army—Tribe, Lieutenant—9th Lancers, Mo-
 tion for Papers, [213] 396
 Army Estimates—Army Reserve Force, [212]
 1520
 Land Forces, [209] 912, 1374
 Pay and Allowances, Motion for reporting
 Progress, [209] 1843
 Provisions—Forage, &c. [212] 1553
 Warlike Stores, [212] 1553, 1556, 1557

*[cont.]***BARTELOT, Colonel W. B.—cont.**

Army Reserve—Attendance of Men, [209] 1753
 Burials, 2R. [209] 356; Comm. 800; cl. 1,
 Amendt. 810; cl. 2, 812, 813
 Cattle Disease, [213] 379, 380, 556
 Corrupt Practices, 2R. [209] 515
 Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 71
 Education (Scotland), Comm. [212] 22
 Ewelme, Rectory of, [209] 1718
 India—Army—Field Officers, Retirement of,
 [210] 398; [211] 604
 Horse Artillery, [211] 1419
 India—Bombay, Old Bank of, Res. [211] 214
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 19,
 [212] 1914; cl. 22, 1919; cl. 24, 1971, 1980;
 [213] 109; cl. 26, Amendt. 338; cl. 34, 356,
 357; add. cl. 504
 Legacy and Succession Duty Department, [210]
 1150
 Local Taxation, [211] 1279
 Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), [212]
 1211
 Parliament—Whitsuntide Recess, [211] 106,
 376
 Parliament—Business of the House, [209] 871,
 872; Res. 1098
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R.
 [209] 475; Comm. cl. 1, 1975; cl. 2, [210]
 936, 938, 1098, 1115; cl. 3, 1278; cl. 6,
 1637, 1638; cl. 12, 1647; add. cl. Amendt.
 1867; Schedule 1, 1963
 Public Health, [212] 345; Comm. 1079, 1261;
 cl. 10, Amendt. 1391, 1392; cl. 12, Amendt.
 ib., 1393; cl. 15, 1395; cl. 16, 1396; cl. 41,
 1493
 Public Health (Salary), Report, [212] 1074
 Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1960
 Railways (Ireland), 2R. [212] 1340
 Supply—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
 [211] 1893
 Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissions,
 [211] 1534
 Harbours, &c. [212] 470
 Surveys of the United Kingdom, &c. [212]
 468
 Volunteer Corps, [212] 141
 Treaty of Washington, [211] 911, 1742
 Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm.
 [210] 614, 664

Basses Lights (Ceylon) Bill*(Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Baxter)*

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * *July 8* [Bill 234]
 Read 2^o * *July 11*
 Committee *; Report *July 16*
 Considered * *July 17*
 Read 3^o * *July 22*
 l. Read 1^a * (*The Earl Couper*) *July 23* (No. 241)
 Read 2^a * *July 29*
 Committee *; Report *July 30*
 Read 3^a * *August 1*
 Royal Assent *August 6* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 55]

BASS, Mr. M. A., Staffordshire, E.

Imprisonment for Debt Abolition, 2R. [211]
 1977
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Consid. Sche-
 dule 1, [213] 681

BASS, Mr. M. T., *Derby Bo.*
 Army—Yeomanry and Volunteer Adjutants, [212] 103
 Imprisonment for Crown Debt—Case of G. Page, [213] 458
 Imprisonment for Small Debts, [212] 1517
 Railways (Ireland), 2R. [212] 1324
 Supply—Militia Pay and Allowances, [212] 126, 127

Bastards, Estates of—Queen's Proctor's Charges

Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer April 23, [210] 1684

Bastardy Laws Amendment Bill

(Mr. Charley, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Eykyn, Mr. Whitwell)

c. Ordered; read 1^o April 9 [Bill 109]
 Bill read 2^o, after short debate June 19, [211] 1972
 Committee; Report July 12, 1120
 Considered^o, debate adjourned July 15
 Debate resumed July 19, [212] 1497; Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered
 Read 3^o July 22
 l. Read 1^o (The Earl of Shaftesbury) July 23
 Read 2^o July 26 (No. 244)
 Committee^o; Report July 29
 Read 3^o July 30
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 65]

BATES, Mr. E., *Plymouth*

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. [212] 1002
 Navy—Admiralty Organization, Res. [210] 157, 158
 Navy—Naval Reserves, Motion for an Address, [213] 148
 Navy—Navigation, System of, Res. [211] 1416

BATESON, Sir T., *Devises*

Ireland—Galway Election, [212] 786, 787, 788
 Leitrim, Lord Lieutenantcy of—Earl of Granard, [212] 1368
 Threatening Letters, [212] 1038

BATH, Marquess of

Army Regulation Act, [212] 6
 Church of England Fire Insurance, Comm. [212] 279
 Ireland—Galway Election, [212] 865, 870
 Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 11
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 6, [212] 1877
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. add. cl. [211] 1839

BAXTER, Mr. W. E. (Secretary to the Treasury), *Montrose, &c.*

Board of Public Works (Ireland), [210] 1476, 1631
 Board of Trade—Foreshores and Bed of the Sea, [213] 47
 Civil Service Estimates, [209] 1950; [210] 393, 394
 Court of Chancery (Funds), 2R. [210] 774; Comm. 1977; [211] 686; cl. 18, 695; cl. 22, 697
 Criminal Law—Cost of Prosecutions, [209] 527

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BAXTER, Mr. W. E.—cont.

Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 72
 Currency Laws, Res. [210] 1579
 Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. cl. 4, [211] 1904
 Customs Department—Competitive Examinations, [211] 1853
 Liverpool, [210] 1811
 Customs Establishments, Exeter, [213] 698
 India—East India Forests Conservancy Return, [209] 1755
 Inland Revenue—Stamp Distributors, [210] 891, 1883
 Ireland—Questions, &c.
 Blackwater Bridge, [209] 1325
 Drainage Act, [210] 119
 Dublin, Customs Clerks at, [209] 1025; [211] 1270
 National Schools, Masters and Assistants at, [211] 1744
 Superannuation Allowances—Valuation Department, [212] 1040
 Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2041
 Metropolis—Port of London—Foreign Steamboats, [209] 1214, 1643
 Parliament—Select Committees—Expenses of Witnesses, [212] 99, 100
 Post Office—Questions, &c.
 Halfpenny Post Cards, [209] 1213
 Telegraph Clerks, [211] 1857; [212] 788, 1130
 Telegraph Establishment, [212] 1147
 Telegraph System, [213] 44
 Record Office—Documents, Mutilation of, [210] 392
 Rome—Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican, Res. [213] 156
 Scotland—Customs Department, [212] 746
 Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, [212] 288
 Supply—Bounties on Slaves, [211] 1902
 Charity Commission, [211] 1530
 Civil Service Commission, [211] 1533
 Civil Services, [211] 1045, 1054
 County Courts, [211] 1879
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 Criminal Prosecutions, [211] 1868, 1869
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 Harbours, &c. [212] 469, 470, 471
 Home Office, [210] 839
 Inland Revenue Department, [212] 747
 Lord Privy Seal, Office of, [211] 1527
 Miscellaneous Expenses, [209] 2010
 Patent Law Amendment Act, [211] 1536
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 Police Courts, London and Sheerness, [211] 1881
 Portland Harbour, [212] 471
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c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 4 [Bill 186]
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l. Presented; read 1^o * Mar 11 (No. 44)
 Read 2^o * Mar 19
 Bill withdrawn * Mar 22

Bishops Resignation Act (1869) Perpetuation Bill [H.L.] (*The Archbishop of Canterbury*)

l. Presented; read 1^o * Mar 22 (No. 61)
 Read 2^o * April 19
 Committee *; Report April 22
 Read 3^o * April 23
 Commons Amendts. (No. 170)
 c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Gladstone*) April 29 [Bill 137]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o *"
 June 4, [211] 1219
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Dickinson*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" debate adjourned
 Debate resumed June 10, 1853; after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
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- c. Ordered; read 1^o *June* 10 [Bill 193]
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 l. Read 1^o (*Earl Cowper*) *June* 17 (No. 155)
 Read 2^o *June* 18
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- l. Presented; read 1^o *June* 27 (No. 180)
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Building Societies Bill

(Mr. Gourley, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Torrens,
Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Dodds)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 23 [Bill 66]
- Read 2^o April 23
- Committee; Report May 7 [Bill 153]
- Bill withdrawn July 23

Burial Grounds Bill [H.L.]

(The Earl Beauchamp)

- l. Presented; read 1^o Feb 8 (No. 6)
- Bill read 2^o, after short debate Feb 12, [209]
200
- Committee; Report Feb 16
- Bill read 3^o, after short debate Feb 20, 764;
- Bill passed
- c. Read 1^o April 11 [Bill 111]
- Bill read 2^o, after debate June 7, [211] 1420
- Bill withdrawn July 4

Burials Bill

(Mr. Osborne Morgan, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice,
Mr. Hadfield, Mr. M^r Arthur)

- c. Acts considered in Committee; Bill ordered;
read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 1]
- 209] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Feb 14,
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- Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
this day six months" (Mr. Birley); after
debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;"
- A. 179, N. 108; M. 71; main Question put,
and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
- Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr.
Speaker do now leave the Chair" Feb 20,
795
- Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add
"this House will, upon this day fortnight,
resolve itself into the said Committee" (Mr.
John Talbot); after short debate, Question
put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 73, N. 52;
- M. 21
- Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put,
and agreed to; Committee—R.F.
- 212] Order for Committee read; Moved, "That this
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next, again resolve itself into the said Com-
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- Amendt. to leave out "9th day of July,"
and insert "3rd day of September" (Sir
Michael Hicks-Beach) v; Question put,
"That the words, &c.;" A. 78, N. 130;
- M. 52; words inserted
- Main Question, as amended, proposed, "That
this House will, upon Tuesday the 3rd day of
September next, again resolve itself into the
said Committee"
- Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned"
(Mr. Candlish); after short debate, Motion
withdrawn; main Question, as amended, put,
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Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 2R. [209] 633; Comm. cl. 7, 1133; cl. 10, *ib.*; cl. 14,

1134; cl. 23, 1142; Report, 1939, 1941, 1943; 3R. add. cl. [210] 384, 386

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cl. 6, Amendt. [211] 1829

Prayer Book (Shortened Services), Report, [210] 1543

Cape of Good Hope

Introduction of Responsible Government, Observations, The Marquess of Salisbury; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley; debate thereon *Mar 8*, [209] 1621; Explanation, The Earl of Kimberley *Mar 11*, 1747

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Copies of petitions addressed to Her Majesty with reference to the proposed introduction of Responsible Government in the Cape Colony (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *July 29*, [213] 24; after short debate, Motion agreed to

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Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *July 25*, [212] 1753

Crown Lands, Question, Mr. Macoffe; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *August 8*, [213] 698

Cape Colony and Natal—Importation of Natives—Question, Mr. Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *Mar 18*, [210] 118

Capital Punishment Abolition Bill

(*Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr.*

McLaren, Sir John Gray)

c. Ordered; read 1st *Feb 12* [Bill 32]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *July 24*, [212] 1707

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. J. D. Lewis*); after long debate, Question put, "That 'now' &c.;" A. 54, N. 167; M. 113; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

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(*Mr. Heron, Sir John Esmonde, Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Colonel White, Sir John Gray*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 23 [Bill 128]
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c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * May 9 [Bill 159]

Read 2^o * May 13

Committee*; Report May 31

Read 3^o * June 3

l. Read 1^o * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) June 4

Read 2^o * June 10 (No. 125)

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Read 3^o * June 13

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 16]

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210] cl. 1, Amendt. 677, 686, 931, 939; cl. 2, 1092; Amendt. 1095, 1099, 1102; Amendt. 1103; cl. 4, 1282, 1285; Amendt. 1286, 1516; cl. 5, 1528, 1536; add. cl. 1849, 1850; Schedule 1, 1947; Amendt. 1949, 1952, 1965
211] Amendt. 130, 131; Schedule 2, Amendt. 138, 139; Consid. cl. 16, 535
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(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Arthur Peel*)

a. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1st June 3 [Bill 183]
Read 2nd June 6
Committee*; Report June 17
Read 3rd June 18
i. Read 1st (*Earl Couper*) June 18 (No. 163)
Read 2nd July 9
Committee*; Report July 11
Read 3rd July 12
Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 30]

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 Woods, Forests, &c. [211] 1541
 Works and Public Buildings, [211] 1543
 Thames Embankment (Land), [209] 1619;
 Leave, 1742, 1746; Comm. [212] 1579
 Thanksgiving Day, [209] 876
 Tobacco Plant, Cultivation of, [213] 843
 Treasury, Rumoured attempt to blow up the,
 [213] 250
 Vienna—International Exhibition (1873),
 [211] 1270
 Ways and Means—Questions, &c.
 Exchequer Receipts, [210] 1263
 Horsedealers' License Duty, [209] 1218
 Income Tax, Collection of, [210] 245; [212]
 1754
 Income Tax—Tenant Farmers, [211] 1514
 Inhabited House Duty, [212] 631
 Inland Revenue—Carriage Duty, [212] 790
 —Horses Employed in Agriculture, [213]
 45
 International Convention (1864), [210] 598;
 —Sugar Refiners Memorial, 734
 Legacy and Succession Duty Department,
 [210] 1150; —Salaries, [212] 1148
 Railways, [212] 1370
 Shootings, Income Tax on, [211] 652
 Sugar—Drawback Convention, [211] 1026
 Working Men's Clubs—Excise, The, [211]
 1513
 Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm.
 [210] 603, 610, 611, 638, 639, 653, 655, 657,
 667, 671
 Wellington Monument, Motion for Papers,
 [211] 200
 Writers in Government Offices, [213] 380

Chancery Funds—29 *Vict. c. 5*

Question, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun; Answer, The
 Solicitor General May 30, [211] 830
 Correspondence . . . *Parl. P.* 111, 212

CHAPLIN, Mr. H., *Lincolnshire Mid.*

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
cl. 3, [210] 1278; *cl. 4*, 1502

Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney
 General for Ireland*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o * May 13 [Bill 167]
 Read 2^o * May 27
 Committee *; Report May 30
 Read 3^o * June 3
l. Read 1^a * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) June 4
 Read 2^a * June 10 (No. 124)
 Committee *; Report June 11
 Read 3^a * June 13
 Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 17*]

Charitable Trustees Incorporation Bill

(*Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Headlam, Mr.*

Osborne Morgan)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 13 [Bill 38]
 Read 2^o * Mar 6
 Committee *; Report April 17 [Bill 120]
 Committee * (*on re-comm.*)—R.F. May 3
 Committee *; Report May 13
 Considered * May 31
 Read 3^o * June 3
l. Read 1^a * (*Lord Romilly*) June 4 (No. 127)
 Read 2^a * June 13
 Committee *; Report June 20
 Read 3^a * June 25
 Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 24*]

CHARLEY, Mr. W. T., *Salford*

- Bastardy Laws Amendment, 2R. [211] 1972;
 Consid. Amendt. [212] 1497
 Burials, Comm. [209] 801
 Education—Privy Council Grants, [213] 701
 Infant Life Protection, 2R. [209] 1486, 1499
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl. 14*,
 [212] 1892; Consid. Motion for Adjourn-
 ment, [213] 596; *add. cl. 650*; *cl. 1*, 659;
cl. 13, 662
 Irish Church Act Amendment, Comm. [211] 356
 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir
 R. Collier, Res. [209] 712
 209 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 771;
 . Comm. *cl. 1*, 1958, 1960
 210 *cl. 2*, 1096, 1097, 1122; *cl. 3*, 1219, 1272,
 . 1275; *cl. 4*, 1281; Amendt. 1291, 1520;
add. cl. 1851
 211 Schedule 1, Amendt. 107, 123; Consid.
 . *add. cl. 513*; *cl. 3*, Amendt. 528; *cl. 4*,
 . Amendt. 529, 530; Schedule 1, 677
 212 Lords Amendments. 484; *cl. 33*, 1062
 West India Colonies—"Universal Disestab-
 lishment," [213] 868

CHELMSFORD, Lord

- Appellate Jurisdiction, Res. [210] 1241; Nomi-
 nation of Committee, [211] 277
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 3R. *add.*
cl. [210] 390
 Inclosure Law Amendment, Comm. *add. cl.*
 [212] 1510
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl. 6*,
 Amendt. [211] 573
 Marriage Law Commission (1865), [210] 235,
 238, 242
 Marriages (Society of Friends), 2R. [210] 235
 Naval College, Portsmouth, Removal of, [211]
 174
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Re-
 port, *add. cl. [212] 18*; Commons Amendments.
 1122
 Union of Benefices Act Amendment, 2R. [210]
 1466

CHICHESTER, Bishop of

- Church Seats, 2R. [210] 1308
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners Trusts, 2R. [210]
 1545
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm.
cl. 80, [209] 1148

CHICHESTER, Earl of

Inclosure Law Amendment, Report, *cl.* 3, [212] 1221

**CHILDERS, Right Hon. Hugh C. E.,
*Pontefract***

Court of Chancery (Funds), Comm. *cl.* 21, [211] 696

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 24, [212] 1984, 1985

Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 4, [212] 35

Navy—Admiralty Organization—Reed, Mr., Case of, [210] 407

Contracts—Baxter, Messrs. [210] 35, 36, 38

Navy—Admiralty Organization, Res. [210] 144, 170, 195, 196

Navy—Naval Administration, Res. [210] 417, 422

Navy—Naval Reserves, Motion for an Address, [213] 142, 146, 147

Navy—Rule of the Road at Sea—Steering and Sailing Rules, Motion for a Select Committee, [211] 389

Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [212] 1197

Dockyards at Home and Abroad, [211] 747, 749, 763, 768

Half Pay—Navy and Marines, [213] 294

Men and Boys, [210] 474, 1805

Victualling, &c. [210] 1612

Victualling Yards, [211] 770

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 4, [210] 1496; Schedule 1, 1976; [211] 124; Consid. 525

China

Port of Kiangchow, Question, Mr. White; Answer, Viscount Enfield *Mar* 25, [210] 593

Port of Saigon—Consular Service, Question, Mr. White; Answer, Viscount Enfield *Mar* 7, [209] 1526

China—Chinese Coolie Traffic

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb* 16, To leave out from "That," and add "Address for Copy of Papers relating to the Chinese Coolie Traffic" (*Mr. Robert Fowler*) *v.* [209] 529; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Appointment of *Mr. Caldwell*, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; short debate thereon *Mar* 8, [209] 1724

Christchurch Annual Fairs Abolition

Question, The Earl of Malmesbury; Answer, The Earl of Morley *June* 14, [211] 1730

Church Discipline Act Amendment Bill

[H.L.] (*The Bishop of Winchester*)

1. Presented; read 1st *Feb* 15 (No. 20)
2R. put off *sine die Feb* 29

Church of England Fire Insurance Bill

[H.L.] (*The Lord Egerton*)

1. Presented; read 1st *May* 10 (No. 102)
Read 2nd *June* 25

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into a Committee on the said Bill" *June* 27, [212] 276

Church of England Fire Insurance Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out ("now," and insert ("this day three months") (*Lord Cairns*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; Cont. 16, Not-Cont. 14; M. 2; resolved in the affirmative; Committee; Report; and Bill referred to a Select Committee

And, on July 2, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Abp. York, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, E. Belmore, E. Chichester, E. Powis, E. Nelson, E. Harrowby, L. Bp. London, L. Bp. Manchester, L. Dinevor, L. Portman, L. Stanley of Alderley, L. Egerton, L. Penrhyn

Report of Select Committee ** July* 16

Bill reported ** July* 16 (Nos. 215-216)

Church of England—Property and Revenues of the

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that by means of a Royal Commission full and accurate particulars may be procured of the origin, nature, amount, and application of any property and revenues appropriated to the use of the Church of England" (*Mr. Miall*) *July* 2, [212] 527

Amendt. To leave out "the use of the Church of England," and add "any ecclesiastical purposes, and that such Commission may be instructed to consider what rearrangements in the system of parochial benefices may be needed for the better adjustment of parishes and incomes in the Church of England, and what amendments may be made in the Laws relating to the patronage of benefices" (*Mr. Thomas Hughes*) *v.*, 548; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 94, N. 295; M. 201

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 578

Question put, "That the words 'any ecclesiastical purposes, &c.,' be added, instead thereof; A. 41, N. 270; M. 229; main Question, as amended, put, and negatived

Church Seats Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl Nelson*)

1. Presented; read 1st *Mar* 21 (No. 59)

Bill read 2nd, after short debate *April* 16, [210] 1305

Committee *May* 3, 170 (No. 97)

Report ** May* 6

Read 3rd *June* 7

Commons Amendments. (No. 251)

c. Read 1st *(Mr. Beresford Hope)* *June* 10

Read 2nd *June* 14 [Bill 194]

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *July* 16, [212] 1290

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. Donald Dalrymple*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 89, N. 46; M. 43

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Committee; Report

Considered ** July* 18

Committee *(on re-comm.)*; Report; Considered; Read 3rd *July* 25

1. Royal Assent *August* 6 [35 & 36 *Vict. c.* 49]

[cont.]

Civil List

Sir Charles Dilke's Speech at Newcastle—Rules and Orders of the House, Questions, Mr. Milbank, Mr. White; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Feb 8*, [209] 141

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Returns showing the duties of the Auditor (or Deputy Auditor) of the Civil List, to whom he makes his Reports, and a Copy of such Reports for each year since the accession of Her Majesty:" [and other Returns] (*Sir Charles Dilke*) *Mar 19*, [210] 251; after debate, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Dillwyn*): Question put; A. 23, N. 261; M. 238; after further debate, original Question put; A. 2, N. 276; M. 274

Division List, Ayes, 317

Civil Service—Clerks of the Ecclesiastical Commission

Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb 19*, [209] 649

Civil Service—The Temporary Writers

Questions, Mr. Pease, Mr. Bowring, Mr. Otway; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July 1*, [212] 429; Question, Mr. Otway; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *August 1*, [213] 251; Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; Reply, Mr. Otway *August 3*, 380

Civil Service Co-operative Associations

Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July 11*, [212] 953

CLANRICARDE, Marquess of

Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment, Comm. Amendt. [210] 1468

France—Political Prisoners, Deportation of, [212] 336

Ireland, Bills relating to, [210] 483

Poor Law Unions, [209] 1751

Ireland—Irish Militia, Motion for Returns, [209] 1521

Ireland—Railways, Motion for Papers, [209] 1296, 1298; [210] 1130

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, Motion for a Committee, [211] 1020

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. add. cl. [211] 1841, 1842

Prisons (Ireland), Comm. cl. 8, [212] 98

Railway Companies Amalgamation, [209] 615; Motion for a Select Committee, 1020; Report, [213] 296

CLAY, Mr. J., *Kingston-on-Hull*

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [209] 841

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [210] 92; [211] 1228

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 1101, 1120; Schedule I, 1973

Clerks of the Peace and Justices Clerks' Salaries and Fees Bill

(*Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce*)

c. Ordered; read 1st *May 13* [Bill 164]
Bill withdrawn * *July 1*

Clerks of the Peace (England and Wales)

Moved, "An Address for Return of the Salaries and emoluments received by Clerks of the Peace in England and Wales, distinguishing between sums paid by the county treasurer and sums received in the shape of fees on an average of three years" (*Viscount Midleton*) *April 15*, [210] 1251; Motion agreed to

Parl. P. No. 300

CLEVELAND, Duke of

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 16, [211] 681; cl. 31, 694

Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 11

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Commons Amendts. [212] 782

Prison Ministers, 2R. [210] 1708; Report, cl. 3, [211] 361; cl. 4, 362; Schedule, 363

Coal

Export of, Question, Lord John Manners; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue *July 22*, [212] 1515

Moved, "That it is expedient that the President of the Board of Trade give to this House any information relative to the causes producing the present high prices and scarcity of Coal; with an Estimate of the approximate value of Coal when on board ship in any of the ports of Europe or America conveniently situated for its exportation to this country; and in case the information required be not already in the possession of the Board of Trade, such information be obtained and furnished to this House and to the Country at the earliest possible date" (*Sir William Gallwey*) *August 9*, [213] 854; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

COCHRANE, Mr. A. D. W. R. Baillie, *Isle of Wight*

Ballot and Corrupt Practices, [209] 469

Canada, Dominion of—Treaty of Washington, [211] 603, 652

Colonial Governors Pensions, Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [212] 333; cl. 4, 335

Education (Scotland), [210] 1631; Comm. cl. 4, [211] 1201; cl. 8, 1290; cl. 19, 1322; cl. 50, 1371; cl. 68, 2005

Egypt—Judicial Reforms, Motion for Papers, [212] 723

France—Quarantine in French Ports, [211] 1193, 1277

International Society, [209] 1025, 1026; [210] 244, 401; Motion for Papers, 1183, 1192, 1268

Metropolis—Parliament Street, [212] 1413, 1414

Navy—Life Boats, [210] 597

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1063

Parliament—Public Business, Res. [212] 1428

[cont.]

COCHRANE, Mr. A. D. W. R. Baillie—*cont.*

- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 1098
- Post Office—Postal Communication with Australia, Motion for Papers, [210] 72
- Royal Parks and Gardens, 2R. [209] 225
- Suez Canal—Increase of Tonnage Dues, [212] 101, 428
- Supply—Civil Services, [211] 1053
- New Offices in Downing Street, [212] 449
- Treaty of Washington—Statement, [211] 1596, 1736, 1858
- Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [211] 54

Coinage Act, 1870—Coinage of Silver for Canada

- Question, Colonel Tomline; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 21, [210] 398
- [See title *Mint, The Royal*]

COLCHESTER, Lord

- Criminal Law—Release of the Whitehaven Rioters, Motion for Papers, [211] 1729
- Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 14
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 1, Amendt. [211] 1801; cl. 2, Amendt. 1823; add. cl. 1830; 3R. [212] 161

COLEBROOKE, Sir T. E., *Lanarkshire, S.*

- 211] Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 1, 1069; cl. 2, 1190; cl. 4, 1205; cl. 5, 1288; cl. 8, Amendt. 1289, 1294; Amendt. 1299; cl. 35, Amendt. 1357, 1358; cl. 51, 1618; cl. 52, Amendt. 1700, 1704; cl. 59, 1715; cl. 64, 1745, 1752; cl. 65, 1938; cl. 66, 1997; cl. 67, 2003; cl. 68, 2007; cl. 71, 2016
- 212] Consid. cl. 66, 171
- 213] Lords Amendts. 167, 178
- Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Address for a Commission, [210] 1747, 1752, 1878, 1879
- Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [210] 528
- Parliamentary Business (Scotland), Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 1873
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 1120; cl. 16, 1652; Schedule 1, [211] 116
- Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1051
- Supply—General Register House, Edinburgh, [211] 1897
- House of Commons Offices, [210] 835

COLERIDGE, Sir J. D., *see* ATTORNEY GENERAL, The

COLLINS, Mr. T., *Boston*

- Ballot, [212] 1416, 1751
- Burials, Comm. cl. 2, [209] 812, 813
- Church Seats, Comm. [212] 1293; cl. 3, 1296
- Criminal Law Amendment Act (1871) Amendment, 2R. [212] 752
- Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. 2R. [213] 208
- 209] Education (Scotland), 2R. 1612
- 211] Comm. 339; cl. 20, 1352, 1353; cl. 35, 1358; cl. 42, 1361; cl. 43, 1363; cl. 50, 1615; cl. 64, 1719; Amendt. 1721, 1744, 1748, 1750, 1756; cl. 66, 2000; cl. 67, Amendt. 2001, 2004; cl. 68, 2005; add. cl. 2028
- 213] Lords Amendts. 176

COLLINS, Mr. T.—*cont.*

- Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leave, [210] 1718
- Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Address for a Commission, [210] 1752
- European Assurance Society, 3R. [211] 1586
- Fiji Islands, Motion for an Address, [212] 218, 219
- Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 833
- 212] Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. 1001; Comm. cl. 5, 1876; cl. 7, 1879, 1680; cl. 9, 1683; cl. 12, 1689; Amendt. 1696, 1697, 1699; cl. 14, 1898, 1904, 1909; cl. 24, 1957; Amendt. 1958, 1978, 1980, 1983
- 213] 314, 317, 320, 329; cl. 26, 336, 341; cl. 32, 349; cl. 34, 354; cl. 35, 363; cl. 37, 364; cl. 38, 366; cl. 41, 369; cl. 43, 372; cl. 49, 374; cl. 58, 376; Consid. 597
- Ireland—Clare, Lord Lieutenant of, [211] 287
- Judicial Organization, Report of Committee, Res. [212] 1945
- Jury System, Res. [209] 556
- Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [209] 552
- Metropolis—Thames Embankment, Buildings on, [212] 1041
- Middlesex Registration of Deeds, 2R. [211] 1261
- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 33, [212] 332; Consid. Motion for Adjournment, 1010
- Monastic and Conventual Institutions, Leave, [210] 1713
- Municipal Corporations (Wards), Comm. Instruction, [210] 1617; [212] 3R. 750
- Municipal Officers Superannuation, 2R. [209] 1512
- Parliament—Business of the House, [209] 304; Res. 1051, 1058, 1091; [210] 85, 100; [212] 1428
- 209] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 1, 1211, 1959, 1966, 2002
- 210] cl. 2, 905; Amendt. 911; Amendt. 913, 914, 931, 938, 1099, 1102, 1105, 1112; cl. 4, 1517, 1518, 1532, 1534; cl. 8, 1641; add. cl. 1940; Schedule 1, 1969, 1976
- 211] 123, 548; Consid. Schedule 1, 557; Motion for Adjournment, 563, 668
- 212] Lords Amendts. 1058, 1087
- Pensions, 3R. [210] 1978
- Proportional Representation, 2R. [212] 916
- Public Health, Comm. cl. 41, [212] 1493, 1494
- Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [209] 1922
- Real Estates (Titles), 2R. [212] 232
- Religious Disabilities Abolition, 2R. [210] 1797
- Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 3, [209] 925; cl. 5, 1015; add. cl. 1732, 1736, 1741
- Sunday Trading (Metropolis), 2R. [210] 1072
- Supply—Miscellaneous Expenses, [209] 2011
- Post Office Packet Service, [212] 155
- Thames Embankment, Leave, [209] 1744
- Wakefield Prison (Employment of Convict Labour), Motion for a Committee, [210] 982

COLMAN, Mr. J. J., *Norwich*

- Local Taxation, Res. [210] 1380
- Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [209] 50
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Lords Amendts. [212] 367

[*cont.*]

Colonial Governors (Pensions) Bill

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Baxter*)

c. Considered in Committee * *May 9*

Bill ordered * *May 13*

Read 1^o * *May 27*

[Bill 176]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"

June 21, [212] 78

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Dickinson*); after short debate, Question, "That 'now,' &c.," put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Committee; Report *June 27, 333*

Considered * *July 1*

Read 3^o * *July 4*

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Kimberley*) *July 5* (No. 196)

Read 2^o * *July 11*

Committee *; Report *July 12*

Read 3^o * *July 15*

Royal Assent *July 18* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 29]

Colonies

Crown Lands, Question, *Mr. Macfie*; Answer, *Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen* *June 13, [211] 1683*

Liquor Laws in the, Question, *Sir Wilfrid Lawson*; Answer, *Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen* *June 13, [211] 1690*

Colonies, The

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May 31*, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, Her Majesty's Government should consider whether it is expedient and opportune that they should advise Her Majesty to appoint a Commission to inquire as to the propriety and best means of admitting the Colonies, which, by their loyalty and patriotism, their intelligence and vigour, their numbers, geographical position, and resources, have become a highly important part of the nation, to participation in the conduct of affairs that concern the general interest of the Empire" (*Mr. Macfie*) v. [211] 912; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after debate, Motion withdrawn

COLONSAY, Lord

212] Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 1, 1016; cl. 50, 1026; cl. 66, 1030, 1031; Preamble, 1033; Report, cl. 29, Amendt. 1224; cl. 43, Amendt. *ib.*

213] Commons Amendts. 302

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 16, Amendt. [211] 1843

Treaty of Washington, [210] 1142

COLVILLE OF CULROSS, Lord

Army—Guards, Brigade of, [210] 106, 953

Commercial Harbours Defences

Moved, "That it is expedient that whatever coast defences are required for the security of the Port of Leith and the Metropolis of Scotland, and of the great commercial harbours of the United Kingdom, should be immediately proceeded with" (*Mr. Macfie*) *Mar 26, [210] 691*; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Commons Protection, &c. Bill

(*Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Morrison*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 21*

[Bill 63]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *July 3, [212] 583*

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Gregory*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 17, N. 184; M. 167; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

CONOLLY, Mr. T., *Donegal Co.*

Ireland—Lighthouses for Lough Swilly, [212] 632

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *August 5*

Read 2^o * *August 6*

Committee; Report *August 7, [213] 644*

Order for 3R. read *August 8, 709*

The Royal Gardens, Kew—The First Commissioner of Works and Dr. Hooker, Observations, *Mr. Fawcett*; long debate thereon, 709; Bill read 3^o

l. Read 1^o * (*The Marquess of Lansdowne*)

August 8

Read 2^o *; Committee negatived; Read 3^o

August 9

Royal Assent *August 10* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 87]

See titles Parliament—Order—Rules of Debate

Consolidated Fund (£5,411,099 3s. 3d.) Bill

(*Mr. Dodson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Baxter*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Mar 18*

Read 2^o * *Mar 19*

Committee *; Report *Mar 20*

Read 3^o * *Mar 21*

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl Granville*) *Mar 21*

Read 2^o *; Committee negatived; read 3^o

Mar 22

Royal Assent *Mar 25* [35 Vict. c. 1]

Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baxter*)

c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered * *May 6*

Read 1^o * *May 7*

Read 2^o * *May 8*

Committee *; Report *May 9*

Read 3^o * *May 10*

l. Read 1^o * (*Lord President*) *May 10*

Read 2^o *; Committee negatived; read 3^o

May 11

Royal Assent *May 13* [35 Vict. c. 11]

Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baxter*)

c. Considered in Committee * *July 10*

Bill ordered; read 1^o * *July 11*

Read 2^o * *July 12*

Committee *; Report *July 15*

Read 3^o * *July 16*

Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill—cont.

- l. Read 1st (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) July 16
 Read 2nd; Committee negatived July 18
 Read 3rd July 19
 Royal Assent July 25 [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 37*]

Contagious Diseases Acts (1866 and 1869) Repeal Bill

- c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. William Fowler*) Feb 13, [209] 347; Motion withdrawn

Contagious Diseases Acts—Petitions

Question, Sir John Pakington; Answer, Mr. Bruce Feb 20, [209] 771

Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Winterbotham*)

- c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Bruce*) Feb 13, [209] 330; after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1st [Bill 42]
 Question, Sir John Trelawny; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 20, 1161
Call of the House, Observations, Sir John Trelawny; Reply, Mr. Bruce April 8, [210] 895
 Bill withdrawn July 15

Parl. Papers—

Memorial of London Physicians . . .	80
Memorials relating to	245
Statistics	114

Convict Labour, Employment of—Wakefield Prison

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the alleged unfair competition by the employment of Convict Labour in Prisons, and the prices at which the product of such Labour is sold, especially with reference to Wakefield Prison" (*Colonel Beresford*) April 9, [210] 972

Amendt. to add, "and that the Committee have power to inquire also into the character of the labour now enforced in the county, borough, and convict prisons of Great Britain, and the extent in which such labour is productive as well as reformatory" (*Mr. Kenaway*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

Convict Labour—Mat-making, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Mr. Bruce July 4, [212] 633

Coolie Traffic—See titles China—British Guiana**CORBETT, Colonel E., Shropshire, S.**

- Army—Militia, Quartermasters of, [210] 531
 Militia Surgeons, [211] 1193
 Staff Sergeants of, [210] 596
 Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 805
 Burials, Comm. cl. 2, [209] 812
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), [213] 109
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 48, [212] 650

[cont.]

CORBETT, Colonel E.—cont.

- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Lords Amendts. [212] 366
 Proportional Representation, 2R. [212] 923
 Sale of Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [212] 615
 Sites for Places of Worship and Schools, 2R. [210] 1033
 Supply—Militia Pay and Allowances, [212] 112
 Privy Council, [211] 982

CORK, Earl of (Master of the Buckhounds)

Army Regulation Act, [212] 4

CORRANCE, Mr. F. S., Suffolk, E.

- Army—Gun Cotton, [212] 1754
 Elementary Education Act, Res. [209] 1442
 Local Taxation, [210] 1549
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. [209] 1192; cl. 2, Amendt. [210] 1113; cl. 3, 1220, 1270, 1276; cl. 4, Amendt. 1519; cl. 5, 1534; add. cl. 1871; Lords Amendts. [212] 375, 1050
 Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1059
 Proportional Representation, 2R. [212] 924
 Public Health, 2R. [210] 867, 885; [212] 345; Comm. 1272; cl. 3, 1375, 1386; cl. 5, Amendt. 1390; cl. 10, 1391; cl. 16, Amendt. 1396; cl. 20, 1400; Consid. [213] 257; cl. 4, 269; cl. 13, Amendt. 270
 Public Health (Salary), Report, [212] 1072
 Royal Parks and Gardens, [210] 601
 Treaty of Washington, [211] 1693, 1694; Motion for Adjournment, 1738

CORRIGAN, Sir D. J., Dublin City

- Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [209] 1508
 Education of Blind and Deaf Mute Children, 2R. [209] 1505
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 22, [212] 1954; cl. 24, Amendt. [213] 321; cl. 26, 338; add. cl. Amendt. 484, 492, 494; Consid. cl. 50, 674; cl. 76, Amendt. 679
 Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2031
 Ireland—Clare, Lord Lieutenant of, Res. [211] 434
 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1853; [213] 826
 Monastic and Conventual Institutions, Leave, [210] 1712
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. Schedule 1, [210] 1949, 1950, 1962, 1967; 3R. [211] 884
 Railways (Ireland), 2R. [212] 1339
 Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland), 2R. [212] 258, 608, 611
 Unlawful Assemblies (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [211] 167, 169

Corrupt Practices Bill

(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General*)

- c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Attorney General*) Feb 8, [209] 176; Bill ordered; read 1st [Bill 22]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" Feb 15, 515; after short debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Sir James Elphinstone*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd

[cont.]

Corrupt Practices Bill—cont.

Question, Sir Graham Montgomery; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 25, [210] 1879; Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Notice of Motion, Mr. G. Bentinck April 29, 1932

Committee*—*a.p.* May 2

Question, Mr. Assheton Cross; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 11, [212] 950
Bill withdrawn* July 22

Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections Bill (Mr. James, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Cross, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Rathbone)

c. Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 29, [209] 1151

Ordered; read 1^o* Mar 13 [Bill 86]

Read 2^o* May 7

Committee*—*a.p.* June 3

Questions, Mr. Rylands; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. James July 4, [212] 640

Committee*; Report July 10

Considered*; Re-comm.; Committee; Report; Considered July 15

Read 3^o* July 17

l. Read 1^o* (Lord Penzance) July 18 (No. 228)

Bill read 2^o* July 25, 1743

Committee*; Report July 30 (No. 285)

Read 3^o* August 1

Royal Assent August 8 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 60]

CORRY, Right Hon. H. T. L., *Tyrone Co.* Admiralty and War Office Rebuilding, [212] 796
Army Estimates—Works, Buildings, &c. [212] 1567

Elementary Education—Revised New Code (1871), Res. [212] 1467

Ireland—Dungannon Magistrates, Motion for Papers, [209] 317

Navy—Questions, &c.

Coal, Consumption of, [210] 2014

Committee of Designs, [209] 653

Contracts—Baxter, Messrs. [210] 39

H.M.S. "Megara" Commission, Report of the, [209] 1157, 1647

Reed, Mr., Case of, [210] 405, 406

Wooden Iron-clads, [209] 582, 584

Navy—Admiralty Organization, [210] 51; Res. 139, 205, 209, 213

Navy—Navigation, System of, Res. [211] 1404

Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [212] 1178, 1181, 1199

Dockyards at Home and Abroad, [211] 740, 749, 768

Half-Pay—Navy and Marines, [211] 773

Men and Boys, [210] 448, 453, 458

Victualling Yards, [211] 770, 772

Supply—Naval Stores, [213] 59, 70, 77, 81, 83, 86

Countess of Mayo's Annuity Bill—See title *Mayo, Countess of*

County Buildings (Loans) Bill

(Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce)

c. Ordered; read 1^o* Mar 11 [Bill 84]

Read 2^o* Mar 14

Committee*; Report April 4

Read 3^o* April 5

County Buildings (Loans) Bill—cont.

l. Read 1^o* (Earl of Morley) April 9 (No. 65)

Read 2^o* April 22

Committee*; Report April 23

Read 3^o* April 25

Royal Assent May 13 [35 Vict. c. 7]

County Court Judges—Circuit No. 22

Question, Mr. West; Answer, The Attorney General July 11, [212] 949

County Court Judges, Welsh

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 8, To leave out from "That," and add, "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in the interests of the due administration of justice, that the Judge of a County Court District in which the Welsh language is generally spoken should be able to speak and understand that language" (Mr. Osborne Morgan) v. [209] 1648; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in the interests of the due administration of justice, that the Judge of a County Court District in which the Welsh language is generally spoken should, as far as the limits of selection will allow, be able to speak and understand that language (Mr. Osborne Morgan) Mar 11

County Courts

Mid-Wales Circuit, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Attorney General July 4, [212] 637

Welsh Circuits, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Attorney General July 11, [212] 957

County Courts (Small Debts) Bill

(Mr. Bass, Mr. William Fowler)

c. Ordered; read 1^o* Mar 13 [Bill 85]

Bill withdrawn* April 8

County Courts (Small Debts) (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. Bass, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. West)

c. Ordered; read 1^o* April 17 [Bill 121]

Bill withdrawn* June 19

County Franchise

Amendt. on Committee of Supply April 26, To leave out from "That," and add "this House would be more likely to devote due and adequate attention to the wants and interests of our rural population if householders outside the boundary of Parliamentary Boroughs were in possession of the Franchise; and that it is expedient to extend to Counties the Occupation and Lodging Franchises now in force in Boroughs" (Mr. Trevelyan) v. [210] 1884; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 148, N. 70; M. 78

County Officers (Ireland) Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 27 [Bill 174]
Bill withdrawn * July 15

County Rates

Address for, Return of the sums expended in the various counties in England and Wales levied on the county rate during the year 1871, showing separately the total expenditure in each county and the portion of the above so spent under statute over which the local authority have no control and that over which they have an independent control; also the items of expenditure in each county under the last column: [tabular form] (*Lord Henniker*) June 21, [212] 18; Motion agreed to (*Parl. P. No. 301*)

Court of Chancery (Funds) Bill

(*Mr. Baxter, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. William Henry Gladstone*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 14 [Bill 43]
209] Question, Mr. Hunt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Feb 22, 871
210] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" April 4, 774

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Crawford*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 89, N. 37; M. 52; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Committee deferred, after short debate April 29, 1877

Committee *; Report May 2

211] Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Baxter*) May 13, 681

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the Bill be committed to a Select Committee" (*Sir Richard Bagallay*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to; Committee—B.F. [Bill 140]

Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report June 4

. Moved, "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration" June 13, 1721

Amendt. to leave out from "be," and add "re-committed, in respect of Clause 21" (*Colonel French*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 54, N. 140; M. 86; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill re-committed; Committee—Clause 21 (Pension to present Accountant General) amended; Report

Read 3^o * June 18

l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Chancellor*) June 18 (No. 161)

Bill read 2^o, after short debate July 1, 417

Committee * July 5 (No. 195)

Report * July 11 (No. 205)

Read 3^o * July 16

Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 44]

COURTOWN, Earl of

Irish Church Act Amendment, 2R. [209] 1387

Courts of Justice, The New—Designs for

Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Feb 22, [209] 868

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 22, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the designs prepared by Mr. Street for the New Building of the Courts of Justice are unsatisfactory, and ought not to be executed" (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*) v. [210] 581; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

The Strand Front, Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Mr. Ayrton July 5, [212] 699

Courts of Law (Scotland) Agents Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Adam*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 29 [Bill 135]

Read 2^o * June 17

Committee *; Report July 4

Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report July 15

Considered * July 16 [Bill 223]

Bill withdrawn * July 22

COWPER, Earl

Alderney (Harbour and Fortifications), Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 1847

Merchant Shipping Code, [212] 1121

Metrical System of Weights and Measures, [213] 35

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. [211] 1460; Comm. cl. 2, 1817, 1824

Railway Companies Amalgamation, [209] 617;

Motion for a Select Committee, 1017, 1019

Railways (Ireland), Motion for Papers, [210] 1132

Tramways (Metropolis), Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 1747

COWPER, Hon. H. F., Hertfordshire

Lea Conservancy Act, [209] 956

Public Health, Consid. cl. 32, [213] 273

COWPER-TEMPLE, Right Hon. W. F., Hampshire, S.

Church Seats, Comm. cl. 3, [212] 1296, 1297

Epping Forest, 3R. Amendt. [213] 758

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 15, [212] 1911

Kew Gardens—Dr. Hooker and the First Commissioner of Works, [213] 757

Metage of Grain (Port of London), 2R. [210] 1257; Comm. 1261

Metropolis—Battersea Park, [212] 1519

Metropolitan Street Improvements, 2R. [209] 1319

New Forest, The, [213] 696

Occasional Sermons, Leave, [209] 786; 2R. [212] 236, 257

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 1, [210] 685

Public Health, Comm. cl. 41, [212] 1493

Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [209] 1921

[cont.]

COWPER-TEMPLE, Right Hon. W. F.—*cont.*

Supply—Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissions, [211] 1534

Houses of Parliament, [212] 447

National Gallery, [212] 457

New Offices in Downing Street, [212] 452

Thames Embankment (Land), Comm. [212] 1586

Wild Birds Protection, Consid. Schedule, [212] 1298

CRAUFURD, Mr. E. H. J., *Ayr, &c.*

Church Seats, Comm. [212] 1294; *cl.* 3, 1297

211] Education (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 1, 1083; *cl.* 2,

cl. 1196; *cl.* 5, 1288; *cl.* 8, 1304; *cl.* 39, 1359;

cl. 51, 1617, 1619; *cl.* 52, 1629, 1705, 1710;

cl. 59, 1715; *cl.* 64, 1748; *cl.* 65, 1759,

1940; *cl.* 66, Amendt. 1996; *cl.* 67, 2004;

cl. 68, 2008, 2009, 2010; *cl.* 77, 2023, 2024

212] Consid. *cl.* 58, 170; *cl.* 66, *ib.*; *cl.* 68, 175

213] Lords Amendts. 165

Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland),

Address for a Commission, [210] 1879

Intoxicating Liquors, [210] 1632

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir

R. Collier, Res. [209] 731

Local Taxation, Res. [210] 1384

Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 48, [212] 524, 651

Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds), 2R.

[210] 321, 323

Parliament—Business of the House, [209] 215,

299; Res. 1044, 1057

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.

cl. 16, [210] 1652; Schedule 1, [211] 126;

Consid. Schedule 1, Motion for Adjournment,

562; Lords Amendts. [212] 376, 379

Polling Places (Scotland), Motion for Returns,

[211] 974

Poor Law (Scotland), Leave, [209] 318; 2R.

[210] 1034

Public Health (Salary), Report, [212] 1074

Steamship "Redgauntlet," Motion for an

Address, [209] 346

Supply—Law Charges, Treasury, [211] 1552

Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral,

[209] 657

CRAWFORD, Mr. R. W., *London*

Church Seats, Comm. [212] 1292; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1295, 1296

Court of Chancery (Funds), 2R. Amendt. [210]

778, 795; Comm. [211] 687; *cl.* 18, 695;

cl. 21, *ib.*; Consid. 1722

Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *add. cl.*

[211] 1903

India—Drafts on London, [211] 1856

Metric System, [209] 1152

India—Bombay, Old Bank of, Res. [211] 244

Metage of Grain (Port of London), 2R. [210]

1254; Comm. 1261

Metropolis—Thames Embankment, [212] 792

Metropolitan Street Improvements, Res. [210]

962

National Expenditure, Res. [210] 772

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.

cl. 8, [210] 1643; Schedule 1, 1953; Amendt.

1956; [211] 123

Thames Embankment (North), Instruction,

[210] 1808

Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm.

[210] 637, 662

CRICHTON, Viscount, *Enniskillen*

Army Re-organization—Depôt Centre—Omagh,

[209] 1757

Ireland—Drainage Act, [210] 118

Galway Election, [212] 340, 634

Ireland—Derry Celebrations, Res. [210] 553

Irish Church Act Amendment, Comm. [211] 358

Criminal Law Amendment Act (1871)

Amendment Bill (*Mr. Vernon Harcourt,*

Mr. James, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Dixon, Mr.

Melly)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *May* 20 [Bill 157]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"

July 5, [212] 750

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned"

(*Lord Elcho*); after short debate, Question

put; A. 32, N. 30; M. 2; Debate ad-

joined

Adjourned Debate [dropped]

CRIMINAL LAW AND POLICE

Ashford Magistrates, The, Question, Mr. Brady;

Answer, Mr. Bruce *April* 23, [210] 1684

Ashton-under-Lyne—Conduct of the Police,

Question, Mr. Mellor; Answer, Mr. Bruce

July 12, [212] 1040

Assault on the late Mr. Murphy, Questions,

Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Percy Wyndham; An-

swers, Mr. Bruce *May* 6, [211] 285

Broadmoor Asylum—Maintenance of Criminal

Lunatics, Question, Mr. White; Answer, Mr.

Bruce *May* 13, [211] 651

Bridal Assaults on Women, Questions, Mr.

Montague Guest; Answers, The Attorney

General, Mr. Straight *May* 6, [211] 285

Case of Albert Charles Griffin, Question, Lord

George Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Bruce

August 5, [213] 454

Case of John Richard Dymond, Question, Sir

Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Lord Ad-

vocate *June* 17, [211] 1856

Case of Mr. John Goodered, and the Police,

Questions, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Osborne; An-

swers, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 25, [210]

594

Case of Mr. Michael Roche, Question, Mr.

Butt; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington

April 29, [210] 1931; Question, Mr. Butt;

Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland

May 6, [211] 284

Case of William Bisgrove, Question, Mr.

Neville - Grenville; Answer, Mr. Bruce

Feb 19, [209] 647

Case of William James Gray, Question, Mr.

McClure; Answer, The Marquess of Harting-

ton *July* 23, [212] 1625

Collumpton Magistrates—Case of John Webber,

Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer,

Mr. Bruce *June* 10, [211] 1507; *June* 13,

1686

Convict Establishments—Dartmoor Prison,

Question, Mr. Kennaway; Answer, Mr. Bruce

Mar 15, [210] 39

Convict Labour, Employment of—Wakefield

Prison—See that title

Crickhowell Union—Lunatics, Question, Sir

Joseph Bailey; Answer, Mr. Bruce *June* 6,

[211] 1273

Defacement of Walls, &c., Question, Mr. Peek;

Answer, Mr. Bruce *Mar* 22, [210] 631

[*cont.*]

CRIMINAL LAW—*cont.*

Exhibitions, Dangerous—Women and Children, Observations, Lord Buckhurst; Reply, The Earl of Morley June 14, [211] 1733

Extradition of Criminals—See that title

Extradition Treaties—France and Belgium—Marguerite Diablance, Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Viscount Enfield April 23, [210] 1681

Fees at the Munston House and Guildhall, Question, Mr. Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Bruce August 1, [213] 247

Freemasonry—Case of David Farrell, Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 17, [211] 1854

Metropolitan Police—Alleged Violence at Acton, Question, Mr. Eykyn; Answer, Mr. Bruce July 8, [212] 791

Oxfordshire Magistrates—Case of Mr. Norris, Question, Mr. Locke; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 7, [211] 1349

Park Lane Murder, The, Question, Mr. H. R. Brand; Answer, Mr. Bruce April 11, [210] 1090

Police, Retiring Allowances to the Rural, Question, Mr. C. S. Read; Answer, Mr. Bruce Feb 26, [209] 1023

Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871—Dealers in Old Metal, Question, Mr. Bowring; Answer, Mr. Bruce April 8, [210] 891

Prison Congress, International, London, Questions, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, The Marquess of Lansdowne April 26, [210] 1880

Prosecutions, Costs of—Local Taxation, Questions, Mr. Pell, Mr. Magniac; Answers, Mr. Baxter Feb 16, [209] 526

Prosecutions—Treasury Revision of Costs, Question, Mr. Waterhouse; Answer, Mr. Bruce May 9, [211] 504; Question, Mr. Wharton; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 13, 1885

Public Meetings at Chelsea—Riotous Proceedings, Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Bruce Mar 15, [210] 47

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, Mr. Bruce Feb 8, [209] 143

The Droitwich Magistrates—Assault on a Boy, Question, Mr. Sherriff; Answer, Mr. Bruce July 8, [212] 793

The Tichborne Case

Tichborne v. Lushington—Prosecution of the "Claimant" for Perjury, Questions, Mr. Eykyn, Mr. Scourfield; Answers, The Attorney General Mar 7, [209] 1529; Question, Mr. Neville-Grenville; Answer, The Attorney General April 8, [210] 885; Question, Mr. Mellor; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer May 2, [211] 102; Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer May 7, 372; Questions, Mr. J. D. Lewis, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Onslow; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Attorney General June 6, 1271; Question, Observations, Mr. Whalley; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer July 12, [212] 1118; Question, Mr. Eykyn; Answer, The Attorney General July 15, 1138; Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Mr. Winterbotham August 10, [213] 866

[*cont.*]CRIMINAL LAW—*cont.**The Queen v. Castro*

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, a Copy of all Applications made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department or to the Solicitor of the Treasury as to providing the means for the defendant in the case of *The Queen v. Castro* alias Tichborne to bring forward witnesses in his defence, and for such information as to the evidence that will be brought forward in support of the prosecution as the defendant would have been entitled to receive if he had been committed for trial by any other process than that of the Order of a Judge at Nisi Prius; together with the Replies that have been made to such Applications" (*Mr. Whalley*) August 9, [213] 846; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1871—Picketing

Question, Observations, Mr. Vernon Harcourt; Reply, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon July 15, [212] 1130

Criminal Law—Reformatory and Industrial Schools

Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 10, To leave out from "That," and add "all Schools for poor children, aided by public money, should be under one general Education Department; and that Industrial Schools should not be treated as penal institutions, but that children of tender age, whether merely vagrants or convicted of minor offences, should, after any due correction, be sent to such Schools for the rest of their childhood, as to educational establishments where they may be trained to industry" (*Sir Charles Adderley*) v. [211] 608; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put, and agreed to

Criminal Law—Release of the Whitehaven Rioters—The late Mr. Murphy

Assault on the late Mr. Murphy, Questions, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Percy Wyndham; Answers, Mr. Bruce May 6, [211] 285

Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 31, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the release of the Whitehaven rioters before the expiration of their sentence was not warranted by the circumstances of the case, and has a tendency to weaken the deterrent power of the Law against offences of a like character" (*Mr. Percy Wyndham*) v. 949; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to lay before this House all correspondence relative to the release of prisoners convicted of assault on the late Mr. Murphy, whether between the Roman Catholic chaplain of the jail in which such prisoners were confined, or with the visiting or other magistrates of the county or borough in which the conviction of the

[*cont.*]

Criminal Law—The Whitehaven Rioters—The late Mr. Murphy—cont.

said prisoners took place, or with the Judge before whom the said prisoners were tried, and Her Majesty's Government (*Lord Oranmore and Browne*) June 14, [211] 1725; after short debate, on Question ? resolved in the negative

Criminal Prosecutions—Treasury Revision of Costs

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 15, To leave out from "That," and add "it is desirable that the Home Office should draw up such an uniform Scale of Fees and Allowances for Criminal Prosecutions in Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, for general use, as shall ensure the efficient administration of justice; and that all such expenses hereinafter incurred shall be wholly defrayed by funds appropriated for this purpose by Parliament" (*Sir Massey Lopes*) v. [210] 51; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Question, Mr. Waterhouse; Answer, Mr. Bruce May 9, [211] 504; Question, Mr. Wharton; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 13, 1885
Prosecutions, Costs of—Local Taxation, Questions, Mr. Poll, Mr. Magniac; Answers, Mr. Baxter Feb 16, [209] 526

Criminal Trials (Ireland) Bill

(*Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Sir John Gray, Mr. Pim, Mr. Synan*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 15 [Bill 47]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" June 12, [211] 1630
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 28, N. 165; M. 137; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for three months

CROFT, Sir H. G. D., Herefordshire

Army—Depôt Centres, [209] 1851
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 6, Amendt. [210] 1636, 1637, 1638; Consid. cl. 6, Amendt. [211] 532; Lords Amendts. [212] 377
Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1971

CROSS, Mr. R. Assheton, Lancashire, S.W.

Army—Commissions—University Candidates, [211] 1278
Bastardy Laws Amendment, 2R. [211] 1974
Burials, 2R. [209] 354; Comm. Preamble, 805; cl. 2, 812
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Office of, [212] 1753
Civil Service Estimates, [209] 1950
Corrupt Practices, [212] 950
County Court Judges—Travelling Expenses, [213] 47
Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 62
Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. 2R. [213] 188, 209
Fiji Islands, Motion for an Address, [212] 218

[cont.]

Cross, Mr. R. Assheton—cont.

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1696; cl. 13, 1704
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, Address for Papers, [209] 140; Res. 658, 671, 690, 693
Juries, 2R. [211] 703
Mines (Coal) Regulation, [211] 911; Comm. cl. 4, [212] 29; cl. 11, 45; cl. 48, 650; cl. 58, Amendt. 663, 664; cl. 65, 665
Municipal Corporations (Wards), 3R. [212] 748
Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [211] 1668
Parliament—Public Business, Res. [212] 1430
209] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 1, 1207, 1208, 1962; Amendt. 1965, 1966
210] cl. 2, 937, 938; cl. 3, 1276; cl. 4, 1297; cl. 5, 1529; cl. 6, 1635; cl. 18, 1662; Schedule 1, 1947, 1968, 1971, 1972
211] Consid. cl. 4, 530; cl. 23, 543; Schedule 1, 547; Amendt. 550, 555; Amendt. 665, 670
212] Lords Amendts. 379
Public Health, Comm. cl. 20, Amendt. [212] 1398, 1399, 1401; cl. 41, 1493, 1494, 1495; cl. 43, Amendt. 1496
Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1960
Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 5, [209] 1011
Supply—Civil Services, [211] 1050
Privy Council, [211] 977, 982

CUBITT, Mr. G., Surrey, W.

Burials, 2R. [209] 371
National Debt, [210] 886
Property and Revenues of the Church of England, Address for a Commission, [212] 564
Registrars of Deeds, &c. (Middlesex), [211] 1848
Supply—Civil Service Commission, [211] 1533

Currency Laws

Amendt. on Committee of Supply April 19, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that, as far as practicable, equal laws should prevail throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and that Her Majesty's Government should forthwith bring in a Bill to regulate and reform the Currency Laws of the United Kingdom, so as that the same system should prevail and be applicable in every part of the realm" (*Mr. Delahunty*) v. [210] 1573; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
[See title *Mint—The Royal*]

Custody of Infants Bill

(*Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Andrew Johnston, Mr. Mundella*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 20 [Bill 93]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" June 13, [211] 1724
Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. James Lowther*) [House counted out]
2R. * Debate adjourned June 27
Read 2^o * July 3
Committee *—*E.F.* July 17
Committee July 18, [212] 1403 [House counted out]
Committee [dropped]

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Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [209] 33
Treaty of Washington, [210] 488, 1979; [211] 271, 647, 898; Motion for an Address, 1129, 1262, 1264;—Statement, 1577

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Army—Grenadier Guards, Band of, [211] 988
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, Motion for a Committee, [211] 1011
Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 2R. [212] 1600

DICKINSON, Mr. S. S., *Stroud*

Army Estimates—Control Establishments, Wages, &c. [212] 1533
Bishops Resignation Act (1869) Perpetuation, 2R. Amendt. [211] 1219, 1554
Colonial Governors Pensions, 2R. Amendt. [212] 791
Court of Chancery (Funds), Comm. cl. 21, Amendt. [211] 695; Consid. 1721
East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [213] 626
Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 64, [211] 1720; Amendt. 1755
Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 834
India—Public Documents and Papers, [211] 192
India—Bombay, Old Bank of, Res. [211] 224
India—Tonk, Ex-Nawab of, Motion for an Address, [209] 988
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 24, [212] 1959; [213] 321; Amendt. 324, 325; cl. 34, Amendt. 350; cl. 39, Amendt. 367; cl. 41, Amendt. *ib.*; cl. 43, Amendt. 371
Municipal Officers Superannuation, 2R. [209] 1510
Navy Estimates—Military Pensions and Allowances, [211] 775
Post Office—Post Cards, [210] 1142
Real Estates (Titles), 2R. [212] 231
Rome—Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican, Res. [213] 157
Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 5, Amendt. [209] 1010
Supply—Court of Chancery, [211] 1873

DICKSON, Major A. G., *Dover*

Local Rates, Assessment of Government Property to, [209] 1949

DIGBY, Mr. K. T., *Queen's Co.*

Ireland—Jurors, Challenge of, [213] 451
University Tests (Dublin), 2R. [210] 711

DILKE, Sir C. W., *Chelsea, &c.*

Civil List, Motion for Returns, [210] 251, 253, 292, 293, 294, 316
Commons Protection, &c. 2R. [212] 583, 597, 601
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. Consid. cl. 25, Amendt. [213] 664
Metropolis—Sheepshanks Gallery, [211] 99
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, Amendt. [210] 896, 911, 914
Proportional Representation, 2R. Amendt. [212] 905
Royal Parks and Gardens, 3R. [210] 1540
Treaty of Washington, [212] 1514

DILLWYN, Mr. L. L., *Swansea*

All Saints Church, Cardiff, 2R. Amendt. [211] 818
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Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [210] 92
Public Health, Comm. cl. 41, Amendt. [212] 1496
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Spain—Carlisle Insurrection, [210] 2013
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Tweed Fisheries, Res. [212] 1287
Wild Fowl Protection, 2R. [211] 1653

DIMSDALE, Mr. R., *Hertford*

Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 785, 806; [212] 791
Game Laws, Comm. [210] 688
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 7, [212] 1681; cl. 33, Amendt. [213] 349; cl. 34, Amendt. 355; cl. 35, 361, 362; Consid. cl. 27, Amendt. 668; cl. 37, Amendt. 669
Lea Conservancy Act, [209] 953
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *add. cl.* [210] 1854
Post Office (Telegraphs) Compensations, [210] 399
Public Health, 2R. [210] 863; Comm. [212] 1081; Consid. cl. 4, Amendt. [213] 266, 267; cl. 33, 273
Rivers, Pollution of, [210] 1813

Diplomatic and Consular Services

British Consulate Establishments, Questions, Mr. Rylands; Answers, Viscount Enfield May 10, [211] 602
Diplomatic Service—Report of the Committee of 1871, Question, Mr. W. C. Cartwright; Answer, Viscount Enfield April 19, [210] 1546; June 10, [211] 1507

Diplomatic and Consular Services

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, and their maintenance on the efficient footing required by the political and commercial interests of the Country" (*Mr. Selater-Booth*) Feb 19, [209]; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Select Committee appointed and nominated as follows:—Mr. Selater-Booth (Chairman), Mr. Baring, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Cameron, Mr. William Cartwright, Mr. Baillie Cochran, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Eastwick, Viscount Enfield, Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. William Lowther, Mr. Otway, Mr. Arthur Russell, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Stopford-Sackville, Mr. Frederick Stanley, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Frederick Walpole, and Mr. Whitwell
Report of Select Committee—
(*Parl. P. No 314*)

DISRAELI, Right Hon. B., *Buckinghamshire*

- Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 806
 Army Estimates, [209] 1395
 Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 72
 Education (Scotland) Amendment, [211] 910
 India—Assassination of the Governor General, [209] 204
 Ireland—Derry Celebrations, Res. [210] 575, 577
 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, [211] 1680; [212] 1150, 1370, 1371; Res. 1849
 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, [209] 147
 Land, Entailment of, Res. [210] 1023
 Landed Proprietors (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [209] 1617, 1618
 Local Taxation, Res. [210] 1394
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 30, [212] 330
 Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech [209] 55
 Breach of Privilege, [209] 1039
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 Parliament—Business of the House, Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 156; Res. 1056
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. 1199; cl. 1, [209] 1212, 1999; Comm. add. cl. [210] 1857, 1874; Schedule 1, 1948; [211] 120; Consid. Schedule 1, 562; Lords Amendts. [212] 351
 Public Health, Comm. [212] 1269
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DIXON, Mr. G., *Birmingham*

- Education—Endowed Schools, [210] 887
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 Education—Elementary School Teachers, Res. [212] 1437, 1441
 Education (Scotland), Leave, [209] 276; Comm. cl. 8, [211] 1300; cl. 65, 1939; cl. 66, 1997; cl. 67, 2001; cl. 71, 2015, 2019
 Elementary Education Act—Ludlow School, [211] 1682
 Elementary Education Act, Res. [209] 1395, 1438
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 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 7, [212] 1682
 Jews in Roumania, Motion for an Address, [210] 1603
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 899; Consid. Schedule 1, [211] 555
 Treaty of Washington, [209] 294

DODDS, Mr. J., *Stockton*

- Friendly Societies, [209] 869
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1689
 Municipal Corporations (Wards), Consid. [211] 779
 Salmon Fisheries, 2R. [209] 1101, 1118
 Salmon Fisheries (No. 2), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [209] 1121

DODSON, Mr. J. G., (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker), *Sussex, E.*

- Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 1842
 Chairmanship, Resignation of, [210] 892
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 France—Deportation of Political Prisoners, [212] 952, 1621, 1622
 212 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. 998; Comm. cl. 7, 1681; cl. 9, 1683; cl. 14, 1892, 1908; cl. 19, 1914
 213 cl. 24, 316; cl. 28, 344; cl. 32, 348; cl. 49, 374; cl. 60, 377; cl. 60 A, 482; Sub-section (B) 506; Amendt. 507; Schedule 1, 511
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 Parliament—Business of the House, Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 164; Res. 1046, 1067, 1080, 1081
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 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 1, [209] 1207, 1208, 1966, 2002; [210] 679; add. cl. 1873, 1874; Schedule 1, 1970; [211] 117; Consid. 523; Lords Amendts. [212] 372, 375
 Public Health, Comm. cl. 20, [212] 1401
 Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 5, [209] 1008, 1009; add. cl. 1741

DOWNING, Mr. M'Carthy, *Cork Co.*

- Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Comm. add. cl. [213] 493, 495; Amendt. 499
 Ireland—Galley Head Lighthouse, [213] 250
 Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2024
 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1851;—Mr. Justice Keogh, [213] 49, 295, 318;—Prosecutions, 871
 210 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, 1111; cl. 3, 1279; cl. 4, 1290, cl. 18, 1659; 1663, 1664; add. cl. 1854, 1876; Schedule, 1, 1963
 211 125; Consid. cl. 17, Amendt. 537, 540; Schedule 1, 556, 666
 212 Lords Amendts. 1066
 Religious Disabilities Abolition, 2R. [210] 1792
 University Tests (Dublin), [210] 1685

DOWSE, Right Hon. B. (Attorney General for Ireland), *Londonderry Co.*

- Capital Punishment Abolition, 2R. [212] 1781
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Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. add. cl. [213] 498, 499; cl. 75, Amendt. 679; cl. 76, 680; cl. 87, *ib.*

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Bankruptcy, Law of, [209] 652

Criminal Law—Roche, Mr., Imprisonment of, [211] 285

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Neill, Mrs., Murder of, at Rathgar, [211] 1985

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Walsh, Rev. Patrick, Case of, [212] 1149, 1758

Westmeath, State of, [209] 142

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Ireland—Derry Celebrations, Res. [210] 566

Irish Church Act Amendment, Comm. [211] 358

Juries Act Amendment (Ireland), Comm. [212] 156

Landed Proprietors (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [209] 1617, 1618

Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Law Amendment, [211] 1666

Parliament—Public Business, [212] 1144

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. [209] 480; Comm. cl. 17, [210] 1658; cl. 18, 1659, 1662, 1663; Consid. add. cl. [211] 510; cl. 17, 538, 541; cl. 26, 545

Parochial Registers (Ireland), [211] 1271

Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1969

Supply, Report, [213] 538

Unlawful Assemblies (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [211] 151

Women’s Disabilities Removal, 2R. [211] 66

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill

(Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, The Marquess of Hartington)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 17 [Bill 202]

Read 2^o * June 24

Committee *; Report June 25

Considered * June 28

Read 3^o * June 27

l. Read 1^o * (Marquess of Lansdowne) June 28

Read 2^o * July 12 (No. 184)

Committee *; Report July 15

Read 3^o * July 16

Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 31]

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental Bill

(Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Mr. Baxter)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 4 [Bill 185]

Read 2^o * June 6

Committee *; Report June 7

Read 3^o * June 10

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental Bill—cont.

l. Read 1^o * (Marquess of Lansdowne) June 11

Read 2^o * June 21 (No. 142)

Committee *; Report June 24

Read 3^o * June 25

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. lxiv]

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Mr. Baxter)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 1 [Bill 218]

Read 2^o * July 4

Committee *; Report July 5

Read 3^o * July 8

l. Read 1^o * (Marquess of Lansdowne) July 9 (No. 201)

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Supplemental (No. 3) Bill

(Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Mr. Baxter)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 23 [Bill 265]

Read 2^o * July 24

Committee *; Report July 25

Read 3^o * July 26

l. Read 1^o * July 29 (No. 261)

Duchy of Lancaster—Office of Chancellor of the

Question, Mr. Assheton Cross; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 25, [212] 1753

DUFF, Mr. M. E. Grant (Under Secretary of State for India), *Elgin, &c.*

East India—Fitzpatrick, Mr. Denis, Motion for Papers, [213] 552, 553, 848

East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [213] 562, 627, 628, 631, 634, 635, 637

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 68, [211] 2010

Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 836

India—Questions, &c.

Andaman Islands, Convicts at, [211] 99

Army—Royal Horse Artillery, [210] 969, 1548; [211] 1417

Army—Soldiers—Ball Ammunition, Issue of, [212] 1362

Bank of Bengal, [212] 288

Bengal Police, [212] 1369

Bombay Bank, Failure of, [209] 1031, 1160

Bombay—Income Tax, [211] 601

Civil Service, Employment of Natives in, [210] 969

Coolies, Recruiting of, [211] 600

Council of India—Indian Presidencies, Drafts on, [211] 505

Drafts on London, [211] 1856

Educational Service—Retiring Pensions, [211] 603

Indian Accounts, Auditor of, [209] 1853

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DUFF, Mr. M. E. Grant—*cont.*

Madras, Hurricane at, [211] 1194
 Madras Irrigation Company, [209] 867
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 India—Bombay, Old Bank of, Res. [211] 217, 239
 India—Tonk, Ex-Nawab of, Motion for an Address, [209] 969

DUFF, Mr. R. W., *Banffshire*

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 4, [211] 1207; cl. 8, 1302; 3R. [212] 304
 Law of Entail (Scotland), [210] 1630
 Navy—H.M.S. "Ariadne," Boats of, Accident to the, Res. [210] 824
 Navy Estimates—Men and Boys, [210] 474
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 Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1065

DUFFERIN, Earl of (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster)

Ireland, Bills relating to, [210] 483
 Ireland—Railways, Motion for Papers, [209] 1297
 Irish Church Act Amendment, 2R. [209] 1384
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 Party Processions (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [211] 363
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Inclosure Law Amendment, Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [212] 1505
 Ireland—Galway Election, [212] 868, 869
 State of—Recent County Elections, [212] 91
 Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, [213] 243
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 4, [212] 1875
 Naval College, Portsmouth, Removal of, [211] 175
 Navy—Staff Commanders and Navigating Lieutenants, [212] 164
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Commons Amendts. [212] 782

Durham Church Leaseholds

Observations, Question, Mr. Stevenson; Reply, Mr. Bruce July 12, [212] 1117

DYNEVOR, Lord

Church of England Fire Insurance, Comm. [212] 278
 Church Seats, 2R. [210] 1309
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm. cl. 23, [209] 1143

[*cont.*]**DYNEVOR, Lord—*cont.***

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Report, cl. 4, [211] 1837
 Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 15
 Prayer Book (Shortened Services), Report, Amendt. [210] 1543
 Prison Ministers, Report, cl. 4, [211] 362

East India (Bengal, &c.) Annuity Funds Bill (Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Ayrton)

c. Considered in Committee * May 31
 Bill ordered; read 1^o * June 3 [Bill 182]
 Bill withdrawn * June 27

EASTWICK, Mr. E. B., *Penryn, &c.*

All Saints Church, Cardiff, 2R. [211] 828
 Army—Military Academy at Woolwich, [210] 688
 Recruiting, [209] 1159
 Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 912, 1381, 1794
 Chinese Coolie Traffic, Motion for an Address, [209] 539, 1726
 East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [213] 617
 Education (Scotland), Comm. [211] 324
 Egypt—Judicial Reforms, Motion for Papers, [212] 735
 Fiji Islands, Motion for an Address, [212] 199
 India—Bengal Police, [212] 1369
 India—Bombay, Old Bank of, Res. [211] 223
 India—Tonk, Ex-Nawab of, Motion for an Address, [209] 981
 International Society, Motion for Papers, [210] 1195, 1209
 Kew Gardens—Dr. Hooker and the First Commissioner of Works, [213] 750
 Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [209] 852
 Mayo, Countess of—Queen's Message considered, [212] 1570, 1578
 Pacific Islanders Protection, Comm. cl. 3, [210] 1670; add. cl. 1672
 Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, Report, [209] 130
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 18, Motion for reporting Progress, [210] 1665; Consid. Schedule 1, [211] 670
 Persia, Diplomatic Relations with, [212] 1083
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 Persian Gulf, Slave Trade in, [210] 970
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 Russia—Caucasus, Murders in the, [212] 287
 South Africa, Res. [211] 815
 Trinity House—Beazeley, Mr., Dismissal of, [212] 1887; [213] 458
 Turkey—The Persian Gulf, [210] 1753
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Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 3R. add. cl. [210] 382
 Prayer Book (Shortened Services), Report, [210] 1518

Ecclesiastical Commission

Charges of Management, Question, Mr. Salt ; Answer, Sir Thomas Acland July 4, [212] 630

The Redundant List, Question, Colonel Beresford ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 26, [210] 591

Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The Finsbury Estate

Questions, Mr. Carter, Mr. Floyer ; Answers, Sir Thomas Acland May 2, [211] 100

Ecclesiastical Commissioners Trusts Bill [H.L.] (*The Marquess of Salisbury*)

1. Presented ; read 1st Mar 22 (No. 63)
Bill withdrawn, after short debate April 19, [210] 1544

Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Cairns*)

1. Presented ; read 1st Feb 13 (No. 15)
Bill read 2nd, after short debate Feb 19, [209] 618
Committee, after short debate Feb 29, 1125 (No. 28)
Report, after short debate Mar 14, 1931 (No. 50)
Read 3rd, and passed, after debate Mar 21, [210] 380
c. Read 1st (Mr. Cross) May 7 [Bill 152]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" July 31, [213] 188
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day month" (*Mr. Goldney*) ; after short debate, Question, "That 'now,' &c.," put, and agreed to ; main Question put, and negatived

Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Egerton*)

1. Presented ; read 1st July 15 (No. 211)
Bill read 2nd, after short debate July 18, [212] 1351
Committee * July 19 (No. 233)
Report * July 22
Read 3rd * July 23
c. Read 1st (Mr. Monk) July 23 [Bill 269]
Read 2nd * July 25
Committee * ; Report July 26
3R. * debate adjourned July 29
Order for 3R. discharged ; Bill re-committed ; Committee ; Report ; Considered August 3
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3rd" August 5, [213] 542 ; Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Thomas Cave*) ; Question put ; A. 19, N. 53 ; M. 34
Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 3rd"
Amendt. to leave out from "be," and add "re-committed" (*Mr. James Lowther*) v. ; Question put, "That the words, &c.," A. 48, N. 21 ; M. 27
Main Question proposed ; Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Eustace Smith*) ; Question put ; A. 56, N. 14 ; M. 42 ; Debate adjourned
Read 3rd * August 6
1. Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 90]

Ecclesiastical Procedure Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Cairns*)

1. Presented ; read 1st Feb 13 (No. 16)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" (*The Earl of Shaftesbury*) Feb 19, [209] 638
Amendt. to leave out ("now") and insert ("this day six months") (*The Bishop of Peterborough*) ; on Question, That ("now,") &c. ? Cont. 14, Not-Cont. 24 ; M. 10 ; resolved in the negative ; and Bill to be read 2nd this day six months
Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 639

Edinburgh, Sanitary Condition of

Moved, "That there be laid before the House the last Return submitted to the Town Council of Edinburgh by the Burgh engineer" (*Lord Kinnaird*) July 19, [212] 1412 ; after short debate, Motion agreed to
(*Parl. P. No. 257*)

EDUCATION

Education Department

New Code of Regulations (1873)
No. [483]

Minute of Modifications No. [590]

Children passed in Extra Subjects, Question, Mr. Mundella ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 25, [212] 1751

Endowed Schools Act (1869) — *Continuance*, Question, Mr. Salt ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster June 28, [212] 340

Endowed Schools Commission, Question, Sir Lawrence Palk ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 3, [211] 193

Endowed Schools Commissioners—Education of Girls, Question, Mr. Fawcett ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 9, [211] 509

[See title *Endowed Schools Commissioners*]
Education Estimates (Ireland and Scotland), Question, Mr. McLaren ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster August 2, [213] 311

Increased Allowance to Irish School Teachers, Question, Sir Frederick W. Heygate ; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 21, [212] 20

Inspectors of Elementary Schools, Question, Mr. H. Samuelson ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster June 11, [211] 1588

Music in Elementary Schools, Question, Mr. Reed ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 19, [210] 243

Music in Training Colleges and Schools, Question, Mr. Reed ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 5, [210] 812

Pupil Teachers, Question, Mr. Samuelson ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Feb 22, [209] 864

Teachers of Parliamentary Schools (Scotland), Question, Mr. Cameron ; Answer, The Lord Advocate July 1, [212] 425

Teachers under the Local Government Board, Question, Mr. Reed ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 11, [212] 946

Elementary Schools—Time Tables, Question, Mr. Mundella ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 18, [212] 1360

Evening Schools, Question, Mr. C. Dalrymple ; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 1, [209] 1216 ; June 17, [211] 1850

[cont]

EDUCATION—cont.

Night Schools, Observations, Viscount Midleton; Reply, The Marquess of Ripon *Mar 18*, [210] 1

Privy Council Grants—Art. 32a (3), Question, Mr. Charley; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *August 8*, [213] 701

Sections 30-31, Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *Mar 11*, [209] 1758

Training Colleges, Question, Mr. B. Samuelson; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *Mar 22*, [210] 529

Education Department — New Code of Regulations (1872)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July 19*, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to modify the new code of regulations issued by the Committee of the Privy Council, in such a manner as to give more encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, elementary social economy, and the other so-called extra subjects, in the Elementary Schools of the Country" (*Sir John Lubbock*) *v.*, [212] 1454; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Education of Blind and Deaf Mute Children Bill

(*Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *Feb 8* [Bill 26]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Mar 6*, [209] 1500

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Hibbert*); after short debate, Question, "That 'now,' &c.," put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for six months

Education Rate Apportionment Bill

(*Mr. Magniac, Captain Egerton, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Henry Robert Brand*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *July 10* [Bill 239]
2R. [dropped]

Education (Scotland) Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. William Edward Forster*)

209] c. Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *Feb 12*, 250; after debate, Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 31]

. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Mar 7*, 1530

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House, whilst it strongly approves of provisions which require sufficient school accommodation, and the attendance of children at school, is of opinion that a school rate should not be employed, directly or indirectly, as a means of giving religious teaching" (*Mr. Auberon Herbert*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Anderson*); Motion with-

[cont.]

Education (Scotland) Bill—cont.

drawn; Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 238, N. 6; M. 232; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Division List, Noes, [209] 1615

210] *Half-time Factory Schools*, Question, Sir Robert Anstruther; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April 22*, 1631

211] Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *May 6*, 288

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "having regard to the principles and history of the past educational legislation and practice of Scotland, which provided for instruction in the Holy Scriptures in the public schools as an essential part of education, this House, while desirous of passing a measure during the present Session for the improvement of education in Scotland, is of opinion that the Law and practice of Scotland in this respect should be continued by provisions in the Bill now before the House" (*Mr. Gordon*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 209, N. 216; M. 7; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 352

. Questions, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Scourfield; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May 31*, 910

. Committee—R.P. *June 3*, 1054

. Committee *June 4*, 1194

I.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Clause 1 (Interpretation of Act)

Clause 2 (Expenses of Scotch Education Department) postponed

Clause 3 (Department may employ officers in Scotland) postponed

II.—LOCAL MANAGEMENT

. Clause 4 (Election of school boards), 1198
Committee—R.P.

. Committee *June 6*, 1284

Clause 5 (Area of a parish and a burgh)

Clause 6 (United parishes) agreed to

. Clause 7 (Burghs may be united with parishes in certain cases), 1289

. Clause 8 (First election of school boards), 1289

Clause 9 to 18, inclusive, agreed to

. Clause 19 (School board declared to be a body corporate. Managers), 1306; Committee—R.P.

. Committee *June 7*, 1352

III.—SCHOOLS

Clause 20 (Parish schools)

Clauses 21 to 23, inclusive, agreed to

. Clause 24 (School boards to ascertain amount of accommodation), 1353

Clauses 25 to 34, inclusive, agreed to

. Clause 35 (Transference of existing schools to school boards), 1356

Clauses 36 to 38, inclusive, agreed to

. Clause 39 (Combination of school boards), 1359

IV.—FINANCE

. Clause 40 (School fund), 1359

. Clause 41 (Power to impose rates), 1360

[cont.]

Education (Scotland) Bill—cont.

- 211] Clause 42 (Borrowing by school boards), 1860
 . Clause 43 (Burgh school funds to be transferred to school boards), 1862
 Clauses 44 to 49, inclusive, agreed to
 Clause 50 (School fees), 1867; Committee—R.P.

- . Committee *June* 11, 1616
 Clause 50 (School fees)
 . Clause 51 (Teachers houses), 1616

V.—TEACHERS

- . Clause 52 (Teachers in office before the passing of the Act. Teachers appointed after passing of Act), 1621; Committee—R.P.
 . Committee *June* 13, 1700
 Clause 52 (Teachers in office before the passing of the Act. Teachers appointed after passing of Act)
 Clause 53 (Qualified teachers) agreed to
 . Clause 54 (Examinations of Teachers), 1711
 Clause 55 (Certificates) agreed to
 . Clause 56 (University degrees, &c.), 1712
 . Clause 57 (Removal of teachers appointed before passing of Act), 1713
 . Clause 58 (Retiring allowances), 1713
 . Clause 59 (Higher class public schools.—Burgh) 1714
 Clause 60 (Higher class public schools.—Parish) agreed to
 Clause 61 (Funds) agreed to

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—INSPECTION—CONSCIENCE
 CLAUSE—COMPULSION, &c.

- Clause 62 (Evidence of orders, &c. of Education Department) agreed to
 Clause 63 (Inspection) agreed to
 Clause 64 (Parliamentary grant), 1718; Committee—R.P.
 . Committee *June* 14, 1744
 Clause 65 (Conscience clause), 1756; Committee—R.P.
 . Committee *June* 18, 1934
 Clause 65 (Conscience clause); Committee—R.P.
 . *Schoolmasters*, Question, Dr. Lyon Playfair; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 20, 1992
 Committee *June* 20, 1996
 . Clause 66 (School boards to provide elementary education for poor children), 1996
 . Clause 67 (Parents to provide elementary education for their children), 2001
 . Clause 68 (Defaulting parents may be proceeded against), 2004
 Clause 69 (Method of procedure) agreed to
 . Clause 70 (Employers of children to act as parents. Parents not exempted from liability), 2011
 . Clause 71 (Exemptions), 2013
 . Clause 72 (Clerks of criminal courts to be furnished with list of defaulting parents), 2019
 . Clause 73 (Children bound to attend school), 2020
 Clause 74 negatived
 Clause 75 agreed to
 . Clause 76 (Teachers appointed under the Act not subject to provisions of 9 & 10 Vict., c. ccxxvi), 2022

Education (Scotland) Bill—cont.

- 211] Clause 77 (Repeal of Acts at variance with this Act), 2028
 Clause 78 agreed to

Postponed Clauses

- . Clause 2 (Expenses of Scotch Education Department) negatived, 2026
 . Clause 3 (Department may employ officers in Scotland), 2026
 . New Clause (Appointment of organizing Commissioners in Scotland to act for three years), 2026
 Schedules A, B, and C agreed to
 Report; re-committed in respect of a New Clause (Expenses of Scotch Education Department)

- 212] Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report *June* 21, 22
 . Considered *June* 25, 168 [Bill 204]
 . Bill read 3^d, after short debate *June* 27, 303 [Bill 210]

Teachers of Parliamentary Schools (Scotland),
 Question, Mr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord
 Advocate *July* 1, 425

- l. Read 1st * (*The Duke of Argyll*) *June* 28
 . Bill read 2^d, after debate *July* 5, 674 (No. 183)
 . Order of the Day for the House to be put into a Committee, read *July* 12, 1012; Committee, after short debate; Amendts. made
 . Report *July* 16, 1224 (No. 210)
 . Read 3^d, and passed *July* 18, 1351 (No. 222)

- . c. Question, Mr. Gordon; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July* 23, 1625

- 213] Order for Consideration of Lords' Amendts. read *July* 30, 160 [Bill 264]

After debate, Amendts. read 2^d; several agreed to; several amended and agreed to; and several disagreed to
 Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendts. to which this House hath disagreed;" List of the Committee, 182

- l. Commons' Amendts. to Lords' Amendts., Commons' Reasons for disagreeing to some of the Amendts. made by the Lords, and Commons consequential Amendts. considered
 . *August* 2, 301 (No. 270)

Moved, "That their Lordships do not persist in the Amendts. which the Commons had altered, and that they assent to the alterations made by the Commons" (*The Duke of Argyll*)

After short debate, an Amendt. made; Commons' Amendts., as amended, agreed to

On Question, That the other Amendts. of the Commons be agreed to? resolved in the affirmative; after further short debate, Commons' Amendts. to Lords' Amendts. agreed to; Commons' consequential Amendts. agreed to; and Bill returned to the Commons

- c. Lords' Amendts. to Commons' Amendts. to Lords' Amendts. considered, and agreed to
 . *August* 3

- l. Royal Assent *August* 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 62]

EDWARDS, MR. H., *Weymouth*

Navy—Portland Breakwater, Opening of,
 [212] 1518

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EGERTON, Lord

- Army Regulation Act, [212] 36
 Church of England Fire Insurance, Comm.
 [212] 276, 277
 Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amend-
 ment, 2R. [212] 1351
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 31,
 [211] 594
 Tramways (Metropolis), Select Committee,
 [209] 1749

EGERTON, Hon. A. F., Lancashire, S.E.

- Army—Yeomanry—Musketry Instructors,
 [212] 1040
 Burials, Comm. cl. 2, [209] 813
 Japan—Massacre of Christians in, [209] 1646
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 25, [212]
 325; cl. 42, 497; Consid. cl. 45, 1009
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R.
 [209] 509; Comm. cl. 1, 1957; cl. 2, [210]
 1118; cl. 3, 1273; cl. 4, 1301; 3R. [211] 884
 Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. add. cl.
 [209] 1735

EGERTON, Hon. Captain F., Derbyshire, E.

- Navy—Navigation, System of, Res. [211] 1408
 Navy—Rule of the Road at Sea—Steering and
 Sailing Rules, Motion for a Select Com-
 mittee, [211] 381
 Navy Estimates—Men and Boys, [210] 471

EGERTON, Hon. Wilbraham, Cheshire, Mid.

- Education (Scotland), Comm. [211] 328

Egypt—Judicial Reforms

- Question, Observations, Mr. Baillie Oochrane;
 Reply, Viscount Enfield; short debate thereon
 July 5, [212] 753

ELCHO, Lord, Haddingtonshire

- Army—Questions, &c.
 Autumn Manœuvres, [210] 1632;—Volun-
 teers, [212] 639
 Brighton Review, [210] 690; [212] 703
 Commissions, Candidates for, [209] 1752
 Gun Cotton Explosion at Stowmarket,
 [210] 690
 Army—Tribe, Lieutenant, Case of, Notice of
 Motion, [212] 77; Motion for Papers, [213]
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 Army Estimates, [209] 1394
 Army Reserve Force, [212] 1521
 Control Establishments, Wages, &c. [212]
 1548, 1552
 Land Forces, [209] 910, 914; Motion for
 reporting Progress, 1380, 1762, 1765
 Warlike Stores, [212] 1554, 1555, 1558
 Army Reserve Force, [212] 154
 Bermuda, Fortifications of, [209] 294
 Burlington House, [212] 459
 Cattle Plague, [213] 110, 188
 Crimea, British Graves in the, [210] 1630
 Criminal Law Amendment Act (1871) Amend-
 ment, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [212]
 751
 Harbour Defences, Res. [210] 698
 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir
 R. Collier, Res. [209] 758
 Metropolitan Street Improvements, 2R. [209]
 1318

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ELCHO, Lord—cont.

- [209] Mines (Coal) Regulation, Leave, 245, 246
 [212] Comm. 28; cl. 4, 34, 40; cl. 14, 184, 185;
 . cl. 16, 308, 313; cl. 19, 316; cl. 24, 317;
 . cl. 25, 327; cl. 29, 329; cl. 42, 500; cl. 45,
 . 503; cl. 47, 507; cl. 48, 522, 648, 662;
 . cl. 58, 663; add. cl. 712, 714; Preamble,
 . 716; Consid. add. cl. 878, 881; cl. 14, 1006;
 . cl. 24, 1008; cl. 45, 1009; 3R. 1278, 1279
 . Natural History Museum, South Kensington,
 [209] 650
 New Law Courts, Designs for, Res. [210] 587,
 589
 Parliament—Business of the House, Motion
 for a Select Committee, [209] 168, 298;
 Res. 1056; Motion for Adjournment, 1096,
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 cl. 2, [210] 907
 Supply—British Museum, [213] 403
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 456
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 [212] 460
 Surveys of the United Kingdom, &c. [212]
 464, 467
 Volunteer Corps, [212] 142, 149, 153
 Yeomary Cavalry, [212] 128
 Thames Embankment (Land), Comm. [212]
 1587
 Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral,
 [209] 950, 1029
 Treasury—Rumoured Attempt to blow up,
 [213] 250

Elementary Education Act

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act are defective, and its working unsatisfactory; and particularly that it fails to secure the general election of School Boards in towns and rural districts: That it does not render obligatory the attendance of children at school: That it deals in a partial and irregular manner with the remission and payment of school fees by School Boards: That it allows School Boards to pay fees out of rates levied upon the community, to denominational schools, over which the rate-payers have no control: That it permits School Boards to use the money of the rate-payers for the purpose of imparting dogmatic religious instruction in schools established by School Boards: That by the concession of these permissive powers it provokes religious discord throughout the country; and by the exercise of them it violates the rights of conscience" (*Mr. Dixon*) Mar 5, [209] 1395

Amendt. to leave out from "House," and add "the time which has elapsed since the passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and the progress which has been made in the arrangements under it, are not such as to enable this House to enter with advantage upon a review of its provisions" (*Mr. William Edward Forster*) v.; after long de-

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[cont.]

Elementary Education Act—cont.

bate, Question put, "That the words, &c.;"
A. 94, N. 355; M. 261; Division List, Ayes
and Noes, 1481

Question put, "That the words 'The time,
&c.' be added," v.; A. 323, N. 98; M. 225;
main Question, as amended, put, and agreed
to

Elementary Education Act, 1870

Compulsory Attendance, Question, Mr. Hermon;
Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 30, [211] 837

Election of School Boards, Question, Mr.
Heygate; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster
June 13, [211] 1689

Grants for Denominational Schools, Question,
Mr. R. Shaw; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster
Mar 7, [209] 1528

Ludlow School, Question, Mr. Dixon; Answer,
Mr. W. E. Forster June 13, [211] 1682

Manchester School Board, Question, Mr. Jacob
Bright; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster June 7,
[211] 1350

Public Elementary Schools, Question, Mr.
Gordon; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 4,
[209] 1322

School Accommodation, Question, Mr. Carter;
Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Feb 23, [209]
951; Question, Mr. J. S. Hardy; Answer,
Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 12, 1852

School Board Districts, Question, Mr. Wheel-
house; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 25,
[212] 1756

School Board Elections—The Ballot, Question,
Mr. Richard; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster
April 12, [210] 1149

School Boards, Question, Mr. C. S. Read;
Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 15, [210]
44; Question, Observations, The Marquess
of Salisbury; Reply, The Marquess of Ripon
Mar 21, 486—*Cradley Heath*, Question, Mr.
H. B. Sheridan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster
August 2, [213] 312

*School Boards and Grants to Denominational
Schools*, Questions, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Osborne,
Lord Robert Montagu; Answers, Mr. W. E.
Forster, Mr. Speaker Feb 15, [209] 462

Schools under School Boards, Question, Mr.
Stapleton; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster
Mar 12, [209] 1849

Section 23—School Boards, Question, Mr. Ser-
jeant Simon; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster
July 11, [212] 956

Sunderland School Board, Question, Mr. R. N.
Fowler; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 30,
[210] 2014

*Elementary Education Act (1870) Amend-
ment Bill*

- c. Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill
to repeal the twenty-fifth Clause of the Ele-
mentary Education Act, 1870" (*Mr. Cand-
lish*) April 23, [210] 1714; after debate,
Question put; A. 115, N. 316; M. 201
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1744

*Elementary Education Act (1870) Amend-
ment Bill*

(*Mr. Charles Reed, Mr. William Henry Smith,
Mr. Morley, Viscount Mahon*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o May 13 [Bill 168]
Read 2^o May 27
Committee*; Report May 30
Read 3^o June 3
l. Read 1^o (*Lord Lyttelton*) June 4 (No. 126)
Read 2^o June 25
Committee*; Report July 1
Read 3^o July 5
Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 27]

*Elementary Education Elections Bill—
[See title School Boards Bill]**Elementary Education (Elections) Bill
[H.L.] (The Lord President)*

- l. Presented; read 1^o July 19 (No. 231)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
July 23, [212] 1601
Amend. to leave out ("now") and insert ("this
day three months") (*Marquess of Salisbury*);
after short debate, on Question, That ("now,"
&c.; Cont. 42, Not-Cont. 46; M. 4; resolved
in the negative; and Bill to be read 2^o this
day three months

*Elementary Education Elections (No. 2)
Bill [H.L.] (The Lord President)*

- l. Presented; read 1^o July 23 (No. 240)
Bill read 2^o July 25, [212] 1744
Committee*; Report July 26
Read 3^o July 29
c. Read 1^o (*Mr. W. E. Forster*) July 30
Read 2^o August 1 [Bill 281]
Committee*; Report August 2
Read 3^o August 3
l. Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 59]

*Elementary Education (Provisional Order
Confirmation) Bill (Mr. William*

Edward Forster, Mr. Winterbotham)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o May 27 [Bill 175]
Read 2^o June 3
Committee*; Report; read 3^o June 12
l. Read 1^o (*The Lord President*) June 13
Read 2^o June 21 (No. 148)
Committee*; Report June 24
Read 3^o June 25
Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. lxx]

*Elementary Education—Retirement Allow-
ances for Certificated Teachers*

Amend. on Committee of Supply May 31, To
leave out from "That," and add "this House
will, upon Thursday next, resolve itself into
a Committee of the Whole House, to con-
sider of an humble Address to Her Majesty,
praying that, by a deduction from the Par-
liamentary Grant in aid of Public Ele-
mentary Schools, a provision may be made
for granting Annuities to the Certificated
Teachers of such Schools upon their retire-
ment by reason of age and infirmity; and

[cont.]

Elementary Education—Retirement Allowances for Certificated Teachers—cont.

to assure Her Majesty that this House will make good the same" (*Mr. Whitwell*) v. [211] 939; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

And, on June 3, Select Committee appointed and nominated as follows:—*Mr. Whitwell* (Chairman), *Sir C. Adderley*, *Mr. Baxter*, *Mr. Bristowe*, *Mr. W. E. Forster*, *Mr. Andrew Johnston*, *Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth*, *Sir Thomas Lloyd*, *Mr. Melly*, *Mr. Pemberton*, *Mr. F. S. Powell*, *Mr. Clare Read*, *Mr. Selater-Booth*, *Mr. Scourfield*, and *Mr. W. H. Smith*; June 14, *Mr. Pease* *disch.*, *Mr. Charles Reed* and *Mr. J. G. Talbot* *added*

Report of Select Comm. July 29 (*P. P.* No. 344)

Elementary Education (School Board) Loans) Bill—Afterwards
Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Boards Loans) Bill

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter*, *Mr. William Edward Forster*, *Mr. Baxter*)

- c. Considered in Committee * July 17
 Bill ordered * July 18
 Read 1^o * July 22 [Bill 266]
 Read 2^o * July 26
 Committee *; Report July 29
 Read 3^o * July 30
 l. Read 1^a * (*The Lord President*) August 1
 Read 2^a * August 5 (No. 274)
 Committee *; Report August 6
 Read 3^a * August 7
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 71]

Elementary Education—Undenominational Normal Schools

Amendt. on Committee of Supply July 19, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House it is desirable to reconsider the Grants for Public Elementary Education, so as to encourage the establishment of Undenominational Normal Schools" (*Mr. B. Samuelson*) v., [212] 1430; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

ELLENBOROUGH, Lord

Army—Purchase and the Scientific Corps, Queen's Answer to Address, [212] 274

ELLICE, Mr. E., St. Andrews, &c.

- 211] Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 1, 1075;
 . cl. 2, Amendt. 1195; cl. 5, 1284, 1288; cl. 8,
 . 1291; cl. 24, 1355; cl. 35, 1358; cl. 52,
 . 1700, 1704, 1709; add. cl. 2027
 212] 24
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 24, Amendt.
 [212] 318, 319
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
 cl. 16, [210] 1656; Schedule 1, 1975; [211]
 110, 119; Consid. Schedule 1, 562

ELLIOT, Mr. G., Durham, N.

- 209] Mines (Coal) Regulation, Leave, 242
 212] Comm. cl. 7, 42; cl. 16, 312; cl. 19, 316;
 . cl. 24, 317; cl. 25, 323, 327; cl. 48,
 . Amendt. 508, 525, 526; Amendt. 640;
 . Amendt. 643, 647, 651; Amendt. 653;
 . add. cl. 713; Consid. add. cl. 878, 881;
 . cl. 24, 1008

ELPHINSTONE, Lord

Navy—Gunnery Experiments—H.M.S. "Hotspur" and "Glatton," [212] 281, 282
 Staff Commanders and Navigating Lieutenants, [212] 163

ELPHINSTONE, Sir J. D. H., Portsmouth

- Africa, West Coast of (Dutch Settlements), Res. [209] 328
 Cattle Plague, [212] 1415
 Ceylon—Paumben Channel, [209] 561
 Contagious Diseases, Leave, [209] 344
 Corrupt Practices, 2R. [209] 516; Motion for Adjournment, 517
 211] Education (Scotland), Comm. 320; cl. 1, 1084;
 . cl. 2, 1197; cl. 4, 1217; cl. 8, 1292, 1294;
 . cl. 19, 1323; cl. 20, 1353; cl. 35, 1358;
 . cl. 76, 2022; add. cl. 2029
 212] 23; Consid. cl. 69, 178; 3R. 303
 Fiji Islands, Motion for an Address, [212] 204
 France—Treaty of Commerce, Denunciation of the, Res. [211] 1781
 Harbour Defences, Res. [210] 699
 India—Madras, Hurricane at, [211] 1193
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 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 14, [212] 1909
 Livingstone, Dr., Expedition in Search of, [209] 211, 469
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 Navy—Naval Administration, [210] 403; Res. 408, 424, 425
 Navy—Naval Reserves, Motion for an Address, [213] 139, 141
 Navy—Navigation, System of, Res. [211] 1408
 Navy—Rule of the Road at Sea—Steering and Sailing Rules, Motion for a Select Committee, [211] 383
 Navy Estimates, [210] 1605
 Admiralty Office, [212] 1161, 1163, 1199
 Coastguard, &c. [211] 720
 Dockyards at Home and Abroad, [211] 755
 Half-Pay—Navy and Marines, Motion for reporting Progress, [211] 773
 Military Pensions and Allowances, [211] 773
 Miscellaneous Services, [210] 1616
 Victualling, &c. [210] 1608, 1610; Motion for reporting Progress, 1612
 Victualling Yards, [211] 771
 Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, Report, [209] 132
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, [209] 1527; Comm. cl. 2, Amendt. [210] 898; Amendt. 906, 912; cl. 3, 1273; Lords Amendments. [212] 1058
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- Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1064
- Post Office—Pacific Station, [210] 971
- Supply—Naval Stores, [213] 57, 69, 75
- New Works, &c. Amendt. [213] 284, 289, 293
- Steam Machinery, [213] 88, 90
- Supplementary Estimates, Motion for Adjournment, [209] 2004
- Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral,
- Treaty of Washington—Statement, [211] 1606

ELY, Bishop of

Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 3R. *add. cl.* [210] 384

Emigration Commissioners

Address for, Returns showing the names of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners: The Instructions originally given for their guidance, and any others that may have been given subsequently, and are now in force: The functions actually discharged by the Commissioners: [And other Returns] (*Mr. Macfie*) Feb 20, [209] 773; after debate, on Motion of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Motion amended, and agreed to, 786

Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland)

Address for a Royal Commission, "to inquire into the nature and amount of all endowments in Scotland, the funds of which are devoted to the maintenance or education of young persons; also to inquire into the administration and management of any Hospitals or Schools supported by such endowments, and into the system and course of study respectively pursued therein, and to report whether any and what changes in the administration and use of such endowments are expedient, by which their usefulness and efficiency may be increased" (*Sir Edward Colebrooke*) April 23, [210] 1547

Amendt. in line 5, after "persons," to insert "or can rightly be made applicable thereto" (*Mr. Parker*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. proposed, to leave out "the maintenance or education of young persons," and insert "charitable or educational purposes" (*The Lord Advocate*) v.; Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived Question proposed, "That the words 'charitable or educational purposes' be inserted, instead thereof;" after short debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed April 25, 1878; after debate, Amendt. and original Motion withdrawn

And, on May 1, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the nature and amount of all endowments in Scotland, the funds of which are wholly or in part devoted, or have been applied, or which can rightly be made applicable to educational purposes, and which have not been reported on by the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858; also to inquire into the

[*cont.*

Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland)— cont.

administration and management of any Hospitals or Schools supported by such Endowments, and into the system and course of study respectively pursued therein, and to Report whether any and what changes in the administration and use of such Endowments are expedient, by which their usefulness and efficiency may be increased (*Sir Edward Colebrooke*)

Endowed Schools Commissioners

Scheme for Hughes' Charity, Beaumaris

Moved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to refuse her assent to the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the better management of the Charity of David Hughes, founded A.D. 1609, at Beaumaris in the county of Anglesey (*The Lord Bishop of Bangor*) July 26, [212] 1857; after short debate, on Question? Cont. 64, Not-Cont. 50; M. 14; resolved in the affirmative

Felstead School

Moved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to refuse her assent to the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the school at Felstead in the county of Essex (*The Lord Bishop of Rochester*) July 26; on Question, agreed to

Tideswell School

Moved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to refuse Her assent to the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the school at Tideswell in the county of Derby (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) July 26; on Question, agreed to

The Queen's Answers to the Addresses reported August 1, [213] 217

Greycoat Hospital, Westminster, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster August 6, [213] 551

Schemes, Question, Mr. Dixon; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 8, [210] 887

Dr. Morgan's School, Bridgewater

Return of all correspondence between the Endowed Schools Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners and the governing body of or any other persons connected with Dr. Morgan's School, Bridgewater: Also, Copy of Dr. Morgan's will: Ordered to be laid before the House (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) August 6

Ripon Grammar School

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that, in so much as the Scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners with reference to the Free Grammar School at Ripon, Yorkshire, would deprive the poor of that city and its neighbourhood of the facilities of obtaining an education, almost free, now possessed by all classes in that city and its neighbour-

[*cont.*

Endowed Schools Commissioners—cont.

hood, She will therefore be pleased to withhold Her consent from the said Scheme" (*Mr. Wheelhouse*) May 7, [211] 444; after short debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Fawcett*); A. 28, N. 84; M. 58

Original Question put; A. 19, N. 84; M. 65

ENFIELD, Viscount (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), *Middlesex*
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Belgium—British Travellers in, [213] 845

Brazil—British Claims against, [212] 428

British Consular Establishments, [211] 602

Buenos Ayres—Massacre of Foreigners, [213] 455

China—Kiungchow, Port of, [210] 594

Saigon, Port of, [209] 1526

Chinese Coolie Traffic, Motion for an Address, [209] 540

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Crimea—British Graves in the, [211] 98

Danubian Principalities—Attacks on Jews in Roumania, [209] 946

Diplomatic Service, Report of Committee on, [210] 1547; [211] 1508

East African Slave Trade, [211] 654

Egypt—Judicial Reforms, Motion for Papers, [212] 731

Extradition Treaties—Marguerite Dixblancs, [210] 1681

Fiji Islands, [209] 207, 289

Foreign Office—Questions, &c.

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Foreign Service Messengers, [210] 397

Pensions to Widows of Consuls, [210] 399

Translations of Foreign Documents, [210] 1088

France—Questions, &c.

Commercial Treaty—Export of Coal, [213] 450;—Mineral Oils, 703, 841

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Differential Shipping Dues, [209] 649; [213] 551

Fishery Convention, [213] 696

French Navigation Act, [209] 1390

Passports, Reimposition of, [210] 890

Quarantine in French Ports, [211] 1193, 1277

Honduras—Treaty of Commerce, [213] 45

International Society, Motion for Papers, [210] 1192

Japan—Questions, &c.

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Livingstone, Dr., [209] 469

Malta—Importation of Female Slaves, [209] 647

Metrical System—International Commission on the, [212] 1366

Pacific Islands—Nukapu, Island of, [209] 1759

Samoa or Navigators Islands, [212] 638

Paraguay—Consul at Assuncion, [209] 652

Persia—Foreign Jurisdiction Act, [211] 1279

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ENFIELD, Viscount—cont.

Persia—Relations with, Res. [212] 1102

Persian Gulf, Slave Trade in, [210] 971

Persian Mission, Appointment to the, [209] 1152; [211] 375, 1990

Portugal—Claims of British Subjects, [213] 703

Rome—Papal Court, Diplomatic Representation at the, [211] 1028; [213] 556

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Rome—Vatican, Diplomatic Relations with, [212] 1758; Res. [213] 155, 156, 157, 845

Russia—Caucasus, Murders in the, [212] 287

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Spain—Carlist Insurrection, [210] 2013

Cuba—Murder of a British Subject, [209] 1321;—Refugees from, 1327;—Chinese Coolies in, [210] 890, 1150

Spain—Cuba, Slavery in, Res. [210] 1565, 1573; [212] 797

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Tramways in Foreign Countries, [209] 1761

Treaty of Washington, [209] 867

Turkey—Christian Subjects of the Sultan, [213] 454

Persian Gulf, [210] 1754

Treaty Arrangements with, [212] 1146

Zanzibar—Kirk, Dr., Appointment of, as Consul, [209] 1029

ENNIS, Mr. J. J., *Athlone*

Army—Depôt Centres (Ireland), [209] 1851

ENNISKILLEN, Earl of

Party Processions (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [211] 367

Epping Forest (No. 1) Bill (by Order)

c. Bill read 2^a, after short debate April 15, [210] 1253

Epping Forest Bill

(*Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Baxter*)

c. Ordered; read 1^a Feb 28 [Bill 71]

Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn April 22, [210] 1674

Epping Forest Bill [H.L.]

(*The Duke of St. Albans*)

l. Presented; read 1^a April 23 (No. 82)

Bill read 2^a, after short debate May 3, [211] 189

Committee*; Report, and referred to a Select Committee May 13 (No. 112)

And, on June 4, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—D. Manchester, E. Stradbroke (Chairman), E. Effingham, V. De Vesci, L. Monteagle of Brandon

[*cont.*]

Epping Forest Bill—cont.

- Report of Select Comm.* June 10 (*P.P.* No. 132)
Committee* (*on re-comm*) June 13 (No. 150)
Report* June 14
Read 3* June 17
c. Read 1* June 21, and referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills [Bill 208]
Read 2*, and committed to a Select Committee July 2
Committee nominated by the Committee of Selection as follows:—Mr. Spencer Walpole (Chairman), Mr. Bryan, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Colonel Corbett, and Mr. Morley
Report of Select Comm.* July 15 (*P.P.* No. 306)
Bill reported* July 15
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report July 19
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3*" August 8, [213] 758
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day month" (*Mr. Cowper - Temple*); after short debate, Question, "That 'now,' &c.," put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to; (Queen's Consent signified); Bill read 3*

l. Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 *Vict.* c. 95]

ERSKINE, Admiral J. E., *Stirlingshire*
Fiji Islands, Motion for an Address, [212] 197
Navy—Navigation, System of, Res. [211] 1403
Pacific Islanders—H.M.S. "Rosario," [210] 1142, 1683
Pacific Islanders Protection, [209] 1154; 2R. 1615; Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [210] 1665, 1670; cl. 10, Amendt. 1674
Pacific Islands—Samoan or Navigators Islands, [212] 637

European Assurance Society Bill (by Order)

- c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3*" June 11, [211] 1584
Amendt. to leave out from "be," and add "re-committed to the former Committee" (*Mr. Eykyn*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3*

Evidence Law Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Heron, Mr. Pim*)

- c. Ordered; read 1* Feb 28 [Bill 69]
2R. [dropped]

Elwels Rectory

Questions, Mr. Mowbray; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Feb 13, [209] 291; Feb 20, 772; Feb 29, 1153; Observations, Mr. Mowbray; Reply, Mr. Gladstone; long debate thereon Mar 8, 1673; Explanation, Mr. Gladstone Mar 14, 1946

EWING, Mr. A. Orr, *Dumbarton*

- 209] Education (Scotland), 2R. 1571, 1611
211] Comm. 312; cl. 1, 1077; cl. 2, 1195, 1197;
cl. 4, 1206; cl. 5, 1286; cl. 8, Amendt.
1295, 1298; cl. 24, 1355; cl. 50, 1615;
cl. 51, 1618, 1621; cl. 52, 1701, 1710, 1711;
cl. 55, 1759; cl. 66, 1999; cl. 67, 2003;
cl. 68, 2006; Amendt. 2008, 2009; cl. 70,
Amendt. 2012, 2013; cl. 76, Amendt. 2022
212] 22; Consid. cl. 58, 169; cl. 66, 171; cl. 68,
177; cl. 69, 178

EWING, Mr. A. Orr.—*cont.*

Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Address for a Commission, [210] 1752
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 16, [210] 1651; Schedule 1, [211] 136
Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1058

EWING, Mr. H. E. CRUM-, *Paisley*

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 1, [211] 1071; cl. 65, Amendt. 1943, 1947
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 908; cl. 16, 1656
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 674

EXCHEQUER, CHANCELLOR of the, *see*
CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

Exhibitions, Dangerous — Women and Children

Observations, Lord Buckhurst; Reply, The Earl of Morley June 14, [211] 1733

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill

(*Mr. Baxter, Mr. William Henry Gladstone*)

- c. Ordered; read 1* July 11 [Bill 244]
Read 2* July 29
Committee*; Report August 3
Considered* August 5
Read 3* August 6
l. Read 1* (*Earl of Morley*) August 7 (No. 293)
Read 2*; Committee negatived August 8
Read 3* August 9
Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 *Vict.* c. 88]

Extradition (Germany)—Communist Prisoners (France)—Papers presented by Command

Observations, Earl Granville June 18, [211] 1622
Correspondence respecting the embarkation of Communist Prisoners from French Ports to England: *Parl. P.* No. [565] And Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Germany for the mutual surrender of Fugitive Criminals; signed at London 14th May 1872: *Parl. P.* No. [564]
Presented (by command), and ordered to lie on the Table
Orders in Council [568]

Extradition of Criminals

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Returns stating the number and nature of all treaties or conventions at present in force with foreign states for the extradition of criminals (*The Earl of Rosebery*) May 3, [211] 181; after short debate, Motion agreed to *Parl. P.* No. [560]

Extradition Treaties

France and Belgium—*Marguerite Dieblance*, Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Viscount Enfield April 23, [210] 1681
Progress of Negotiations, Question, The Earl of Rosebery; Answer, Earl Granville August 2, [213] 206

EYKYN, Mr. R., Windsor

Army Estimates—Control Establishments,

Wages, &c. [212] 1540

Army Reserve Force, [212] 1887

Criminal Law—"Tichborne v. Lushington"

—Prosecution, &c. [209] 1529; [212] 1138

East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [213]

633

European Assurance Society, 3R. Amendt.

[211] 1584, 1587

Ex-Lord Chancellors—Arbitrations, [210] 967;

[213] 708

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Navy Contracts—Baxter, Messrs. [210] 35

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[211] 1967

Supply—Privy Council, [211] 1518

Eyre, Mr., Late Governor of Jamaica

Payment of Legal Expenses, Questions, Mr.

Bowring; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Mar 4,

[209] 1320; Questions, Mr. Bowring, Colonel

North; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 27,

[211] 706; Personal Explanation, Mr. Bow-

ring July 25, [212] 1700

Supply—Civil Service Estimates July 8, [212]

798

Personal Explanations, Question, Colonel

North; Answer, The Chancellor of the

Exchequer, Mr. Bowring July 29, [213] 37

Compensation to—and to Mrs. Gordon, Question,

Mr. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Gladstone

Mar 7, [209] 1523

Employment of, Question, Mr. W. Johnston;

Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 26, [209] 1028

Papers relating to—Parl. P. 56

Factories Hours of Labour Bill

(Mr. Mundella, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Morley,

Mr. Philips, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Carter,

Mr. Richard Shaw, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr.

Armistead)

c. Ordered; read 1^o April 15 [Bill 118]

Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn

July 31, [213] 213

Factories (Steam Whistles) Bill

(Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, Lord Frederick

Cavendish, Mr. Clare Read, Major Water-

house, Colonel Gray, Mr. Charley)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 19 [Bill 263]Read 2^o July 22

Committee*; Report July 23

Read 3^o July 25l. Read 1^o (Lord Redesdale) July 26 (No. 252)Read 2^o July 29

Committee*; Report July 30

Read 3^o August 1

Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 61]

Factory Acts—The Nine Hours System

Question, Mr. Hinde Palmer; Answer, Mr.

Bruce Mar 11, [209] 1759

Farm Buildings (Scotland) Bill

(Mr. Fordyce, Mr. McCombie)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 5 [Bill 231]

2R. [dropped]

FAWCETT, Mr. H., Brighton

Agricultural Children, 2R. [211] 1660

British Army—Revenues of India, [210] 116

Civil List, Motion for Returns, [210] 313

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm.

Preamble, [213] 644

County Franchise, Res. [210] 1893

Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. cl. 12,

[211] 1559

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Res. [212] 1938

Kew Gardens—Dr. Hooker and the First Com-

missioner of Works, [213] 643, 709

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[212] 1855

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Law Officers of the Crown, Remuneration of,

[209] 653; [211] 247

Law Officers of the Crown, Res. [212] 47

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186; cl. 16, 309, 314

Parliament—Public Business, [211] 1027

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [210]

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Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.

[209] 1166; cl. 1, 1211, 1993; cl. 4, [210]

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Thames Embankment, Leave, Motion for Ad-

jourment, [209] 1745

Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation, 3R.

[213] 644, 645, 646

210] University Tests (Dublin), 2R. 327, 602,

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Fenian Convicts—Reported Amnesty

Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Mr.

Gladstone May 27, [211] 708

Fenianism

Question, Explanation, Lord Oranmore and

Browne; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley

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mittee, [211] 277

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Fiji Islands, The

Question, Mr. Macfie: Answer, Viscount Enfield Feb 12, [209] 207; Question, Mr. Dixon; Answer, Viscount Enfield Feb 13, 289; Observations, Question, The Earl of Belmore; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley; short debate thereon July 24, [212] 81

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that She will be graciously pleased to establish a British Protectorate at Fiji" (*Mr. M'Arthur*) June 25, 192; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Protectorate at Fiji, or of annexing those islands, provided that this may be effected with the consent of the inhabitants" (*Mr. M'Arthur*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 84, N. 135; M. 51

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FINNIE, Mr. W., *Ayrshire, N.*
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c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 7]
 Bill read 2^o, after short debate Mar 13, [209] 1886
 Committee*; Report June 17 [Bill 199]
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Conduct of Commercial Business, Question, Mr. Birley; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue Feb 29, [209] 1150; Question, Mr. Magniac; Answer, Viscount Enfield, 1155

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Paraguay—Appointment of a Consul at Assuncion, Question, Mr. M'Arthur; Answer, Viscount Enfield Feb 19, [209] 652

Pensions to Widows of Consuls, Question, Colonel C. Lindsay; Answer, Viscount Enfield Mar 21, [210] 399

Translations of Foreign Documents, Question, Observations, Mr. Bowring; Reply, Viscount Enfield April 11, [210] 1087

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[211] Viscount Enfield May 28, 783; Observations,
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Quarantine in French Ports, Question, Mr.
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English Fishing Boats, Question, Mr. Seely;
Answer, Viscount Enfield August 8, [213] 696

France—Differential Shipping Duties

Amendt. on Committee of Supply June 4, To
leave out from "That," and add "the recent
action of the French Government in imposing
'Differential Duties' on merchandise carried
[*cont.*]

France—Differential Shipping Duties—cont.

in British Ships in the 'Indirect Trade,' is
inconsistent with the policy mutually agreed
upon between the two Countries in 1866;
and that such policy, whilst likely to entail
serious injury upon French Trade and Manu-
factures, is calculated, in the present circum-
stances of the 'Carrying Trade,' to inflict
injury upon British Shipping, and to impair
the relations and intercourse between the
two Countries, which have grown up under
recent commercial arrangements, more espe-
cially when it is considered that other Euro-
pean flags are (under Treaties recently made
with them) free from the restrictions now
imposed upon British Shipping" (*Mr.*
Graves) v. [211] 1780; Question proposed,
"That the words, &c.;" after long debate,
Amendt. withdrawn

FRENCH, Right Hon. Colonel F., *Ros-*
common Co.

Court of Chancery (Funds), Consid. Amendt.
[211] 1721
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Friendly Societies—Legislation

Questions, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Dodds; Answers,
Mr. Bruce, Sir Stafford Northcote Feb 22,
[209] 869

Galaahis Jurisdiction Act Amendment
Bill (The Lord Advocate, Mr. Adam)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o July 4 [Bill 225]
Read 2^o July 11
Committee*; Report July 15
Read 3^o July 16
- l.* Read 1^o (*Earl of Morley*) July 16 (No. 226)
Read 2^o July 25
Committee*; Report July 26
Read 3^o July 29
Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 47]

GALLWEY, Sir W. R., *Thirsk*
Coal, Res. [213] 858, 861

Galway Election Inquiry, &c.—See title
Ireland—Galway Election Inquiry—
Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh

GALWAY, Viscount, *Retford (East)*

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Consid. *cl.* 72,
Amendt. [213] 679
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 45, [212]
503; Consid. *cl.* 6, 889
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
add. cl. [210] 1854; Schedule 1, 1966, 1971

Game and Trespass Bill

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Smith Child,*
Sir Graham Montgomery, Mr. Goldney, Mr.
Rowland Winn)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 12]
Bill withdrawn* Feb 16

Game and Trespass (No. 2) Bill

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir Smith Child, Colonel Corbett, Mr. Goldney, Sir Graham Montgomery*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 19 [Bill 60]
Bill withdrawn * Mar 14

Game Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Finnie, Mr. Orr Ewing*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 13 [Bill 40]
Bill withdrawn * Mar 14

Game Laws Abolition Bill

(*Mr. Taylor, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. McCombie, Mr. James White*)

c. Motion for Leave Feb 13, [209] 329; after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1^o * [Bill 36] 2R. [dropped]

Game Laws Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Straight*)

. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 7 [Bill 4]
Nomination of the Committee, Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, Mr. Bruce Feb 13, [209] 295

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Feb 21, 818

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to consider the Game Laws of the United Kingdom, with a view to their amendment" (*Mr. Carnegie*) v. 828; after further short debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Select Committee appointed

Question, *Mr. Carnegie; Answer, Mr. Bruce Mar 5, 1392*

Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Nineteen Members" (*Mr. Secretary Bruce*) Mar 25, [210] 687; after short debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed April 8, 941; after debate, ordered, That the Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members; Committee nominated as follows:—*Mr. Hunt* (Chairman), *Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*, *Mr. Cameron*, *Mr. Cowper*, *Mr. Dent*, *Lord Elcho*, *Sir George Grey*, *Mr. Hardcastle*, *Mr. McCombie*, *Mr. M'Lagan*, *Viscount Mahon*, *Mr. Muntz*, *Mr. Pell*, *Mr. Clare Read*, *Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*, *Mr. Sherlock*, *Mr. Sturt*, *Sir John Trelawny*, *Mr. Whitbread*, *Mr. Rowland Winn*, and *Mr. Winterbotham*

Instruction to the Select Committee to inquire into the Laws for the protection of deer in Scotland, with reference to their general bearing upon the interest of the community (*Mr. Hunt*) June 19

Report of Select Committee July 26
(*Parl. P. No. 337*)

GARLIES, Lord, Wigtownshire

Army—Commissions, Sale of, [213] 249
Windsor Cavalry Barracks—Logie, Surgeon Major, [211] 833, 834

GARLIES, Lord—cont.

Education (Scotland). Comm. [211] 332; cl. 4. 1212; cl. 2, 2025; Motion for reporting Progress, add. cl. 2027; Lords Amends. [213] 167, 180

Supply—Militia Pay and Allowances, [212] 126

Gas and Water Orders Confirmation Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 18 [Bill 125]

Read 2^o * April 23
Committee *; Report May 2
Considered * May 3
Read 3^o * May 6

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl Cowper*) May 7 (No. 101)
Read 2^o * and referred to a Select Committee May 31

And, on June 3, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—*E. Cadogan* (Chairman), *E. Rosse*, *L. Vaux of Harrowden*, *L. Blantyre*, *L. Balinhard*

Committee * June 7

Report * June 10

Read 3^o * June 14

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. lxx]

Gas and Waters Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 2 [Bill 141]

Read 2^o * May 6
Committee *; Report May 27
Considered * May 30
Read 3^o * May 31

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl Cowper*) June 3 (No. 122)

Read 2^o * June 11
Committee * June 13

Report * June 17

Read 3^o * June 18

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. lxx]

General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act 1862 Amendment Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Adam*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 15 [Bill 250]

Read 2^o * July 18
Committee *—*R.P.* July 22
Committee *; Report July 23
Considered * July 25
Bill withdrawn * July 29

General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Supplemental Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Adam*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 14 [Bill 238]

Read 2^o * July 15
Committee *; Report July 23
Considered * July 24
Read 3^o * July 25

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Morley*) July 26 (No. 253)

Moved, "That the Order of the 22nd of April be dispensed with" August 2, [213] 297; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a

Committee *; Report August 5

Read 3^a * August 6

Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. clxxxvi]

Germany and France—Alleged Threatening Note

Question, Sir Henry Hoare; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 18, [210] 1478

Germany and Italy—Alleged Treaty

Question, Mr. Otway; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 25, [210] 593

GILPIN, Colonel R. T., Bedfordshire

Admiralty Organization—Reed, Mr., Case of, [210] 406

Army—Lancers, The 9th, [210] 1264

Army Estimates—Land Forces, Comm. [209] 1370

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1689; Motion for reporting Progress, 1697, 1698; cl. 24, [213] 320, 323

Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R. [212] 1651

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 4, [210] 1507

Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 3, [209] 933, 936

Supply—Militia Pay and Allowances, [212] 113

GILPIN, Mr. C., Northampton Bo.

British Guiana—Coolies in, [209] 1026

Cape Colony and Natal, [210] 118

Capital Punishment Abolition, 2R. [212] 1707, 1731, 1741

Chinese Coolie Traffic, Motion for an Address, [209] 545, 548

Criminal Law—Fees at the Mansion House and Guildhall, [213] 247

East African Slave Trade, [211] 653

Malta—Importation of Female Slaves, [209] 646

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [209] 842, 843, 852

Mauritius—Indian Labourers in the, [211] 1683

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 1112

Post Office—Irish Mails, [211] 1684

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Spain—Chinese in Cuba, [210] 1149

Spain—Slavery in, Res. [210] 1557

Supply—Eyre's, Ex-Governor, Costs, [212] 815

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County Franchise, Res. [210] 1907

Court of Chancery (Funds), Comm. cl. 18, [211] 694

Criminal Law Amendment, [212] 1132

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Deans and Canons Resignation, Leave, [209] 171

East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [213] 581

Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. 2R. [213] 193

Education, Public, [209] 947

Education (Scotland) Bill, and Ballot Bill, [210] 129

Education (Scotland), 2R. [209] 1613; [211] 910, 911; Comm. cl. 1, 1084; cl. 19, 1316, 1322; cl. 65, 1759; cl. 71, 2017; add. cl. 2028, 2029; Consid. cl. 69, [212] 178, 1625

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Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1698; cl. 22, 1919; Consid. [213] 597; cl. 67, 679

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Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 4 [Bill 226]
 Read 2^o * July 11
 Committee *; Report July 15
 Read 3^o * July 16
 l. Read 1^o * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) July 16
 Read 2^o * July 23 (No. 225)
 Committee *; Report July 25
 Read 3^o * July 26
 Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 42]

Grand Juries (Middlesex) Bill

(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Russell Gurney, Lord George Hamilton*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 8 [Bill 235]
 Read 2^o * July 15
 Committee *; Report July 17
 Read 3^o * July 19
 l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Cairns*) July 22 (No. 235)
 Read 2^o * July 23
 Committee * July 25
 Report * July 26
 Read 3^o * July 29
 Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 52]

Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

- c. Motion for Leave (*The Marquess of Hartington*)
Mar 4, [209] 1381; after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1^o * [Bill 73]
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(*Mr. Shaw Levevre, Mr. Goschen*)

- c. Ordered ; read 1^o * July 15 [Bill 253]
- Read 2^o * July 22
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- Committee * ; Report July 29
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- l. Read 1^o * (*The Earl of Camperdown*) August 1
- Bill read 2^o * August 5, [213] 440 (No. 273)
- Committee * ; Report August 6
- Read 3^o * August 7
- Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 67]

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Habitual Drunkards

Select Committee appointed, "to consider the
best plan for the control and management of
Habitual Drunkards" (*Mr. Donald Dalrymple*) Feb 8, [209]
And, on Feb 22, Committee nominated as fol-
lows:—Mr. Donald Dalrymple (Chairman),
Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Birley, Colonel Brise, Mr.

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Downing, Lord Claud John Hamilton, Mr.
Mitchell Henry, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr.
Miller, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Clare Read,
Mr. Henry Samuelson, Major Walker, and
Mr. Wharton; Mar 8, Mr. William Henry
Gladstone *added*; Mr. Winterbotham *disch.*
Report of Select Committee June 13
(*Parl. P. No. 242*)

Habitual Drunkards Bill

(*Mr. Donald Dalrymple, Mr. Akroyd, Mr.*
Downing, Mr. Clare Read, Mr. Miller)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 29 [Bill 279]
2nd Reading, Monday, August 12

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(Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. James)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * August 7 [Bill 289]
2nd Reading, Monday, August 12

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Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Bill

(Mr. Pell, Mr. Wheelhouse, Mr. Joshua Fielden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Charles Forster)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 7 [Bill 16]
2R. * adjourned May 27
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- 210] 681; cl. 2, 929, 935; cl. 3, 1277; cl. 4, 1284, 1513, 1519; cl. 5, 1522, 1526, 1530; cl. 6, 1636; cl. 8, 1643; cl. 12, Amendt. 1645, 1647; add. cl. 1873; Schedule 1, Amendt. 1947; Amendt. 1948; Amendt. 1949
- 211] Consid. 514; cl. 4, 531; cl. 8, 533; cl. 16, 534; cl. 17, 541; Schedule 1, Amendt. 545; Amendt. 546; Amendt. 548, 561, 669, 672, 673; Amendt. 680
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- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. [209] 1194; cl. 2, [210] 1106, 1107
- Property and Revenues of the Church of England, Address for a Royal Commission, [212] 560

Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill

(Mr. Bass, Mr. Robert Fowler)

- c. Ordered; read 1st May 8 [Bill 156]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d" June 19, [211] 1977

[cont.]

Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Lopes*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 34, N. 136; M. 103; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for three months

Imprisonment for Debt Abolition (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, The Marquess of Hartington*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 19 [Bill 58]
Bill withdrawn * Mar 4

Imprisonment for Small Debts

Question, Mr. M. T. Baas; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 22, [212] 1517

Inclosure Law Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Morley*)

l. Presented; read 1^o * June 21 (No. 169)
212] Bill read 2^a, after short debate July 2, 486
Committee July 11, 935
Report July 16, 1217 (No. 204)
Order of the Day for the House to be put into Committee (*on re-comm.*) read July 22, 1505
Committee, after short debate; an Amendt. made (No. 221)
Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Amendt. read July 26, 1864 (No. 238)
Moved, That the said Report be now received
Amendt. to leave out ("now," and insert ("this day three months") (*The Duke of Northumberland*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; Cont. 53, Not-Cont. 65; M. 12; resolved in the negative; and Report to be received this day three months

Income Tax

Motion for a Select Committee (*Mr. H. B. Sheridan*) April 30, [210] 2041
[House counted out]

Income Tax Collection (Public Departments) Bill

(*Mr. Baxter, Mr. William Henry Gladstone*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 11 [Bill 243]
Read 2^o * July 15
Bill withdrawn * July 22

Income Tax Collection, Public Departments (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baxter*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 29 [Bill 280]
Read 2^o * August 1
Committee *; Report August 2
Read 3^o * August 3
l. Read 1^o * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) August 5
Read 2^o * August 6 (No. 283)
Committee *; Report August 7
Read 3^o * August 8
Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 82]

INDIA**MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS****Army**

Bonus Compensation to Indian Officers, Question, Colonel Sykes; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Feb 13, [209] 295; Question, Sir James Elphinstone; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 19, [210] 242; April 9, 969

Indian Military Funds, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff August 2, [213] 311

Retirement of Field Officers, Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 21, [210] 398; May 10, [211] 604

Royal Horse Artillery, Observations, Colonel North, Sir Charles Wingfield; Reply, Mr. Grant Duff; short debate thereon June 7, [211] 1416

Staff Appointments, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff June 10, [211] 1514

Auditor of Indian Accounts, Question, Major Arbuthnot; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 12, [209] 1853

Bank of Bengal—Drafts on London, Question, Mr. Crawford; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff June 17, [211] 1856; Question, Mr. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff June 27, [212] 288

Bengal Police—Inspectorships, Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff July 18, [212] 1369

Bombay Bank Failure—Second Report of Commissioners, Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Feb 26, [209] 1031; Feb 29, 1160

Convicts at the Andaman Islands, Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 2, [211] 99

Council of India—Drafts on Indian Presidencies, Question, Mr. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 9, [211] 506

Educational Service—Retiring Pensions, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 10, [211] 602

Employment of Natives in the Civil Service—33 Vict. c. 3, Question, Sir Charles Wingfield; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff April 9, [210] 969

Fitzpatrick, Mr. Denis, Question, Mr. J. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff; short debate thereon August 6, [213] 552 (P.P. 431)
[See title India—Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick]

Forests Conservancy Return, 1871, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Baxter Mar 11, [209] 1765

Income Tax—Presidency of Bombay, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 10, [211] 600 (P.P. 289)

Indian Mutiny—The Ex-Royal Family of Delhi, Petition of Mirza Ali Kadir presented (*The Earl of Derby*) July 18, [212] 1352; after short debate, Petition to lie on the Table

Madras Irrigation Company, Question, Mr. C. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Feb 22, [209] 867

Madras—The Hurricanes, Question, Sir James Elphinstone; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff June 4, [211] 1193—**Court of Inquiry**, Question, Mr. Graves; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue August 8, [213] 695

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- Mauritius, Indian Labourers in the*, Question, Mr. Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *June 13*, [211] 1883
- Metric System—Canal and Irrigation Acts*, Question, Sir Charles Wingfield; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 20*, [209] 766; Question, Mr. Crawford; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 28*, 1152
- Money Order System (India)*, Question, Sir John Pakington; Answer, Mr. Monsell *Mar 4*, [209] 1322
- Nawab Nazim of Bengal*, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Bryan *August 8*, [213] 707
- Paumben Channel*, Observations, Sir James Elphinstone; Reply, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *Feb 16*, [209] 561 *P.P.* [821] [811]
- Persian Mission, Transfer of, to the Indian Department*, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar 4*, [209] 1325—*Appointment to the*, Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Viscount Enfield *May 7*, [211] 375; *June 20*, 1889
- Peshawur, Water Supply of*, Question, Mr. Stapleton; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *June 7*, [211] 1850
- Public Documents and Papers*, Question, Mr. Dickinson; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 3*, [211] 182
- Railway from Khundwa to Indore*, Question, Mr. Selater-Booth; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar 15*, [210] 84
- Recruiting of Coolies—British Guiana*, Question, Sir Charles Wingfield; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 10*, [211] 600; Question, Sir Charles Wingfield; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *June 20*, 1990 *P.P.* [641]
- Sanskrit College at Calcutta*, Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April 30*, [210] 2018
- Talfoo, Mission from*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *June 17*, [211] 1859
- The Indian Budget*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *July 11*, [212] 947
- The Kooka Insurrection*, Questions, Mr. Haviland-Burke, Sir David Wedderburn; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 29*, [209] 1157; Question, Mr. Kinnaird; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 7*, [211] 372
- Correspondence—*Parl. P.* 356
- India—Assassination of the Governor General of India*
- Observations, The Duke of Argyll, The Duke of Richmond *Feb 12*, [209] 192; Observations, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon, 203
- Public Recognition of the Services of the late Earl of Mayo*, Question, Mr. Osborne; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb 19*, [209] 651
- 210] *Pension to Lady Mayo*, Question, Mr. Osborne; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 18*, 126; Question, Lord Ronald Gower; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar 25*, 596; Questions, Lord Ronald Gower, Mr. Osborne; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone *April 8*, 891; Observations, Mr. Gladstone; Reply, Mr. Osborne *April 18*, 1479

India—East India Finance

- Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the Finance and Financial Administration of India" (*Mr. Ayrton*) *Feb 15*
- And, on *Feb 16*, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Ayrton (Chairman), Mr. Baring, Sir T. Bazley, Mr. Beach, Mr. Birley, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Haviland Burke, Mr. Candlerish, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Cross, Mr. C. Dalrymple, Mr. Beckett Denison, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Eastwick, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Fawcett, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. McClure, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. J. B. Smith, Sir David Wedderburn, and Sir Charles Wingfield; *Mar 19*, Mr. R. N. Fowler added, Sir W. Lawson disch.
- Report of Select Committee *July 23* (*Parl. P. No. 327*)
- Financial Despatches 297

India—East India Revenue Accounts

- Order of the Day for Committee upon East India Revenue Accounts, read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Grant Duff*) *August 6*, [213] 562; after debate, Debate adjourned
- Debate resumed *August 6*, 598
- Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House, considering the statements of the late Lord Mayo that 'a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction exists among every class, both European and Native, in our Indian Empire, on account of the constant increase of taxation which has for years been going on,' and that 'the continuance of that feeling is a political danger the magnitude of which can hardly be over-estimated,' is of opinion that the Income Tax, which is generally admitted to be unsuited to the people of India, might during the coming financial year be dispensed with; and that other Taxes exceptionally burdensome to the people of India might be considerably reduced, if the finances of that Country were administered with adequate care and economy" (*Mr. Fawcett*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Accounts considered in Committee; after debate, a Resolution agreed to
- Parl. Papers—*
- Accounts for 1870-71 206
- Home Accounts, 1870-71 21, 207
- Progress and Condition, 1870-71 243
- Liabilities on Revenue 32
- Statistical Abstract, 1862 to 1871 . [587]

India—Ex-Nawab of Tonk

- Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Feb 23*, To leave out from "That," and add, Address "to refer the case of the Ex-Nawab of Tonk for consideration by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the provisions of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Will. 4, c. 41, s. 4, commonly called the Privy Council Act" (*Sir Charles Wingfield*) *v.* [209] 962; after long debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.," A. 120, N. 84; M. 36

India—Kirwee Prize Money

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty in the matter of the Kirwee Booty, praying Her Majesty to refer the questions in dispute between the troops entitled to the prize money and the Indian Department to the cognizance of a judicial tribunal, under the provisions of the Act 3d & 4th Vict. cap. 65. sect. 22. or of the Act 3d & 4th Will. IV. cap. 41. sect. 4., and in accordance with the unanimous views expressed by the Royal Commissioners on Army Prize in the 7th paragraph of their Report dated 3d May 1864 (*Earl of Harrowby*) July 19, [212] 1404; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

India—Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick

Question, Mr. J. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff; short debate thereon August 6, [213] 552

Motion for, Address for "Copy of the Record in the 'Badshapore Suit,' or so much of it as relates to Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick, and which will be found at pages 28 and 53 of the Record, being the depositions of the collector and magistrate of Meerut, and of Mr. Fitzpatrick in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner at Delhi" (*General Forester*) August 9, [213] 841

Amendt. to add the words "together with a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated the 8th August 1872" (*Mr. Grant Duff*); Question, "That those words be there added," put, and agreed to; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to P.P. 431

India—Old Bank of Bombay—Government Liability

Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 8, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the case of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government" (*Mr. Gregory*) v. [211] 204; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put, A. 116, N. 78; M. 38

Infant Life Protection Bill

(*Mr. Charley, Dr. Brewer, Dr. Lyon Playfair*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 6]
Bill read 2^o, after short debate Mar 6, [209] 1486

Committee*; Report April 9 [Bill 108]

Committee* (on re-comm.); Report May 3 [Bill 146]

Considered* May 13 [Bill 161]

Read 3^o* May 30

l. Read 1^o* (*The Earl of Shaftesbury*) May 31
Read 2^a*, and referred to a Select Committee June 20 (No. 118)

And, on June 21, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—E. Derby, E. Shaftesbury, E. Morley, L. Bp. London, L. Boyle, L. Saltersford, L. Wharnccliffe, L. Skelmersdale, L. Portman, L. Egerton, L. Kesteven, and L. Fitzwalter

Report of Select Comm. July 4 (P. P. No. 188)

[cont.]

Infant Life Protection Bill—cont.

Bill reported* July 4 (No. 118)

Committee* July 5 (No. 187)

Report* July 8

Read 3^a* July 9

Royal Assent July 25 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 38]

*Inland Revenue—See title Ways and Means**International Commission—The Metrical System*

Question, Mr. J. B. Smith; Answer, Viscount Enfield July 18, [212] 1366

International Copyright

Question, Mr. Macle; Answer, Viscount Enfield July 15, [212] 1128

International Conference on Cattle Disease (Vienna)

Questions, Mr. Dent, Mr. Gourley; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 11, [209] 1756; Question, Mr. Jacob Bright; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 15, [210] 47

International Exhibition, Vienna, 1873

Question, Mr. Bowring; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer June 6, [211] 1269

International Society, The

Correspondence respecting, Question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 26, [209] 1025

French and Spanish Circulars, Questions, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Mar 19, [210] 244; Mar 21, 401; Observations, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Reply, Mr. Bruce; debate thereon April 12, 1183; Question, Mr. Barclay; Answer, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; short debate thereon April 15, 1288

Correspondence with Spain—P.P. [502]

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill

(*The Earl of Kimberley*)

210] c. Question, Mr. Locke; Answer, Mr. Bruce Mar 18, 117; Question, Mr. Hardcastle; Answer, Mr. Bruce April 15, 1269

l. Presented; read 1^a, after short debate April 16, 1311 (No. 78)

211] Read 2^a, after debate May 2, 74

. Committee May 10, 565

. Re-comm.; Committee June 7, 1332 (No. 106)

Report* June 10 (No. 131)

. Read 3^a June 13, 1665; after short debate, Bill passed

c. Read 1^o* (*Mr. Secretary Bruce*) June 17 [Bill 198]

212] Bill read 2^a, after long debate July 11, 967

. Section 28, Question, Mr. Wheelhouse; Answer, Mr. Bruce July 18, 1363

. Committee, after short debate July 23, 1674

. Clause 1 (Short title) agreed to

. Clause 2 (Extent of Act), 1674

[cont.]

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill—cont.

Illicit Sales

- 212] Clause 3 (Prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquors without license) agreed to
- Clause 4 (Occupier of unlicensed premises liable for sale of liquor) agreed to
- Clause 5 (Seller liable for drinking on premises contrary to license), 1675
- Clause 6 (Evasion of law as to drinking on premises contrary to license), 1678
- Clause 7 (Sale of spirits to children. See 2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 43), 1678
- Clause 8 (Sale to be by standard measure) agreed to
- Clause 9 (Internal communication between licensed premises and house of public resort), 1682
- Clause 10 (Illicit storing of liquor) agreed to
- Clause 11 (Publication of names of licensed persons) agreed to

Offences against Public Order

- Clause 12 (Penalty on persons found drunk), 1686
- Clause 13 (Penalty for permitting drunkenness), 1701; Committee—R.P.
- Committee July 26, 1888
- Clause 14 (Penalty for keeping disorderly house)
- Clause 15 (Penalty for permitting premises to be a brothel), 1909
- Clause 16 (Penalty for harbouring constable), 1911
- Clause 17 (Penalty for permitting gaming), 1912
- Clause 18 (Power to exclude drunkards from licensed premises), 1912

Adulteration

- Clause 19 (Adulteration of intoxicating liquor), 1913
- Clause 20 (Possession of adulterated liquor or deleterious ingredients) agreed to
- Clause 21 (Schedule of deleterious ingredients), 1917
- Clause 22 (Analysis of intoxicating liquor), 1918
- Moved, "That Progress be reported" (*Mr. Bruce*); Motion agreed to; Committee—R.P.
- Committee July 27, 1884
- Clause 22 (Analysis of intoxicating liquor)

Closing Licensed Premises in case of Riot

- Clause 23 (Power of Justices to close licensed premises in case of riot), 1955
- Clause 24 (Times of closing), 1956; Committee—R.P.
- 213] Questions, Colonel Corbett, Colonel Bartlett; Answers, Mr. Bruce July 30, 109
- Committee August 2, 313

Closing of Premises

- Clause 24 (Times of closing), 313
- Clause 25 (Punishment of persons found on premises during closing hours), agreed to
- Clause 26 (Exemption from closing by order of local authority in respect of certain trades. See 28 & 29 Vict. c. 77, s. 2), 333
- Clause 27 (Amendment of law as to refreshment-houses), 339

[cont.]

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill—cont.

Repeated Convictions

- 213] Clause 28 (Forfeiture of license on repeated convictions), 341
- Clause 29 (Conviction after five years not to increase penalty), 345
- Clause 30 (Omission to record conviction on license), agreed to
- Clause 31 (Penalty for defacing record of conviction on license) agreed to; Committee—R.P.
- Committee August 2, 346

Entry on Premises

- Clause 32 (Entry on premises by inspectors and constables)

Registers

- Clause 33 (Register of licenses), 349
- Amendment of Law as to Grant of Licenses*
- Clause 34 (Licensing committee in counties), 350
- Clause 35 (Licensing committee in boroughs), 361
- Clause 36 (Stipendiary Magistrates may act as licensing justices), verbally amended, and agreed to
- Clause 37 (New licenses and transfer of licenses), 363
- Clause 38 (Renewal of licenses), 366
- Clause 39 (Confirmation of licenses), 367
- Clause 40 (Disqualifications for licenses) agreed to
- Clause 41 (Annual value necessary for grant of license), 367
- Clause 42 (Regulations as to licenses), 370
- Clause 43 (Six-day licenses), 371

Legal Proceedings

- Clause 44 (Summary proceedings for police offences, penalties), 372
- Clause 45 (Appeal to quarter sessions) agreed to
- Clause 46 (Continuance of license during pendency of an appeal), agreed to
- Clause 47 (Exclusion of certiorari), 373
- Clause 48 (Record of convictions), 373
- Clause 49 (Regulations for the protection of owners of licensed premises), 374
- Clause 50 (Evidence of endorsements and register), 375
- Clause 51 (Saving for other Acts) agreed to

Miscellaneous

- Clause 52 (Disqualification of justices), 375
- Clause 53 (Extension of jurisdiction of justices), agreed to
- Clause 54 (Evidence), struck out
- Clause 55 (Avoidance of excise license on forfeiture of license), agreed to
- Clause 56 (Production of license by holder), agreed to
- Clause 57 (Ascertaining of population), struck out
- Clause 58 (Notices may be served by post), 376
- Clause 59 (Enactment as to schedules), agreed to
- Clause 60 (Saving of certain rights), 377; Committee—R.P.
- Committee August 5, 460

Saving Clauses

- Clause 60 (Saving of certain rights) agreed to

[cont.]

*Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill—cont.**Definitions*

- 213] Clause 61 (Interpretation); after short debate, Clause agreed to, 460
- Clause 62 (Repeal of Acts mentioned in schedule) amended, and agreed to
- Postponed Clause 60 A (License as defined by Act not required for certain retail sales), 462
- New Clause (License as defined by Act not required for certain retail sales), 464
- Amendts. moved (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*) and, after long discussion, agreed to
- New Clause to follow Clause 27 (Local authority may grant occasional licenses exempting from provisions relating to closing during certain hours) agreed to
- New Clause (Closing of premises); after debate, Clause agreed to, 483
- New Clause (Interpretation—"spirit grocer," "Excise license," &c.) amended, and agreed to
- New Clause (No renewal of a license to be granted to spirit grocers without certificate of justices) amended, and agreed to, 499
- New Clauses (Penalty on spirit grocer if liquor drunk on premises); (Evasion of law as to drinking on premises of spirit grocer); (Internal communication between premises of spirit grocer and house of public resort) agreed to
- New Clause (Justices and constables may enter premises of spirit grocer during prohibited hours) agreed to, 499
- New Clause (Repeated convictions) agreed to
- New Clause to follow Clause 13 (Evidence may be given as to previous offences) agreed to, 500
- New Clause (Qualification of house) amended, and agreed to, 501
- New Clause (Transfer or renewal in case of forfeiture) negatived
- Moved, after Clause 43, to insert as separate clauses 43 (A) (Application to remove license); and 43 (B) (Mode of removal) (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*), 508; after short debate, Clauses amended accordingly, and agreed to
- New Clause (Protection of licensed persons) amended, and agreed to, 509
- On Motion of *Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*, the following new clauses were substituted for Clauses 54 and 57:—Clause 54 (Evidence); Clause 57 (Regulations as to closing of houses, &c.); Amended Clause 57 (A) (Police superannuation fund entitled to moiety of penalties); Clause 57 (B) (Limit of mitigation of penalties); and Clause 57 (C) (Regulations as to retail licenses of wholesale dealers)
- Schedule 1, 510
- Schedule 2, 512
- Preamble amended, and agreed to; Title agreed to
- Bill reported [Bill 288]
- Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, Mr. Bruce *August 6, 558*
- Order for Consideration, as amended, read; Moved, "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration" *August 6, 596*; Moved, "That the Debate be adjourned" (*Mr. Charley*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

[cont.]

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill—cont.

- 213] Debate resumed *August 7, 647*; Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered; after debate, Bill re-committed in respect of Clause 25, New Clause 30A, and Schedule 1; Committee; Amendts. made, 680
- After further short debate, Report; Considered Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^d;" after further short debate, Bill read 3^d, and passed, with Amendts.
- l. Commons' Amendts. considered *August 8, 686* (No. 295)
- Some of the Amendts. agreed to; some agreed to, with Amendts.; and one disagreed to, and a Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendt.; the Committee to meet forthwith; Report from the Committee of a reason for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendt., read, and agreed to; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reason and Amendts.
- c. Lords Amendts. considered *August 8*
- Resolved, That this House doth not insist on their Amendt. to which The Lords have disagreed, and agree to the Amendts. made by The Lords to the Amendts. made by this House to the Bill
- l. Royal Assent *August 10* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 94]

Intoxicating Liquors Bill (Sir Robert Anstruther)

Question, Mr. Crawford; Answer, Sir Robert Anstruther *April 22, [210] 1632*

Intoxicating Liquors Law Amendment Bill

(*Sir Robert Anstruther, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Morrison*)

- c. Acts read; considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 20* [Bill 62]
- Bill withdrawn * *July 26*

IRELAND

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Bank Holidays Act*, Question, Mr. Vance; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland *Mar 18, [210] 117*
- Bankruptcy Law*, Question, Mr. Pim; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland *Feb 19, [209] 652*
- Board of Public Works (Ireland)*, Question, Mr. Synan; Answer, Mr. Baxter *April 18, [210] 1475; April 22, 1631*
- Case of William James Gray*, Question, Mr. McClure; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *July 23, [212] 1625*
- Case of the Rev. R. O'Keefe—Parish of Callan*, Petition presented (*The Earl of Harrowby*) *July 18, [212] 1343*; after short debate, Petition to lie on the Table;—Committee of Supply—Irish Education Vote, Observations, Mr. Bouvier; long debate thereon *August 5, [213] 515*

[cont.]

IRELAND—cont.

- Cashel Barracks*, Question, Mr. Staapool, Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 2, [211] 104;—*Sickness at*, Question, Mr. Staapool; Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 30, 835
- Challenge of Jurors*, Questions, Mr. Digby, Sir John Gray; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland August 5, [213] 451
- County Officers Regulation*, Question, Mr. Vance; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington April 29, [210] 1934
- Courts of Quarter Sessions (Ireland)*, Question, Observations, Lord Westbury; Reply, Lord O'Hagan Mar 21, [210] 501
- Criminal Law—Case of Mr. Michael Roche*, Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington April 29, [210] 1931; Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland May 6, [211] 284
- Customs Clerks, Dublin*, Question, Mr. Pim; Answer, Mr. Baxter Feb 26, [209] 1024; June 6, [211] 1270
- Drainage Act Amendment*, Question, Viscount Crichton; Answer, Mr. Baxter Mar 18, [210] 118
- Exemption from Taxation*, Question, Colonel Taylor; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer May 6, [211] 286
- Fermoy Barracks*, Question, Colonel C. Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Cardwell May 9, [211] 503
- Floods in the Shannon Valley*, Question, Major Trench; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer August 9, [213] 838
- Freemasonry—Case of David Farrell*, Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 17, [211] 1854
- Intoxicating Liquor Licensing*, Question, Mr. Pim; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington, April 29, [210] 1930
- Intoxication by Ether*, Question, Colonel Stuart Knox; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 3, [211] 1024
- Irish Antiquities—Discovery at Ardagh*, Question, Mr. P. Smyth; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Mar 1, [209] 1215—*The Brehon Laws*, Question, Mr. P. Smyth; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Mar 12, 1850
- Irish Church Act Amendment*, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 18, [212] 1366
- Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners*, Question, The Earl of Longford; Answers, The Earl of Dufferin, The Lord Romilly Feb 9, [209] 180;—*Sales of Land*, Question, Mr. Heron; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 10, [211] 1515;—*Income Tax on Commutations*, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 29, [209] 1151; Question, Mr. Pim; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 8, [212] 1789
- Irish Constabulary*
Appointment of a Commission, Questions, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. Maguire; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington July 5, [212] 701;—*Report of the Commission*, Question, Mr. Maguire; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington August 8, [213] 704

IRELAND—cont.

- Derry Celebrations—Costs of Colonel Hillier*, Question, Captain Arohdall; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 11, [212] 946
- Dublin Metropolitan Police*, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 8, [212] 794;—*Resignations in the Force*, Questions, Mr. Maguire; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington July 11, 855
- Irish Fisheries Protection*, Question, Viscount St. Lawrence; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 24, [212] 104;—*Irish Fisheries, Grant in Aid*, Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington August 9, [213] 839
- Irish Labourers—Legislation*, Question, Mr. Maguire; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 8, [209] 143;—*Labourers' Dwellings*, Question, Mr. Whitwell; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington August 5, [213] 455
- Irish Railways*, Question, Mr. Maguire; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 19, [209] 645
- Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act (1870)*, Question, Sir Hervey Bruce; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 14, [209] 1947; Observations, Question, The Earl of Leitrim; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley; short debate thereon August 1, [213] 232
- Legislation relating to Ireland*, Question, The Marquess of Clanricarde; Answer, The Earl of Dufferin Mar 21, [210] 483
- Lighthouses for Lough Swilly*, Questions, Mr. Conolly; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue July 4, [212] 632
- List of Magistracy, Revision of*, Questions, Mr. Callan; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington August 9, [213] 839; Questions, Mr. Callan, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Whitwell; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland August 10, 864
- Local Boards of Management*, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Mar 1, [209] 1214
- Local Government Board Act (1871)*, Observations, Mr. Delahunty; Reply, The Marquess of Hartington; short debate thereon April 26, [210] 1920—*Corporation of Dublin*, Question, Colonel Stuart Knox; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland August 5, [213] 453
- Local Legislation—Facilities for*, Question, Mr. Heron; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington April 29, [210] 1933
- Murder of Mrs. Neill at Rathgar—Altar Denunciations*, Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 14, [211] 1743; June 18, 1933; Question, Observations, Colonel Taylor; Reply, The Attorney General for Ireland June 20, 1984
- National Education (Ireland)*
Masters and Assistants of National Schools, Question, Mr. P. Smyth; Answer, Mr. Baxter June 14, [211] 1743
National Schools (Ireland)—Registers, Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 17, [212] 1299; July 25, 1759
Salaries of Teachers, Questions, Mr. Synan, Sir Frederick W. Heygate; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington April 29, [210] 1929
 38th Report, *Parl. P.* . . . [599] [600]
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Office of Coroner, Question, Mr. Vance; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 23, [209] 948
Orange Celebrations—The Antrim Artillery—Lord Massereene, Question, Mr. Maguire; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 26, [212] 1885
Parliamentary Representation—Cashel and Sligo, Question, Sir Colman O'Loughlin; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 12, [209] 205
 [See title *Ireland—Borough Representation*]
Parochial Registers—The Disestablished Church, Question, Mr. Pim; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Feb 12, [209] 205; June 6, [211] 1270.

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act

Charges for "Extra Force", Question, Sir Hervey Bruce; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington April 25, [210] 1811
County of Louth, &c., Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington August 8, [213] 707
Dundalk, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Mar 26, [210] 689
Extra Police in Mayo, Question, Mr. G. Browne; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 23, [209] 952
Proclamation of the County of Armagh, Question, Mr. Wingfield Verner; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 25, [212] 1757
State of Westmeath, Question, Mr. P. Smyth; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Feb 8, [209] 142

Poor Law (Ireland)—Union Rating, Question, Mr. M'Mahon; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington May 30, [211] 837

Poor Law Unions, Questions, Observations, The Earl of Longford, The Marquess of Clanricarde; Answers, The Earl of Dufferin Mar 11, [209] 1749

Rev. R. O'Keefe, Correspondence—*Parl. P.* 244; Debate in Committee of Supply August 5, [213] 515

Post Office

Irish Mails—Milford, Question, Mr. Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Monsell June 13, [211] 1684—*Mails to the South of Ireland*, Question, Mr. Delahunty; Answer, Mr. Monsell May 30, 831

Irish Postmasters, Question, Mr. G. Browne; Answer, Mr. Monsell May 3, [211] 193

Private Bill Legislation, Question, Mr. Pim; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 12, [209] 212

Public Education, Question, Mr. Leslie; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 23, [209] 946

Public Meetings—Phoenix Park, Question, Mr. Butt; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 30, [210] 2017

Reformatories and Industrial Schools, Question, Mr. O'Reilly; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 10, [211] 1512

Royal Residence in Ireland, Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 15, [209] 467; April 23, [210] 1678; July 18, [212] 1360

State of Ireland—Recent County Elections, Observations, Lord Dunsany; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley; short debate thereon June 24, [212] 91

Superannuation Allowances—Valuation Department, Question, The O'Connor Don; Answer, Mr. Baxter July 12, [212] 1039

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The Irish Land Act—Chairmen of Irish Counties (Salaries), Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 22, [212] 1513; Question, Mr. Synan; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington, 1519
The Queen's Colleges, Question, Mr. Synan; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 8, [212] 795
Threatening Letters, Question, Sir Thomas Bateson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 12, [212] 1038
Union Rating, Question, Mr. M'Mahon; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington May 30, [211] 837

Ireland—Army Agents' Clerks

Motion for "Copies of the Correspondence which had passed between the War Office and the Treasury on the subject of pensions and annuities to the clerks employed by Army Agents in Ireland who had lost their means of livelihood in consequence of the War Office Regulations which came into force on the 1st of October, 1871" (*The Viscount Middleton*) April 11, [210] 1083; after short debate, Motion agreed to (*Parl. P.* 135)

Ireland—Borough Representation

Moved, "That, inasmuch as the manufacturing, commercial, and trading interests of Ireland are not sufficiently represented in Parliament, and it is not expedient that its borough representation should continue lessened by the disfranchisement of Cashel and Sligo, it is the opinion of this House that Her Majesty's Government should forthwith introduce and promote a Bill to authorize and empower the several towns of the county of Tipperary to elect and return one Member, and the several towns of the county of Sligo, in conjunction with the seaport towns of Ballina and Westport, to elect and return one other Member to the Imperial Parliament" (*Mr. Delahunty*) May 10, [211] 631 [House counted out]

Ireland—Civil Service Salaries

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, having regard to the great increase that has in late years occurred in the cost of living in Ireland, the scale of salaries applied to offices of the Civil Service there should be reconsidered, with a view to placing the servants employed in such offices on an equality as to remuneration with those performing corresponding duties in England" (*Mr. Plunket*) April 30, [210] 2019; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Clerks of the Peace

Moved, an Address for "Return of the number and names of the clerks of the peace of the several counties, cities, and towns in Ireland who are ex officio registrars of the courts of quarter session, and their residences, and which of them perform their duties in person and which by deputy, and the amount of the salary and other emoluments received by each clerk during the year 1871, and which of such clerks and deputies respectively are attorneys" (*The Lord Westbury*) Mar 22; Motion agreed to (*Parl. P.* No. 300)

Ireland—Derry Celebrations

The Proclamation, Question, Mr. W. Johnston; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 26, [209] 1024

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 22, To leave out from "That," and add "the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in prohibiting the Derry celebrations, while allowing party demonstrations in Dublin and Cork, evinced a spirit of partiality which, in the opinion of this House, is highly to be condemned" (*Mr. William Johnston*) v. [210] 535; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Ireland—Dungannon Bench of Magistrates

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copies of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to hold an inquiry into the charges preferred against the Dungannon Bench of Magistrates, the inquiry having terminated on the 24th of August last: And, of Correspondence that has passed between the magistrates accused and the Government in reference to the charges made against them" (*Lord Claud Hamilton*) Feb 13, [209] 307; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Galway Election Inquiry—Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh

211] Question, Colonel Stuart Knox; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 30, 841; Question, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 3, 1025

Certificate and Report from Mr. Justice Keogh, and Special Case—together with Minutes of Evidence, and Shorthand Writer's Notes of Mr. Justice Keogh's Judgment June 13, 1669

Moved, "That the said Certificate and Report from Mr. Justice Keogh, together with the Special Case and Order of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, be entered in the Journals of this House," 1677; Motion agreed to

Moved, That the Clerk of the Crown do attend this House To-morrow, at Two of the clock, with the last Return for the County of Galway, and amend the same, by rasing out the name of John Philip Nolan, esquire, and inserting the name of Captain the Honourable William le Poer Trench, instead thereof (*Mr. Gladstone*); after short debate, Motion agreed to

The Clerk of the Crown attending according to order, amended the Return for the County of Galway June 14

Ordered, That the Copy of the Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh on the Trial of the Galway County Election Petition [No. 241]: Also the Minutes of the Evidence taken at the Trial of the said Election Petition, and the Appendix thereto [No. 241], be printed (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

Parl. Papers—

Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh . . . 241
Minutes of Evidence . . . 241—i. ii. iii.
Judgments on Special Case . . . 276

Ireland—Galway Election Inquiry—Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh—cont.

Letter of the Earl of Granard

212] Questions, Viscount Crichton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir John Gray, Sir Colman O'Loghlen; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Marquess of Hartington, The Attorney General for Ireland June 28, 340; Observations, Viscount Midleton; Reply, Earl Spencer; short debate thereon July 9, 859; Explanation, The Earl of Granard July 22, 1498

Lord Lieutenantcy of Leitrim, Question, Sir Thomas Bateson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 18, 1368; Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 22, 1513

Riotous Proceedings

Outrages on Mr. Justice Keogh, Questions, Sir Robert Peel, Colonel Stuart Knox; Answers, Mr. Gladstone June 17, [211] 1861

Mr. Justice Keogh burnt in Effigy, Question, Sir Thomas Bateson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 8, [212] 786; Questions, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 11, 951; Question, Colonel Stuart Knox; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 15, 1125

Kerry Militia—Charge of Mr. Baron Deasy, Question, Mr. Kavanagh; Answer, Mr. Cardwell July 25, [212] 1748

The Irish Press and Mr. Justice Keogh, Questions, Mr. O'Neill, Lord Claud John Hamilton; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Attorney General for Ireland July 15, [212] 1145;—*The "Freeman's Journal,"* Question, Colonel Stuart Knox; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland July 25, 1759

The Mayor of Drogheda, Questions, Mr. Whitworth, Colonel Stuart Knox; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland July 5, [212] 702

Challenge of Jurors—Queen's County, Questions, Mr. Digby, Sir John Gray; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland August 5, [213] 451

Proceedings of Her Majesty's Government on Mr. Justice Keogh's Judgment, Question, Mr. Disraeli; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 15, [212] 1150; Questions, Observations, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Reply, Mr. Gladstone July 18, 1370; Observations, The Attorney General for Ireland July 23, 1626; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Mitchell Henry*); after debate, Motion withdrawn

Galway Election Report—Prosecutions, Question, Mr. McCarthy Downing; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland August 10, [213] 867

The O'Donoghue's Motion

Notice of Motion, The O'Donoghue June 14, 211] 1735; Questions, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. O'Connor; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Gladstone, The Attorney General June 17, 1860; Question, The O'Donoghue; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 30, 1987; Question, The O'Donoghue; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland, 1995

[cont.

[cont.

Ireland—Galway Election Inquiry—Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh—cont.

Notice of Motion, To call attention to the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh in the case of the Galway Petition; and to move, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh, in the case of the Galway Election Petition, is calculated to degrade the character of the Irish Bench; to expose the purity of the administration of justice in Ireland to just suspicion, and the liberties and franchises of the electors of Ireland to serious peril" (*The O'Donoghue*) July 4

Questions, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Colonel Wilson Patten, Viscount Crichton; Answers, The O'Donoghue, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland July 4, [212] 633

Mr. Butt's Motion

Notice of Motion (Mr. Butt) June 24

Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; 212] short debate thereon June 27, 289; Questions, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 12, 1037; Question, Sir Colman O'Loghlen; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 25, 1761

Moved, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the Report of the Address delivered by Mr. Justice Keogh on the occasion of delivering Judgment on the Trial of the Election Petition for the county of Galway, and the complaints that have been made of the partisan and political character of that Judgment and Address" (*Mr. Butt*) July 25, 1763

Amendt. to leave out from "House," and add "regrets that Mr. Justice Keogh, when delivering Judgment on the Trial of the Election Petition for the County of Galway, allowed himself to diverge into irrelevant topics, and to make use of intemperate expressions and language inconsistent with the dignity which ought to be maintained by a Judge, and therefore calculated to lower the character of the Courts of Justice in the estimation of the people of Ireland; but, on reviewing the whole circumstances, this House does not think that the case calls for any action with the view to the removal of Mr. Justice Keogh from the Judicial Bench" (*Mr. Pim*) v. 1799; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Colman O'Loghlen*); after further debate, Question put; A. 59, N. 350; M. 291

Question again proposed; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Maguire*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Question again proposed; Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Sir John Gray*) put, and agreed to; after further short debate, Moved, "That the debate be adjourned till Monday next" (*Mr. Butt*); Amendt. to leave out "Monday next," and insert "this day" (*Mr. Percy Wyndham*) v.; Question put, "That 'Monday next' stand part of the Question;" A. 97, N. 93; M. 4; main Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned till Monday next

[cont.]

Ireland—Galway Election Inquiry—Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh—cont.

213] *The Adjourned Debate*, Question, Mr. McCarthy Downing; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 29, 49

Moved, "That the Adjourned Debate be resumed on Thursday next" (*Mr. Butt*) July 29, 104; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Question, Sir Percy Burrell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 31, 185

Moved, "That the debate be adjourned till Thursday next," (*Mr. McCarthy Downing*) August 1, 295; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Question, Sir John Pakington; Answer, Mr. Butt August 3, 381

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Debate resumed August 8, 760

After long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Stacpoole*); Motion withdrawn; Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 23, N. 126; M. 103

Division List, Ayes, 830

Suspension of the Rev. Patrick Walsh

Question, Mr. Vance; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland July 15, [212] 1148; July 25, 1757

Ireland—Landed Proprietors

Question, Sir Frederick W. Heygate; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 6, [211] 1268

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, a Return of the number of Landed Proprietors in each county, classed according to residence, showing the extent and value of the property held by each class" [Then a schedule is set forth] (*Mr. Patrick Smyth*) Mar 7, [209] 1616; after short debate, Amendt., after the first word "Return," to insert "for the year 1870" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); after further short debate, Amendt. made; main Question, as amended, agreed to (*Parl. P. No. 211*)

Ireland—Law of Rating

Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the operation of the Law relating to the area of Rating in Ireland, and to consider whether such Law may be beneficially amended" (*The Marquess of Hartington*) Feb 19, [209] 762

Committee nominated as follows:—The Marquess of Hartington (Chairman), Mr. Bagwell, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Bruen, Mr. Dease, Mr. Downing, Mr. W. Ormsby Gore, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Frederick Heygate, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Stacpoole, Colonel Taylor, Colonel Vandeleur, and Mr. Villiers

Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Seventeen Members" (*Mr. William Ormsby Gore*) Mar 22, [210] 589; after short debate, Question put; A. 7, N. 29; M. 22

Report of Select Committee May 7

(*Parl. P. No. 187*)

Ireland—Lord Lieutenant of the County of Clare

Question, Mr. H. A. Herbert; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April 23*, [210] 1882; Question, Mr. Collins; Answer, Sir Colman O'Loughlen *May 6*, [211] 287

Moved, "That this House has heard with great regret that a gentleman has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Clare who has never resided in that county, who is a stranger to its Magistrates, and who does not possess that local knowledge of the county and its residents essential to the proper discharge of the important duties of a Lieutenant of a County, and that this House is of opinion that such an appointment is of evil example, and ought not to have been made" (*Sir Colman O'Loughlen*) *May 7*, [211] 406; after long debate, Question put; A. 41, N. 257; M. 216

Ireland—Railways of Ireland

Moved that there be laid before this House, Copies of the instructions under which Captain Tyler was authorised to collect information respecting the financial condition and prospects of the Railways of Ireland, and of the reports or other communication to the Government from that officer thereupon (*The Marquess of Clanricarde*) *Mar 4*, [209] 1296; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Question, Mr. Stacpoole; Answer, Mr. Chester Fortescue *Feb 26*, 1937

Ireland—Purchase of Irish Railways

Motion for "Copies of any recent communications to the Board of Trade or any other department of Government from grand juries in Ireland, relating to proposed sales of Railways or amalgamations of Railway Companies; and to ask whether the Government object to lay before Parliament the information respecting the value of Irish Railways obtained by Captain Tyler under the authority of Government" (*The Marquess of Clanricarde*) *Mar 21*; Motion withdrawn

Motion for "Copies of any recent communications to the Board of Trade or any other department of Government from grand juries in Ireland, relating to proposed sales of Railways or amalgamations of Railway Companies" (*The Marquess of Clanricarde*) *April 12*, [210] 1130; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Return ordered

Ireland—The Land Act

Moved, That there be laid before the House, Returns of the Land Cases decided in the counties of Antrim and Donegal, stating the amount of rent in each case and the sum awarded as compensation by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions (*The Viscount Lifford*) *Feb 12*, [209] 194; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Returns of the Land Cases decided in the counties of Antrim and Donegal, stating the amount of rent in each case and the sum awarded as compensation by the Chairman

[cont.]

Ireland—The Land Act—cont.

of Quarter Sessions; also, Returns of the cases in which Appeals have been carried up to Judge of Assize, and the cases which the Judge of Assize has remitted to the Court of Land Cases Reserved

Report of Select Committee on . . . 136
(*Parl. P. Nos. 92, 141, 165*)

Irish Church Act Amendment Bill [H.L.] (The Earl of Dufferin)

l. Presented; read 1st *Feb 26* (No. 27)
209] Bill read 2^a, after short debate *Mar 5*, 1384
Committee*; Report *Mar 7*

. Bill read 3^a *Mar 8*, 1641; after short debate, Bill passed

c. Read 1st *(Mr. Attorney General for Ireland)*
Mar 14 [Bill 87]

Read 2nd *Mar 18*

211] Question, Colonel Taylor; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May 6*, 287

. Committee; Report *May 6*, 355

. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3rd"
May 7, 446 [House counted out]

. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3rd"
May 13, 627

Amendt. to leave out from "Bill be," and add "re-committed" (*Mr. Newdegate*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 86, N. 35; M. 51; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3rd

l. Royal Assent *June 27* [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 13*]

Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.] (The Marquess of Lansdowne)

l. Presented; read 1st *July 25* (No. 249)

Read 2nd *July 29*

Committee*; Report *August 1*

Bill read 3^a, after short debate *August 2*, [213] 306

c. Read 1st *August 3* [Bill 284]

Read 2nd *August 6*

Committee*; Report *August 6*

Considered *August 7*

Read 3rd *August 8*

l. Royal Assent *August 10* [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 90*]

Isle of Man Harbours Bill

(*Mr. Baxter, Mr. William Henry Gladstone*)

c. Ordered; read 1st *Mar 8* [Bill 83]

Read 2nd *April 8*

Committee*—a.r. *April 11*

Committee*; Report *April 18*

Considered *April 19*

Read 3rd *April 23*

l. Read 1st *(Earl Couper)* *April 23* (No. 83)

Read 2nd *June 3*

Committee*; Report *June 4*

Read 3rd *June 6*

Royal Assent *June 27* [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 23*]

JAMES, Mr. H., Taunton

Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections,
[212] 640

County Court Judges—Travelling Expenses,
[213] 49

[cont.]

JAMES, Mr. H.—*cont.*

- Criminal Law Amendment Act (1871) Amend-
ment, 2R. [212] 751
European Assurance Society, 3R. [211] 1586
Game Laws, Comm. [210] 687
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Consid. cl. 50,
Amendt. [213] 671, 673, 675
Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212]
1819; [213] 784, 785
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 14, [212]
185; Consid. add. cl. 884
209] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections,
Comm. cl. 1, 1889
210] cl. 2, 1118; cl. 3, 1217; cl. 4, 1284, 1299,
1498; cl. 5, 1531; cl. 6, Proviso, 1638,
1639; cl. 12, 1646; add. cl. Amendt. 1850,
1857; Amendt. 1860; Amendt. 1861, 1864;
Schedule 1, 1968
211] 120, 128; Schedule 2, 139; Consid. Sche-
dule 1, 554, 673
212] Lords Amendts. 369, 379, 1063
Supply—County Courts, [211] 1877
Tichborne Case, The, [213] 851
Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [211] 43

Japan

- Alleged Massacre of Christians*, Question, Mr.
A. Egerton; Answer, Viscount Enfield
Mar 8, [209] 1646
Revision of Treaty Relations, Question, Mr.
Whitwell; Answer, Viscount Enfield Mar 1,
[209] 1213
The Japanese Embassy in England, Question,
Mr. Kinnaird; Answer, Viscount Enfield
June 3, [211] 1030

JENKINSON, Sir G. S., *Wiltshire, N.*

- Canada, Dominion of—Guaranteed Loan, [211]
284
Extradition Treaties—Marguerite Dixblancs,
[210] 1681
Fenian Convicts—Reported Amnesty, [211] 708
Local Taxation, [209] 1156; Res. [210] 1381,
1382
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [210]
101
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
cl. 1, [210] 678; Amendt. *id.*; cl. 2, 908,
930; cl. 6, 1638; add. cl. 1874; Schedule 1,
[211] 118
Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [209] 1921
Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral,
[209] 1035
Treaty of Washington, [210] 1934, 1935;—
Statement, [211] 1607, 1609
Turnpike Trusts, Abolition of, [209] 146
Turnpike Trusts, Res. [210] 77, 85
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm.
[210] 674

JERVIS, Colonel H. J. W., *Harwich*

- Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 24,
[213] 326
Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. add. cl. [209]
1740

JESSEL, Sir G., *see* SOLICITOR GENERAL,
The*Jews in Roumania—see title Danubian
Principalities*JOHNSTON, Mr. A., *Essex, S.*

- Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 24,
[212] 1987; add. cl. [213] 509
Metage of Grain (Port of London), 2R. [210]
1259
Parliament—Charity Commission, [211] 1529,
1533
Easter Recess, [210] 43
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [211]
1225
Public Health, Leave, [209] 602
Richmond Park, [209] 1529
Spain—Slavery in Cuba, [212] 797
Supply—Office of Lord Privy Seal, [211] 1528
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remem-
brancer Office, Scotland, [211] 1549;
Amendt. 1551
Steam Machinery, [213] 89
Wild Fowl Protection, 2R. [211] 1646; Comm.
[212] 81; Consid. Schedule, 1298

JOHNSTON, Mr. W., *Belfast*

- Army—Military Depot Stations, [209] 1646
Eyre, Ex-Governor, [209] 1028
Ireland—Apprentice Boys of Derry, [209] 1024
Ireland—Derry Celebrations, Res. [210] 535,
543, 580
Navy—Admiralty Writers, [209] 1155
Pacific Islands—Nukapu, Island of, [209] 1759
Pacific Islanders Protection, Comm. cl. 3,
Amendt. [210] 1671
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
cl. 1, [209] 1963
Religious Disabilities Abolition, 2R. [210] 1772

JOHNSTONE, Sir H., *Scarborough*

- Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12,
Amendt. [212] 1686, 1687; cl. 15, 1911
Working Men's Clubs—The Excise, [211] 1513

Joint Stock Banks (Ireland)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House,
Her Majesty's Government should promote a
Bill through Parliament to suspend the opera-
tion of the eighth section of the Act 8 and
9 Vic. c. 37, so as to enable additional Joint
Stock Banks of Issue to be established in
Ireland, until such time as the number,
capital, and note circulation of such Banks
be equal to that of Scotland proportionately
to the population of the two kingdoms when
said Act was passed in the year 1845" (*Mr.
Delahunt*) July 16, [212] 1289; after short
debate, Motion withdrawn

JONES, Mr. J., *Carmarthenshire*

- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
cl. 2, Amendt. [210] 931

Judges Salaries Bill

(*Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Mr. Baxter*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o July 11 [Bill 242]
Read 2^o July 15
Committee*; Report July 19
Read 3^o July 22

[*cont.*]

Judges Salaries Bill—cont.

- i. Read 1st* (*Lord Chancellor*) July 23 (No. 242)
Read 2nd* July 28
Committee*; Report July 29
Read 3rd* July 30
Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 51]

Judicature Commission—see title Law and Justice

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Appointment of Sir Robert Collier

LORDS—

- 209] Moved, "That there be laid before the House, Copies of any correspondence which has passed between the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench or the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas on the one hand and the First Lord of the Treasury or the Lord Chancellor on the other relative to the appointment of Sir Robert Collier as a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; also, copy of Letter of the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Willes to the Lord Chancellor, dated 5th February 1872: Also,

"Return showing the dates of the appointment of Sir Robert Collier as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and as a member of the Judicial Committee" (*Earl Stanhope*) Feb 8, 188; Motion agreed to (*Parl. Paper* No. 9)

Moved to resolve, "That this House has seen with regret the course taken by Her Majesty's Government in carrying out the provisions of the Act of last Session relative to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and is of opinion that the elevation of Sir Robert Collier to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas for the purpose only of giving him a colourable qualification to be a paid member of the Judicial Committee, and his immediate transfer to the Judicial Committee accordingly, were acts at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute, and of evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage" (*Earl Stanhope*) Feb 15, 376

Amendt. to leave out from ("That") and insert, "This House finds no just cause for passing Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government in the recent appointment of Sir Robert Porrett Collier to a Judgeship of the Common Pleas and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council" (*Lord Portman*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, on Question? Cont. 87, Not-Cont. 88; M. 1; resolved in the negative; Resolution, as amended, agreed to

Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont., 460
The Division, Observations, The Duke of Richmond Feb 16, 524; Personal Explanation, The Duke of Argyll Feb 19, 605
Mr. Walpole and Mr. Beales, Explanation, The Lord Chancellor Feb 19, 605

(*Parl. P.* No. 91)

COMMONS—

Address for Papers (*Mr. Cross*) agreed to Feb 8, 140; Notice of Motion, Mr. Asheton Cross; Observations, Mr. Gladstone, 140;

[*cont.*]

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Appointment of Sir Robert Collier—cont.

- 209] Observation, Mr. Disraeli; Reply, Mr. Gladstone, 147; Question, Lord John Manners; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 16, 525

Moved, "That this House has seen with regret the course taken by Her Majesty's Government in carrying out the provisions of the Act of last Session relative to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and is of opinion that the elevation of Sir Robert Collier to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas for the purpose only of giving him a colourable qualification to be a paid Member of the Judicial Committee, and his immediate transfer to the Judicial Committee accordingly, were acts at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute, and of evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage" (*Mr. Cross*) Feb 19, 658

Amendt. to leave out after "House" and add "finds no just cause for a Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government in the recent appointments of Sir Robert Porrett Collier to a Judgeship of the Common Pleas, and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council" (*Sir Roundell Palmer*) v., 677; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 241, N. 268; M. 27; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 768
Personal Explanation, Sir Roundell Palmer; Reply, Mr. Denman Feb 22, 876

(*Parl. P.* No. 22)

Juries Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill

[H.L.] (*The Lord O'Hagan*)

- i. Presented; read 1st* May 13 (No. 109)

Read 2nd* May 31
Committee*; Report June 4
Read 3rd* June 10

- c. Read 1st* (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*) June 12 [Bill 195]

Read 2nd* June 14

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" June 24, [212] 156

Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Bagwell*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Committee; Report Considered*; read 3rd June 25

- i. Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 25]

Juries Bill

(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st* April 13 [Bill 114]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd*" May 13, [211] 701

After short debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Holt*), put, and negatived; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd, and committed to a Select Committee

And, on June 4, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Attorney General (Chairman), Mr. Amplett, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord

[*cont.*]

Juries Bill—cont.

George Cavendish, Mr. Denman, Mr. Floyer, Mr. James, Mr. Kennaway, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Lopes, Mr. Pease, Mr. Raikes, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Straight, and Mr. Watkin Williams

Report of Select Committee July 5

(*Parl. P. No. 286*)

Bill withdrawn * July 15 [Bill 230]

Justices Clerks (Salaries) Bill

(*Sir David Salomons, Mr. John Gilbert Talbot, Mr. Magniac, Viscount Holmesdale, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)

c. Ordered: read 1^o * Feb 13 [Bill 39]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Mar 13, [209] 1924

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*); after short debate, Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after further debate, Debate adjourned

Read 2^o * Mar 15

Committee *; Report Mar 21 [Bill 96]
Committee [dropped]

Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill

[H.L.] (*The Earl of Albemarle*)

i. Presented; read 1^o * Feb 15 (No. 19)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" April 11, [210] 1074

Amendt. to leave out ("now") and insert ("this day six months") (*Earl Beauchamp*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now") &c. ? Cont. 28, Not-Cont. 36; M. 10; resolved in the negative; and Bill to be read 2^o this day six months

KAVANAGH, Mr. A. M., *Carlow Co.*

Ireland—Irish Church Temporalities, Income Tax on, [209] 1151

Kerry Militia, [212] 1748

Leitrim, Lord Lieutenantcy of—Earl of Granard, [212] 1518

Irish Church Act Amendment, Comm. [211] 359; [212] 1366

Local Board of Management, [209] 1214

Navy—"Megæra" Commission, Report of, [211] 1514

Railways (Ireland), 2R. [212] 1318

KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, Mr. U. J., *Hastings*

Criminal Law—Collumpton Magistrates—Webber, John, Case of, [211] 1507, 1686

Education—Elementary School Teachers, Res. [212] 1433, 1434, 1435

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 19, [211] 1315, 1320; cl. 70, Amendt. 2011; cl. 71, 2015, 2019

Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leave, [210] 1744

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c. Considered in Committee * July 23

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Read 2^o * July 29

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Read 3^o * July 31

i. Read 1^o * (*The Earl of Longford*) August 1

Read 2^o * August 2 (No. 276)

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Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the
present state of the Law as to the entail
and strict settlement of land discourages the
investment of capital in the development of
agriculture, to the great injury of all classes
of the people, and increases the complica-
tion of titles, and the expense and delay inci-
dent to the transfer of real estate" (*Mr.*
William Fowler) April 9, [210] 923 ; after
debate, Question put ; A. 81, N. 103 ; M. 22

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed
to inquire into the working of the Landlord
and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870" (*Viscount*
Lifford) June 3, [211] 1000 ; after debate, on
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E. Kimberley, E. Dartrey, V. Lifford, L.
Steward, L. Digby, L. Brodrick, L. Somerhill,
L. Wenlock, L. Lurgan, L. Chelmsford, L.
Meredyth, L. Greville, and L. Kildare ;
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Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870,
Amendment Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney*
General for Ireland)

c. Ordered ; read 1^o Mar 21 [Bill 98]
Bill withdrawn * April 15

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870,
Amendment (No. 2) Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney*
General for Ireland)

c. Ordered ; read 1^o April 18 [Bill 124]
Read 2^o April 25
Committee * ; Report May 2
Committee * (on re-comm.) ; Report ; Con-
sidered June 21
Read 3^o June 24

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- l. Read 1st (Marquess of Lansdowne) June 25*
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Read 3rd, and passed July 1, 1922
Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 32]

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Stansfeld June 13, [211] 1684

Land Rights and Deeds (Scotland) Bill
(Mr. Gordon, Mr. Charles Dalrymple, Sir
Graham Montgomery)

- c. Ordered; read 1st Mar 25 [Bill 103]*
Bill withdrawn July 17*

Land. Transfer of

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Feb 16, To
leave out from "That," and add "in the
opinion of this House, it is desirable that
further facilities should be afforded for the
transfer of land" (Mr. Gregory) v. [209] 562;
Question proposed, "That the words, &c.,"
after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Land Transfer (Scotland) Bill

(The Lord Advocate, Mr. Adam)

- c. Ordered; read 1st Mar 18 [Bill 89]*
Bill withdrawn July 15*

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tary of State for the War Depart-
ment)

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Larceny Law Amendment Bill

(Mr. William Henry Gladstone, Mr. Baxter)

- c. Ordered; read 1st July 11 [Bill 241]*
Bill withdrawn July 18*

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short debate thereon July 15, [212] 1130

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Small Debts—Law of Imprisonment for, Question, Mr. M. T. Bass; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 22, [212] 1517

Statutory Declarations, Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the subject of Statutory Declarations and the abuses to which they are liable" (*Mr. Stapleton*) April 9, [210] 1031; [the Motion was not seconded]; Question, Viscount Bury; Answer, The Attorney General Mar 15, 30; Mar 18, 125

Tichborne v. Lushington—see Criminal Law
[See titles *Convict Labour, Employment of; Criminal Law and Police*]

Law and Justice—General School of Law

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 1, To leave out from "That," and add "it is desirable that a General School of Law should be established in the Metropolis, by public authority, for the instruction of Students intending to practise in any branch of the Legal Profession, and of all other Subjects of Her Majesty who may desire to resort thereto" (*Sir Roundell Palmer*) v. [209] 1221; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.:" after long debate, Question put; A. 116, N. 103; M. 13

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Law and Justice—Judicial Organization—Report of the Judicial Committee

Amendt. on Committee of Supply July 26, To leave out from "That," and add "the administration of the Law under the existing system is costly, dilatory, and inefficient; that a competent Commission having reported that the judicial organisation is defective in all its branches, it is desirable that Her Majesty's Government should, in the next Session of Parliament, present to this House a measure for its reform and reconstruction, which, without increasing the public charge, shall provide for the more effectual, speedy, and economical administration of justice" (*Mr. Vernon Harcourt*) v. [212] 1919; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.:" after long debate, Question put; A. 60, N. 45; M. 15

Law and Justice—Jury Laws—Legislation

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Feb 16, To leave out from "That," and add "the Law relating to Juries ought to be dealt with as a whole in a Bill to be brought in by the Government at the earliest possible period" (*Mr. Lopes*) v. [209] 548; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.:" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Question, Mr. Lopes; Answer, The Attorney General Feb 23, 953

Law and Justice—Law Officers of the Crown

Amendt. on Committee of Supply June 21, To leave out from "That," and add "considering the inconvenience which results from there being in Parliament no Minister of Justice or other official who should be able to give his undivided attention to Law Reform, and to the various legal questions affecting the administration of public business, this House is of opinion that it would be inexpedient for the Treasury Minute relating to the remuneration of the Law Officers of the Crown to continue in operation beyond the time when the present Law Officers of the Crown should remain in office" (*Mr. Fawcett*) v. [212] 47; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.:" after debate, Question put; A. 101, N. 24; M. 77

[See supra *Miscellaneous Questions*]

Law and Justice—Welsh County Court Judges

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 8, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in the interests of the due administration of justice, that the Judge of a County Court District in which the Welsh language is generally spoken should be able to speak and understand that language" (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) v. [209] 1648; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.:" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in the interests of the due administration of justice, that the Judge of a County Court District in which the Welsh language is generally spoken should, as far as the limits of selection will allow, be able to speak and understand that language (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) Mar 11

[See supra *Miscellaneous Questions*]

Law Officers (England) Fees Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baxter*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 17 [Bill 257]

Read 2^o July 22

Committee*; Report July 23

Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer July 26, [212] 1762

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o" July 25, 1855

Amendt. to leave out all the words after the word "be," and add "re-committed" (*Mr. Fawcett*); after short debate, Question put, "That the words, &c.:" A. 87, N. 9; M. 78; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^o

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Read 3rd August 7
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- India—Kierwee Prize Money, Motion for an Address, [212] 1409*
Indian Mutiny—Delhi, Ex-Royal Family of, [212] 1357

LAWRENCE, Alderman Sir J. C., Lambeth

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- Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. cl. 12, Amendt. [211] 1556, 1559; cl. 13, 1560; Consid. add. cl. 1903*
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Wakefield Prison (Employment of Convict Labour), *Motion for a Committee*, [210] 984

Life Assurance Companies Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl Cowper*)

1. Presented; read 1st Mar 7 (No. 40)
 Read 2nd Mar 14
 Committee*; Report Mar 21
 Read 3rd Mar 23
 Commons Amendts. (No. 181)
 c. Read 1st (Mr. Arthur Peel) April 12 [Bill 115]
 Read 2nd April 18
 Committee*; Report June 24
 Considered* June 25
 Read 3rd June 26
 2. Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 41]

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Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm. cl. 92, [209] 1149
 Irish Militia, Motion for Returns, [209] 1519

Limited Owners Improvements Bill [H.L.] (*The Marquess of Salisbury*)

1. Presented; read 1st June 14 (No. 154)
 Bill read 2nd, after short debate June 21, [212] 7
 Order of the Day for the House to be put into Committee, read July 9, 857
 Moved, "That the Order for Committee be discharged;" Motion agreed to; Order discharged; Bill withdrawn

Limited Owners Residence Law Amendment Bill

(*Sir Hervey Bruce, Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Sir Frederick Heygate, Mr. MacEvoy*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st May 13 [Bill 165]
 Read 2nd June 3
 Committee [dropped]

LINDSAY, Hon. Colonel C. H., Abingdon

Army—Depôt Centres—Oxford, [212] 797
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Livingstone, Dr., Expedition in Search of
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Loans to Infants Bill

(*Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Scourfield, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Maguire*)

- c. Bill ordered; read 1st April 8 [Bill 107]
 Bill withdrawn* July 17

Local Courts of Record Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Redesdale*)

1. Presented; read 1st July 2 (No. 185)
 Read 2nd July 9
 Committee*; Report July 11
 Read 3rd July 12
 Commons Amendts. (No. 271)
 c. Read 1st (Mr. Walpole) July 19 [Bill 259]
 Read 2nd,* and referred to a Select Comm. July 22
 And, on July 24, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Spencer Walpole (Chairman), Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. James, Mr. Hinde Palmer, and Mr. West
 Bill reported* July 26 [Bill 276]
 Committee* (on re-comm.); Report July 29
 Read 3rd July 30
 2. Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 86]

Local Government Board

Digest of Sanitary Laws, Question, Sir Massey Lopes; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld June 13, [211] 1688

Provisional Orders Confirmation, Question, Mr. Seely; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld August 8, [213] 702

Local Taxation—Legislation

Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Mr. Hibbert Feb 29, [209] 1156; Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 6, [211] 1279; Question, Mr. St. Aubyn; Answer, Mr. Gladstone August 1, [213] 245
Assessment of Government Property, Question, Major Dickson; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld Mar 14, [209] 1949
Assessment of Mines, Question, Mr. Percy Wyndham; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld Feb 8, [209] 145
Prosecution Expenses, Question, Sir Massey Lopes; Answer, Mr. Bruce July 1, [212] 427
Public Health Bill, Question, Sir Massey Lopes; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld Mar 18, [210] 120; Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld July 1, [212] 424
 [See title *Poor Law*]

Local Government Board (Ireland) Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st Mar 19 [Bill 90]
 Read 2nd June 24
 Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" July 22, [212] 1587; Motion agreed to; Committee; Report

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Local Government Board (Ireland) Bill—cont.

- Considered * July 23
 Read 3^o * July 24
 l. Read 1^o * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) July 25
 Read 2^a * July 29 (No. 246)
 Committee * ; Report August 1
 Read 3^a August 6, [213] 548
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 69]

Local Government Supplemental Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Stansfeld)

- c. Ordered : read 1^o * April 25 [Bill 133]
 Read 2^o * May 2
 Committee * ; Report May 6
 Read 3^o * May 9
 l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Morley*) May 10 (No. 103)
 Read 2^a * June 7
 Committee * ; Report June 10
 Read 3^a * June 11
 Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. xlv]

Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) and Act (No. 2, 1864) Amendment Bill—Afterwards—**Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill** (Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Stansfeld)

- c. Ordered : read 1^o * May 13 [Bill 163]
 Read 2^o * May 27
 Committee * ; Report June 3
 Read 3^o * June 6
 l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Morley*) June 7 (No. 130)
 Read 2^a * June 18
 Referred to Select Comm. * June 20
 Order for Select Committee discharged ; Committee * June 24
 Report * June 25
 Read 3^a * June 27
 Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. xcii]

Local Government Supplemental (No. 3) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Chichester Fortescue)

- c. Ordered : read 1^o * July 15 [Bill 254]
 Read 2^o * July 19
 Committee * ; Report July 29
 Read 3^o * July 30
 l. Read 1^o * August 1 (No. 272)

Local Legislation (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. M. Mahon, Mr. Montagu Chambers, Mr. Matthews)

- c. Ordered : read 1^o * Feb 7 [Bill 19]
 2nd Reading [dropped]

Local Legislation (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. Heron, Mr. Pim, Mr. Bagwell)

- c. Ordered : read 1^o * Feb 8 [Bill 27]
 2R. deferred, after short debate Feb 28, [209] 1121
 2R. adjourned June 4
 Adjourned debate on 2R. [dropped]

Local Taxation Accounts Bill

(Mr. Pell, Sir Massey Lopes, Mr. Clare Read, Mr. Rowland Winn)

- c. Ordered : read 1^o * July 1 [Bill 220]
 Bill withdrawn * July 24

Local Taxation—Owners and Occupiers

Moved, "That it is expedient to remedy the injustice of imposing Taxation for National objects on one description of property only, and therefore that no legislation with reference to Local Taxation will be satisfactory which does not provide, either in whole or in part, for the relief of occupiers and owners in counties and boroughs from charges imposed on ratepayers for the administration of justice, police, and lunatics, the expenditure for such purposes being almost entirely independent of local control" (*Sir Massey Lopes*) April 16, [210] 1831

Amend. to leave out from the first word "That," and add "while it is desirable to relieve Ratepayers, in whole or in part, from payments for national purposes not under local control, and to abolish, as far as may be practicable, exemptions from liability to rates, it is important, with a view to the progress of legislation for sanitary and other local purposes, that rates for new objects, instead of falling directly on the occupiers of rateable property, should be distributed in England, as in Scotland and Ireland, equitably between the owners and the occupiers" (*Sir Thomas Acland*) v. ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put ; A. 259, N. 159 ; M. 100 ; main Question put, and agreed to

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Question Mr. Corrance ; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld April 19, 1549

The Resolution, Question, Sir Massey Lopes ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 6, [211] 1273

[See titles *County Rates**Criminal Prosecutions**Local Government Board*]**LOCKE, Mr. J., Southwark**

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Criminal Law — Oxfordshire Magistrates — Norris, Mr., Case of, [211] 1349

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212] Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. 996

Comm. cl. 5, Amendt. 1676, 1678 ; cl. 6

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213] 321, 322 ; cl. 26, 338, 340, 341, 345 ; cl. 32,

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cl. 61, 461 ; Consid. 597 ; cl. 1, Amendt.

659 ; cl. 13, 662 ; Sub-section 1, Amendt.

664 ; Sub-section 2, 667 ; cl. 50, 675

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- Metropolitan Street Improvements, Res. [210] 959
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- Parliament—Derby Day, [211] 792
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Lords Amendts. [212] 377
- Public Health, Consid. cl. 35, [213] 275
- Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 3, Motion for reporting Progress, [209] 927; *add. cl.* 1732
- Sale of Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [212] 617
- Supply—Houses of Parliament, [212] 446
- New Offices in Downing Street, [212] 450
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- Tramways (Metropolis), [212] 102
- Wakefield Prison (Employment of Convict Labour), Motion for a Committee, [210] 975, 981, 982

Locomotives on Roads Bill

(*Mr. Cawley, Mr. Hick, Mr. Pender*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st * May 31 [Bill 180]
- 2R. [dropped]

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- Act of Uniformity Amendment, 2R. [210] 230
- Baptismal Fees, 2R. [211] 1664
- Burial Grounds, 2R. [209] 201
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners Trusts, 2R. [210] 1546
- Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 2R. [209] 637; Comm. cl. 23, 1143; cl. 62, 1146; Report, 1937, 1944; 3R. *add. cl.* [210] 380, 386
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- Irish Church Act Amendment, 2R. [209] 1385; 3R. 1641
- Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners, [209] 180, 181
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- Defamation of Private Character, 2R. [211] 1256
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- India—Fitzpatrick, Mr. Denis, [213] 552, 553
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- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Consid. *add. cl.* [212] 881; cl. 45, 1009
- Municipal Corporations (Wards), Consid. Amendt. [211] 775; 3R. [212] 749
- Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1057; [210] 101; [211] 1232
- Parliament—Public Business, Res. [212] 1429, 1952
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. [209] 1196; cl. 1, 2001; cl. 2, Amendt. [210] 914, 922; cl. 3, 1219, 1274; cl. 7, 1639; *add. cl.* 1939, 1943; Consid. Schedule 1, [211] 667; Amendt. 671; Lords Amendts. [212] 1063
- Proportional Representation, 2R. [212] 920
- Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 3, [209] 935; *add. cl.* 1733, 1738; Consid. [210] 1224, 1225, 1226; 3R. 1537
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- Salmon Fisheries (No. 2), 2R. [209] 1120

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- Albert and European Life Assurance Companies, Res. [212] 404
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MACFIE, Mr. R. A., *Leith, &c.*

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- Copyright, International, [212] 1128
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McLAGAN, Mr. P., *Linlithgowshire*

- Cattle Importation—The Rinderpest, [213] 456
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McLAREN, Mr. D., *Edinburgh*

- Army Estimates—Control Establishments—Wages, &c. [212] 1546
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- Education of Blind and Deaf Mute Children, 2R. [209] 1503
 209] Education (Scotland), Leave, 271; 2R. 1553
 211] Comm. 308; cl. 1, 1058, 1064, 1065; cl. 2, 1196; cl. 4, 1202; cl. 5, 1288; cl. 8, 1291, 1296; Amendt. 1298, 1299, 1301; cl. 20, Amendt. 1352, 1353; cl. 41, 1360; cl. 43, 1363, 1364, 1365; cl. 50, 1375; cl. 51, 1617; cl. 52, 1628, 1701; Amendt. 1709, 1710, 1711; cl. 59, Amendt. 1717, 1721; cl. 64, 1744, 1748, 1754; cl. 65, 1759; Amendt. 1941; cl. 66, 2000; cl. 67, Amendt. 2001; Amendt. 2003; cl. 68, 2009, 2011; cl. 71, 2014, 2019; cl. 77, Amendt. 2023; add. cl. 2028
 212] 24; Consid. cl. 6, Amendt. 168; cl. 58, Amendt. 169; cl. 66, Amendt. 170, 173; cl. 68, Amendt. 174, 175; cl. 69, Amendt. 177, 179; cl. 77, 181; 3R. 304
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 Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 11, [209] 1731; add. cl. [210] 478, 480; Schedule 1, 805; Consid. add. cl. 1225; 3R. 1541
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 Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 649

McMAHON, Mr. P., *New Ross*

- Criminal Trials (Ireland), 2R. [211] 1644
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- Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Law Amendment, 2R. [211] 1656
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 1106, 1110; Amendt. 1111; cl. 3, 1275, 1277; cl. 12, 1647; cl. 18, 1660; Schedule 1, [211] 124; Consid. Schedule 1, 679
 Poor Law (Ireland)—Union Rating, [211] 837
 Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1968
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MAGNIAC, Mr. C., *St. Ives*

- Africa, West Coast of—Dutch Guinea, [209] 467
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 Foreign Office—Conduct of Commercial Business, [209] 1155
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 Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2038
 Justices Clerks (Salaries), 2R. [209] 1924
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MAGUIRE, Mr. J. F., *Cork City*

- Criminal Trials (Ireland), 2R. [211] 1645
 Education—Certificated Teachers Pensions, Notice, [211] 944
 France—Deportation of Political Prisoners, [212] 1622
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 Ireland—Questions, &c.
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 Constabulary Force, [212] 701, 955;—Report of Commission, [213] 764
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 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1852; Motion for Adjournment, 1854, 1855; [213] 295, Appendix
 Landed Proprietors (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [209] 1617
 Navy—Prideaux's Patent, [213] 898
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- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Consid. Schedule 1, [211] 679; 3R. Amendt. 843, 846, 856, 857, 870
 Prison Ministers, [209] 143
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MAHON, Viscount, *Suffolk, E.*

- Army—Household Brigade, [209] 527
 Justices Clerks (Salaries), 2R. [209] 1930
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- Army Regulation Act, [212] 5
 Christchurch Annual Fairs Abolition, [211] 1730
 France—Passports, [210] 942, 945
 Political Prisoners, Deportation of, [212] 337
 Inclosure Law Amendment, Report, cl. 3, [212] 1221
 Metropolis—Metropolitan Street Traffic, [209] 1516, 1519
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. add. cl. [211] 1837
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 Wild Birds Protection, Comm. cl. 2, Amendt. [213] 105

Malta—Importation of Female Slaves

- Question, Mr. Gilpin; Answer, Viscount Enfield Feb 19, [209] 646

MANCHESTER, Duke of

- Acrobats, Comm. [212] 1504
 Cape Colony—Responsible Government, Address for Papers, [213] 33
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MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R., *Leicestershire, N.*

- Coal, Export of, [212] 1515
 Education (Scotland), Comm. [211] 351; cl. 1, 1083; cl. 2, 1197; cl. 24, 1354, 1355; Lords Amendts. [213] 177
 Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Address for a Commission, [210] 1752
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 France—Commercial Treaty—Export of Coal, [213] 450
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1697; cl. 16, 1912; cl. 24, 1974; [213] 320; cl. 60 A, 463
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MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R.—cont.

- Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, [209] 525
 Landed Proprietors (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [209] 1618
 Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [209] 855
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 Metropolitan Street Improvements, 2R. [209] 1317, 1319
 Metropolitan Street Improvements, Res. [210] 958, 972
 Municipal Corporations (Wards), Consid. [211] 779
 New Law Courts, Designs for, Res. [210] 587
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 209] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. 1181
 210] *cl.* 1, 685; *cl.* 2, 927, 1095, 1113, 1119; *cl.* 3, 1215, 1217, 1220; *cl.* 4, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1291, 1295, 1517; *cl.* 6, 1637, 1638; *cl.* 7, 1639; *cl.* 8, 1642; *add. cl.* 1943
 211] Schedule 1, 115; Consid. *cl.* 16, 536; *cl.* 17, 539; Schedule 1, 668
 212] Lords Amendments. 1058, 1064
 Record Office, [210] 1473
 Royal Parks and Gardens, 2R. [209] 224; Comm. *cl.* 3, 926, 927; *cl.* 5, 1014; *add. cl.* 1732; [210] 480
 Supply—Civil Services, [211] 1052
 Houses of Parliament, [212] 445
 New Courts of Justice, [213] 417
 New Offices in Downing Street, [212] 450
 Thames Embankment (Land), Leave, [209] 1744
 Treaty of Washington, [210] 327;—Statement, [211] 1608
 Turnpike Trusts, Res. [210] 85
 Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 638, 639
 Wellington Monument, Motion for Papers, [211] 202

Marine Mutiny Bill

(Mr. Dodson, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lefevre)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 25
 Read 2^o * April 8
 Committee*; Report April 16
 Read 3^o * April 17
 l. Read 1^a * (The Earl of Camperdown) April 18
 Read 2^a *; Committee negatived April 19
 Read 3^a * April 22
 Royal Assent April 23 [35 Vict. c. 4]

MARLBOROUGH, Duke of

- Army—Guards, Brigade of, [210] 115
 Re-organization—Depôt Centres, [212] 672
 Church Seats, 2R. [210] 1307, 1309; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [211] 170
 Deans and Canons Resignation, 2R. [210] 232
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 3R. *add. cl.* [210] 390
 Inclosure Law Amendment, Report, *cl.* 3, [212] 1221
 Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [210] 1078
 Marriages (Society of Friends), Report, [210] 1471

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MARLBOROUGH, Duke of—cont.

- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 6, [211] 1829, 1830; *add. cl.* 1839; Amendt. [212] 765, 781, 782
 Treaty of Washington—Statement, [211] 1581

Marriage Law Commission (1865)

- Observations, Question, Lord Chelmsford; Reply, The Lord Chancellor; short debate thereon Mar 19, [210] 235

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill (Mr. Thomas Chambers, Mr. Morley)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 7 [Bill 14]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Feb 21, [209] 837
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Mr. John Talbot); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 186, N. 138; M. 48; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Observations, Mr. Eykyn; Reply, Mr. Gladstone July 1, [212] 431
 Bill withdrawn * July 1

Marriages (Society of Friends) Bill

(Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Pim)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 12 [Bill 33]
 Read 2^o * Feb 20
 Committee*; Report Feb 21
 Committee* (on re-comm.); Report; Considered; read 3^o Feb 28
 l. Read 1^a * (The Lord Romilly) Feb 29 (No. 30)
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" Mar 19, [210] 232
 After short debate, on Question, That ("now," &c.?) Cont. 14, Not-Cont. 13; M. 1; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2^a
 Committee April 12, 1133
 Report, after debate April 18, 1471 (No. 70)
 Read 3^a * April 23
 Royal Assent May 13 [35 Vict. c. 10]

Married Women's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill

(Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Lopes, Mr. Goldney)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 16 [Bill 53]
 2R. [dropped]

MARTIN, Mr. J., Meath

- *Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [213] 810
 Railways (Ireland), 2R. [212] 1341

MARTIN, Mr. P. Wykeham, Rochester

- Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 9, [212] 1683
 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1853
 Navy Estimates—Dockyards at Home and Abroad, [211] 731
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 3, [210] 1270, 1280; Schedule 1, 1972; Consid. [211] 516; Schedule 1, 674
 Supply—Volunteer Corps, [212] 140

Master and Servant (Wages) Bill

(*Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce*)
c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 22 [Bill 65]
Question, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; Answer, Mr. Bruce Mar 5, [209] 1894
Bill read 2^o, after short debate, and committed to a Select Committee Mar 18, [210] 214
Question, Mr. Parker; Answer, Mr. Bruce Mar 21, 392
And, on April 5, Committee nominated as follows:— Mr. Gathorne Hardy (Chairman), Mr. Charles Dalrymple, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Joshua Fielden, Mr. Charles Forster, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. McClure, Lord John Manners, Mr. Melly, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Pell, Mr. Edmund Potter, Mr. F. S. Powell, Sir David Wedderburn, and Mr. Winterbotham; April 9, Mr. Magniac *disch.*; Sir John Trelawny *added*
Bill reported * May 6 [Bill 149]
Question, Mr. Pell; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 11, [211] 1588
Bill withdrawn * July 15

Masters and Workmen (Arbitration) Bill

(*Mr. Mundella, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Morley, Mr. Thomas Brassey, Mr. Thomas Hughes*)
c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 18 [Bill 123]
Read 2^o * June 12
Committee *; Report June 26
Committee * (on *re-comm.*); Report July 15 [Bill 213]
Read 3^o * July 18
l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Kinnaird*) July 19 (No. 234)
Bill read 2^a July 23, [212] 1804
Committee *; Report July 26
Read 3^a * July 29
Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 46]

MATTHEWS, Mr. H., *Dungarvan*

Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1834
Monastic and Conventual Institutions, Leave, [210] 1704
Registration of Borough Voters, Comm. Amendt. [211] 1241, 1253

Mauritius—Indian Labourers in the

Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen Feb 12, [209] 208

MAXWELL, Mr. W. H., *Kirkcudbrightshire*

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 8, [211] 1290
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 16, [210] 1655
Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1058

Mayo, Countess of

LORDS—

Message from the Queen delivered by the Duke 212] of Argyll July 19, 1404
Ordered, That the said Message be taken into Consideration on Monday next

[*cont.*]

Mayo, Countess of—cont.

212] Message considered July 22, 1490
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to return Her Majesty the thanks of this House for Her Majesty's most gracious Message informing this House, That 'Her Majesty taking into consideration the distinguished services performed by the late Richard Southwell, Earl of Mayo, Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and the loss of his life in Her service and in the discharge of public duty, and being desirous in recognition of such services and in view of the circumstances of his death to confer some signal mark of Her favour upon his widow, Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, recommends it to the House of Lords to concur in enabling Her Majesty to make provision for securing to the Countess of Mayo a pension of one thousand pounds per annum for the term of her natural life;' and to assure Her Majesty that this House will cheerfully concur in such measures as may be necessary for securing to Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, a pension of one thousand pounds per annum for the term of her natural life" (*The Duke of Argyll*); after short debate, Address agreed to, Nemine Dissentiente

COMMONS—

Message from Her Majesty brought up, and read by Mr. Speaker July 19, 1416
Moved, "That the Message be taken into Consideration on Monday next" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Motion agreed to
Message from Her Majesty considered in Committee July 22, 1570
Resolved, That the annual sum of One Thousand Pounds be granted to Her Majesty, out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, the said annuity to commence from the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and to be settled in the most beneficial manner upon Blanche Julia Countess of Mayo, Widow of the late Richard Southwell Earl of Mayo, Her Majesty's late Viceroy and Governor General of India, for the term of her natural life
[See title *India—Assassination of the Governor General*]

Mayo's, Countess of, Annuity Bill

(*Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)

c. Considered in Committee * July 22
Bill ordered; read 1^o * July 23 [Bill 268]
Read 2^o * July 24
Committee *; Report July 25
Read 3^o * July 26
l. Read 1^o * (*The Duke of Argyll*) July 29
Read 2^a * July 30 (No. 258)
Committee *; Report August 1
Read 3^a * August 2
Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 56]

MEATH, Earl of

Bank of Ireland Charter Amendment, 2R. [209] 1515

Medical Act, 1858, Amendment

Question, Dr. Lush; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *Mar 21*, [210] 396

MELLOR, Mr. T. W., Ashton-under-Lyne

Army Estimates — Control Establishments—Wages, &c. [212] 1549, 1550
Ashton-under-Lyne—Police, Conduct of, [212] 1040
Education (Scotland), Comm. [212] 22
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 14, [212] 1892; *cl.* 26, [213] 333
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. Schedule 1, [211] 134
Supply—Public Buildings, &c. [212] 435
Salaries and Expenses, [210] 849
Tieborne v. Lushington — Prosecution, &c. [211] 102

MELLY, Mr. G., Stoke-upon-Trent

Criminal Law Amendment, [212] 1131, 1132
Criminal Law — Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Res. [211] 616
Education — Certificated Teachers Pensions, Notice, [211] 941
Education (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 66, [211] 1998
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 13, [212] 1702; *cl.* 14, 1893; *cl.* 24, 1959; *cl.* 39, [213] 367; *cl.* 41, 369; *add. cl.* 504
Lenten Amusements, [209] 1022
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [209] 852
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Consid. *cl.* 6, [212] 889
Municipal Officers Superannuation, 2R. [209] 1511
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 1, [209] 1959, 1980; [210] 687; *cl.* 3, 1277
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [211] 466
Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. *cl.* 3, [209] 926
Spirituous Liquors (Retail), 2R. [210] 1458

MELVILLE, Viscount

Army—Scientific Corps, Address for Returns, [213] 231
Education (Scotland), Commons Amendts. [213] 306
Indian Mutiny—Delhi, Ex-Royal Family of, [212] 1358
Patent Office—Case of Mr. L. Edmunds, [213] 108
Scotland — Sanitary Condition of Edinburgh, Motion for a Return, [212] 1412

Merchant Shipping and Passenger Acts Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Arthur Peel*)

c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * *June 27* [Bill 216]
Read 2^o * *July 8*
Committee *; Report *July 18* [Bill 258]
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July 29*
Considered * *August 1*
Read 3^o * *August 2*
l. Read 1^o * (*Viscount Halifax*) *August 2*
Read 2^o * *August 5* (No. 281)
Committee *; Report *August 6*
Read 3^o * *August 7*
Royal Assent *August 10* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 73]

Merchant Shipping Bill

Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue *Feb 15*, [209] 467

Merchant Shipping Code Bill, 1871

Question, The Earl of Belmore; Answer, Earl Cowper *July 15*, [212] 1121

Metage of Grain (Port of London) Bill (by Order)

c. Bill read 2^o, after short debate *April 15*, [210] 1254

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee to provide for the abolition of compulsory Metage, whether by weight or measure; and also to provide for the abolition at a time to be fixed by the Committee of any tax or charge imposed or to be imposed on corn or grain imported into London other than charges made for services duly rendered and voluntarily accepted" (*Mr. Chichester Fortescue*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to

Metalliferous Mines Regulation Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Winterbotham*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 12* [Bill 30]
Read 2^o * *Mar 4*
Committee *; Report *May 6* [Bill 151]
Committee (*on re-comm.*)—*r.f.* *July 5*, [212] 716
Committee; Report *July 9*, 872 [Bill 236]
Considered * *July 16*
Read 3^o * *July 17*
l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Morley*) *July 18* (No. 229)
Bill read 2^o, after short debate *July 23*, 1590
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Read 3^o * *August 1*
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Leicester Square, Questions, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. Bowring; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Colonel Hogg *Mar 14*, [209] 1853
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Palace of Westminster—Approach from Parliament Street, Question, Mr. Wheelhouse; Answer, Mr. Ayrton Feb 13, [209] 295—*Houses in Abingdon Street*, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Ayrton April 15, [210] 1263

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Battersea Park, Question, Mr. Cowper-Temple; Answer, Mr. Ayrton July 22, [212] 1519

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St. James's Park—New Admiralty Offices, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Ayrton Mar 7, [209] 1521

Victoria Park—State of the Water, Question, Mr. Stapleton; Answer, Mr. Ayrton Mar 11, [209] 1753; Question, Mr. Holms; Answer, Mr. Ayrton June 17, [211] 1852

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Alleged Violence at Acton, Question, Mr. Eykyn; Answer, Mr. Bruce July 8, [212] 791

Case of Constable George Carter, Question, Mr. Straight; Answer, Mr. Bruce May 30, [211] 840

Cruelty to Animals—The 12th and 13th Vict., Question, Sir Henry Hoare; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 6, [211] 1271

Strike of Seamen at Southampton, Question, Mr. Harvey Lewis; Answer, Mr. Bruce May 13, [211] 653

Superannuation, Question, Mr. Eykyn; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 17, [211] 1852

Public Health Bill—Port of London, Question, Lord Robert Montagu; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld Mar 14, [209] 1948

Public Offices, The New—King Street, Westminster, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Ayrton July 25, [212] 1752

Road between Marlborough House and Storey's Gate, Observations, Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Reply Mr. Ayrton; short debate thereon August 1, [213] 280

Smoke Prevention Act—The Lambeth Potteries, Question, Mr. Heygate; Answer, Mr. Bruce July 24, [212] 1706

Science and Art Museum (East London), Question, Mr. Reed; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Feb 13, [209] 289; Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 5, 1393; Question, Mr. Holms; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 11, [212] 947—*Sundays*, Question, Mr. W. M. Torrens; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 30, [213] 110

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South Kensington Museum—Natural History Collections, Question, Lord Eloth; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 19, [209] 650; Question, Mr. Spencer Walpole; Answer, Mr. Ayrton June 13, [211] 1690—*Robberies of Exhibited Objects*, Question, Mr. Beresford Hope; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 22, [210] 532

Storage of Petroleum, Question, Colonel Beresford; Answer, Dr. Brower June 20, [211] 1991

Sunday Observance—The Sheepshanks Gallery, Question, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 2, [211] 99

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Question, Mr. Stapleton; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue Feb 16, [209] 525; Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, Colonel Hogg Mar 14, 1945; Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue April 11, [210] 1084; Question, Dr. Brewer; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue April 19, 1549; Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue May 6, [211] 278

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[212] *Bermondsey*, Questions, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answers, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Stansfeld June 27, 284; June 28, 346; Question, Observations, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Reply, Mr. Chichester Fortescue July 11, 955; Question, Colonel North; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue July 16, 1242 Report—*Parl. P.* 285 i. ii.

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, Question, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answers, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Chichester Fortescue August 8, [213] 690

Wellington Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, The, Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 25, [210] 592

Metropolis—Queen Square, Westminster, and Birdcage Walk

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it would conduce to the convenience of the public if a carriage communication were opened between Queen Square, Westminster, and the Birdcage Walk" (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*) June 4, [211] 1238; after short debate, Question put; A. 43, N. 55; M. 12 Questions, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Neville-Grenville; Answers, Mr. Ayrton June 6, 1277

Metropolis—Queen Square, Westminster, and St. James's Street

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it would conduce to the convenience of the public if a carriage communication were opened between Queen Square, Westminster, Birdcage Walk, and St. James's Street" (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*) May 28, [211] 815; [House counted out]

Metropolis (Kilburn and Harrow) Roads Bill

(*Lord George Hamilton, Viscount Enfield*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Feb 19* [Bill 57]
 Read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee to be appointed by the Committee of Selection, as in the case of a Private Bill *Mar 11*
 Bill reported ** April 23* [Bill 127]
 Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *April 25*
 Read 3^o ** April 29*
 l. Read 1^o ** (Lord Hylton) April 30* (No. 94)
 Read 2^o ** May 10*
 Report ** May 13*
 Committee*; Report *May 31*
 Read 3^o ** June 3*
 Royal Assent *June 27* [35 & 36 Vict. c. xlix]

Metropolitan Board of Works

Thames Embankment

- 209] *Acquisition of Crown Land*, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Gladstone
Feb 22, 863; Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; short debate thereon
Mar 7, 1619; Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer
Mar 8, 1648
 212] *Buildings on the*, Questions, Mr. Crawford;
 Answers, Colonel Hogg *July 8, 792*; Questions, Dr. Brewer, Mr. Collins; Answers,
 Mr. Ayrton *July 12, 1041*

Election of Members, Question, Mr. Goldsmid;
 Answer, Mr. Bruce *Mar 11, [209] 1755*

Metropolitan Street Traffic, 30 & 31 Vict. Cap. 134, Observations, The Earl of Malmesbury; Reply, The Earl of Morley *Mar 7, [209] 1616*

Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral, Questions, Lord Elcho, Mr. Osborne; Answers, Colonel Hogg *Feb 28, [209] 1029*; Question, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; Answer, Colonel Hogg *Mar 7, 1523*

Metropolitan Buildings Act Amendment Bill (*Dr. Brewer, Mr. W. M. Torrens, Mr. M^r Arthur*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o ** April 24* [Bill 130]
 Bill withdrawn ** August 6*

Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Bill (*Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o ** May 2* [Bill 143]
 Read 2^o ** May 6*
 Committee*; Report *May 9*
 Considered*; read 3^o *May 13*
 l. Read 1^o ** (Earl of Morley) May 31* (No. 115)
 Read 2^o ** June 10*
 Committee*; Report *June 11*
 Read 3^o ** June 13*
 Royal Assent *June 27* [35 & 36 Vict. c. xliii]

Metropolitan Police Superannuation Bill (*Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o ** June 21* [Bill 207]
 Read 2^o ** June 27*
 Committee*—R.P. *July 1*
 Bill withdrawn ** July 15*

Metropolitan Street Improvements Bill (*by Order*)

- c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" (*Colonel Hogg*) *Mar 4, [209] 1315*
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Pell*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of Ten Members, Five to be nominated by the House and Five by the Committee of Selection" (*Mr. Hinde Palmer*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 122, N. 170; M. 48
Metropolitan Street Improvements Bill, Moved, "That all Petitions presented against the Metropolitan Street Improvements Bill be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill," &c. (*Mr. Hinde Palmer*) *April 9, [210] 955*; after debate, Question put; A. 108, N. 150; M. 42
 Question, Lord John Manners; Answer, Colonel Hogg *April 9, 972*

Metropolitan Tramways Provisional Orders Suspension Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o ** July 1* [Bill 319]
 Read 2^o ** July 8*
 Committee*; Report *July 10*
 Considered ** July 12*
 Read 3^o ** July 15*
 l. Read 1^o ** (Earl Cowper) July 16* (No. 220)
 Read 2^o ** July 23*
 Committee*; Report *July 23*
 Read 3^o ** July 25*
 Royal Assent *August 6* [35 & 36 Vict. c. 43]

MIALL, Mr. E., Bradford

Act of Uniformity Amendment, Comm. Preamble, [211] 897
 Burials, 2R. [209] 365; Comm. Preamble, 808
 Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leave, [210] 1736, 1743
 Property and Revenues of the Church of England, Address for a Royal Commission, [212] 527

Middlesex Registration Amendment Bill

[H.L.] (*The Lord Truro*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o ** April 25* (No. 86)
 Bill withdrawn ** June 10*

Middlesex Registration of Deeds Bill

(*Mr. Gregory, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Goldney*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o ** Feb 16* [Bill 52]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o," *June 5, [211] 1259*
 After short debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Denman*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after further short debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn; Bill withdrawn

MIDDLETON, Viscount

Army Agents' Clerks (Ireland), Motion for Correspondence, [210] 1083
Clerks of the Peace (England and Wales), Motion for a Return, [210] 1251
Education — New (Revised) Code — Night Schools, [210] 1
Ireland—Galway Election, [212] 859, 861, 865
Irish Church Act Amendment, 3R. [209] 1641
Irish Land Act, Motion for Returns, [209] 198
Prison Ministers, 2R. [210] 1806

MILBANK, Mr. F. A., York, N.R.

Dilke, Sir C.—Speech at Newcastle, [209] 141, 142

Military Forces Localisation (Expenses)

Bill (*Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Secretary Cardwell, Sir Henry Storks, Mr. Campbell*)

- c. Considered in Committee * July 1
Bill ordered; read 1^o * July 2 [Bill 222]
212] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" (*Mr. Secretary Cardwell*) July 15, 1200; after short debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Holms*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed July 23, 1635
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Holms*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned
213] Debate resumed July 29, 90; after debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Auberon Herbert*); Question put, and negatived; main Question put; A. 170, N. 24; M. 146; Bill read 2^o
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" July 30, 182
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "having regard to the advanced period of the Session, and the pressure of important public business in which the House is already engaged, it is not expedient to proceed further with the consideration of this Bill" (*Mr. Rylands*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered * August 1
Read 3^o * August 2
1. Read 1^o * (*M. of Lansdowne*) Aug 2 (No. 278)
Bill read 2^o, after short debate August 5, 441
Committee *; Report August 6
Read 3^o * August 7
Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 68]

Military Manœuvres Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Cardwell, Mr. Campbell*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 15 [Bill 251]
Read 2^o * July 18
Committee *—R.F. July 19
Committee *; Report July 25
Considered * July 26
Read 3^o * July 27

Military Manœuvres Bill—cont.

1. Read 1^o * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) July 29
Bill read 2^o July 30, [213] 106 (No. 259)
Committee *; Report August 1 (No. 277)
Read 3^o * August 2
Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 64]

MILLER, Mr. J., Edinburgh City

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 8, [211] 1290; Amendt. 1297; cl. 20, 1353; cl. 39, 1359; cl. 43, 1365; cl. 66, 1397
Harbour Defences, Res. [210] 699
Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2041
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 908; cl. 16, 1655; Consid. cl. 16, [211] 635
Poor Law (Scotland), 2R. [210] 1061
Post Office—Glasgow and Edinburgh, [213] 248
Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. Schedule 1, Amendt. [210] 799
Scotland—Ordnance Maps, Sale of, [209] 648
Turnpike Roads, [210] 591
Turnpike Trusts, Res. [210] 84

Mine Dues Bill (*Mr. Lopes, Mr. Gregory*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 30 [Bill 177]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
June 12, [211] 1661; debate adjourned
Debate resumed June 14, 1798; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Bill withdrawn * August 1

Mines (Coal) Regulation Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Winterbotham*)

- 209] c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Bruce*) Feb 12, 232; after debate, Bill ordered; read 1^o *
Read 2^o * Mar 4 [Bill 29]
Committee *; Report May 6 [Bill 150]
211] Questions, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Assheton Cross; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 31, 911
212] Committee (*on re-comm.*)—R.F. June 21, 26
Committee—R.F. June 25, 181
Committee—R.F. June 27, 305
Committee—R.F. July 2, 496
Committee—R.F. July 4, 640
Committee; Report July 5, 708
Order for Consideration, as amended, read July 9, 874; further Consideration deferred
Further Consideration resumed July 11, 1003
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o"
July 16, 1275
Amendt. to leave out from "be" and add "re committed, in respect of Clauses 11 and 30" (*Mr. Francis Sharp Powell*) v.; after short debate, Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill re-committed, in respect of Clauses 11 and 30; Committee; Report; Considered
On Question, "That the Bill be read 3^o;" after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill read 3^o [Bill 240]
1. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Morley*) July 16 (No. 224)
Read 2^o * July 23, 1590
Committee July 26, 1869 (No. 255)
Report * July 30 (No. 266)
Read 3^o * August 1
Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 76]

Mines, Inspectors of

Question, Mr. Watkin Williams; Answer, Mr. Winterbotham August 10, [213] 866

Mint, The Royal

Charges against the Authorities, Question, Colonel Tomline; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer August 5, [213] 457

Coinage Act, 1870—Coinage of Silver for Canada, Question, Colonel Tomline; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 21, [210] 398; April 11, 1086; July 29, [213] 45

Coinage of Farthings, Question, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Answer, The Marquess of Lansdowne August 9, [213] 834

209] *Gold and Silver Coinage*, Questions, Mr. Barnett, Colonel Tomline; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 4, 1323;

210] Question, Colonel Tomline; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 15, 42; Question, Mr. Barnett; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer

211] May 10, 604; Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer

213] August 1, 249; Question, Colonel Tomline; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer August 5, 456

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MINTO, Earl of

Education (Scotland), Report, *cl.* 66, [212] 1237

MITFORD, Mr. W. T., Midhurst

Contagious Diseases, Leave, [209] 342

Royal Parks and Gardens, 2R. [209] 225

Monastic and Conventual Institutions Commission Bill

(*Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Holt, Sir Thomas Chambers*)

c. Question, Mr. Candlish; Answer, Mr. Newdegate April 22, [210] 1632

Motion for Leave (*Mr. Newdegate*) April 23, 1686; after debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered

Read 1^o * April 24 [Bill 129]

Rights of Private Members, Moved, "That the Order for reading the Bill a second time To-morrow be postponed till Tuesday next, at Two of the clock" (*Mr. Newdegate*) June 20, [211] 2030; Question put; A. 3, N. 13; M. 10

Moved, "That the Bill be read 2^o upon Friday 5th July, at Two of the clock" June 26, [212] 253; after short debate, Debate adjourned

2R. [dropped]

MONCK, Viscount

Irish Church Act Amendment, 2R. [209] 1387

MONCKTON, Hon. G. E. Milnes, Nottinghamshire, N.

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Lords Amendts. [212] 360

MONCKTON, Mr. F., Staffordshire, W.

Inland Revenue—Carriage Duty, [212] 790

MONK, Mr. C. J., Gloucester City

Act of Uniformity Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [211] 888; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 889, 896

Albert and European Life Assurance Companies (Inquiry), Comm. [210] 1408

Bastardy Laws Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [212] 1120; Consid. Motion for Adjournment, 1497

Bishops Resignation Act (1869) Perpetuation, 2R. [211] 1554

Burials, 2R. [209] 356

Church Seats, Comm. *cl.* 3, [212] 1297

Corrupt Practices, [210] 1932

Court of Chancery (Funds), Comm. *cl.* 21, [211] 696

Ecclesiastical Courts &c. 2R. [213] 197

Education (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 8, [211] 1298

Foreign Office—Foreign Service Messengers, [210] 397

Inland Revenue Officers, [210] 886

Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1855

Parliament—Breach of Privilege, [213] 562

Public Moneys, Grants of, [209] 1950

Parliament—Business of the House, [209] 205, 215; Res. [211] 1231, 1948; [212] 1951

Parliament—(Lords' Bills), Res. Amendt. [209] 305

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 1, [210] 678; *cl.* 2, 913; Amendt. 914;

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Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 12, [212] 1393; *cl.* 13, Amendt. *ib.* 1394; *cl.* 41, 1493

Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [209] 1916

Railways (Ireland), Leave, [209] 1485

Rome—Papal Court, Diplomatic Representation at the, [211] 1028; [212] 1758; Res. [213] 153, 160

Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. *add. cl.* [209] 1733; Amendt. 1734; Motion for reporting Progress, [210] 481, 601

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Privy Council, [211] 982, 1522

Report, Res. 19, [213] 641

Vaccination Acts Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [212] 928

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Wild Birds Protection, Consid. Schedule, Amendt. [212] 1298

MONSELL, Right Hon. W. (Postmaster General), Limerick Co.

Bank Holidays Act—Savings' Banks Clerks, [211] 601

Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2039

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Clerks—Bank Holiday, [210] 1679

Exeter, Postmastership of, [212] 1243, 1244

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Education (Scotland), 2R. [212] 696

MONTGOMERY, Sir G. G., *Peeblesshire*

Corrupt Practices, [210] 1879
 Education (Scotland), Leave, [209] 274; 2R. 1567; Comm. [211] 316; *cl.* 1, 1066; *cl.* 5, 1287; *cl.* 8, 1291; *cl.* 50, 1375; *cl.* 51, 1619; *cl.* 65, 1759; *cl.* 68, 2007
 Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Address for a Commission, [210] 1752
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MONTROSE, Duke of

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 Brickfields, Motion for a Return, [212] 1745
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 212] Inclosure Law Amendment, 2R. 486; Comm. *cl.* 3, 936, 937, 938; *cl.* 6, 939, 940; *cl.* 7, 941; Report, *cl.* 3, 1217, 1218; *add. cl.* 1221; *cl.* 18, 1223; Re-comm. 1505; *cl.* 3, 1506, 1507; *cl.* 5, 1508; *cl.* 38, Amendt. *ib.*, 1509; Report, 1866, 1867
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 212] Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 4, 1873; *cl.* 5, 1876; *cl.* 6, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 7, 1879, 1880; *cl.* 12, *ib.*; *cl.* 15, 1881; *cl.* 52, 1882; *cl.* 53, *ib.*, 1883; *cl.* 57, Amendt. *ib.*
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[212] 1968; cl. 26, [213] 332
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Municipal Borough Acts Amendment Bill (Sir William Hutt, Sir John Hanmer)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 20 [Bill 92]
2R. [dropped]

Municipal Corporation Acts Amendment Bill (Mr. Dixon, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Stevenson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 8 [Bill 24]
Bill withdrawn * June 17

Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Bill (Mr. Leeman, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Candlish, Mr. Dodds)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 19 [Bill 55]
Bill read 2^o, after short debate; after further
short debate, Bill committed to a Select
Committee Mar 19, [210] 318
And, on April 11, Committee nominated as fol-
lows:—Mr. Hibbert (Chairman), Sir Michael
Hicks-Beach, Colonel Beresford, Mr. Carter,
Mr. Cawley, Mr. Delahunty, Mr. Joshua
Fielden, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Arthur Guest,
Mr. Charles W. G. Howard, Mr. Leeman, Mr.
M'Laren, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Mundella, Mr.
Neville-Grenville, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Sir
John Ramsden, Mr. Sergeant Simon, Mr.
Frederick Stanley, Mr. Tipping, and Mr.
Winterbotham

Report of Select Comm. May 1 (P. P. No. 177)
Bill reported * May 1 [Bill 138]
Committee (on re-comm.); Report July 23,
[212] 1673

Considered * July 26
Read 3^o * July 29
l. Read 1^o * (Earl of Morley) July 30 (No. 264)
Bill read 2^o, after short debate August 2, [213]
307

Committee * August 5
Report August 6, 549
Read 3^o * August 7
Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 91]

Municipal Corporations (Election of Aldermen)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House,
the present mode of electing Aldermen in
Municipal Boroughs by the vote of the Town
Council is unsatisfactory, and fails to secure
a fair representation in each Borough on
the Aldermanic Bench" (Mr. Heygate) May 7,
[211] 400; after short debate, Motion with-
drawn

Municipal Corporations, &c. (Disposition of Penalties) Bill

(Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Melly, Mr. Birley, Mr.
Rathbone, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Mundella)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 20 [Bill 95]
Bill withdrawn * July 17

Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Law Amendment Bill (Mr. Sherlock, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. McClure)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 6 [Bill 79]
Bill withdrawn, after short debate June 12,
[211] 1655

Municipal Corporations (Wards) Bill

(*Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Mar 25* [Bill 102]

Read 2^o * *April 8*

Order for Committee read *April 19*, [210] 1617;
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they have power, by means of the cumulative vote, to provide for the proportional representation of the Town Council on the Aldermanic Bench" (*Mr. Collins*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Committee; Report

Order for Consideration, as amended, read *July 22*; Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into Consideration;" Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *May 27*, [211] 775

Amendt. to leave out "now" and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. James Lowther*) v.; after short debate; Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 78, N. 38; M. 40; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o" *July 5*, [212] 747

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Robert Fowler*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 67, N. 34; M. 33; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^o

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Morley*) *July 8* (No. 199)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *July 18*, 1346

Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and insert ("this day three months") (*Marquess of Salisbury*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; Cont. 56, Not-Cont. 77; M. 21; resolved in the negative; and Bill to be read 2^o this day three months

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Butt, Mr. Patrick Smyth*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Mar 22* [Bill 100]

Read 2^o * *April 23*

Committee*; Report *April 25* [Bill 132]

Re-committed *August 7*

Municipal Officers Superannuation Bill

(*Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Birley, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Morley, Mr. Graves*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 21* [Bill 64]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Mar 6*, [209] 1509

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Rylands*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 99, N. 27; M. 72; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Committee*; Report *May 8* [Bill 154]

Committee* (on re-comm.)—R.F. *July 2*

Committee* (on re-comm.)—R.F. *July 8*

Bill withdrawn * *July 15*

Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Butt, Mr. Patrick Smyth*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Mar 22* [Bill 101]

Bill withdrawn * *August 9*

MUNSTER, Mr. W. F., *Mallow*

Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1837

MUNTZ, Mr. P. H., *Birmingham*

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MURPHY, Mr. N. D., *Cork City*

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. add. cl. [213] 494, 499; 3R. 686

Mutiny Bill

(*Mr. Dodson,*

Mr. Secretary Cardwell, Mr. Campbell)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Mar 14*

Read 2^o * *Mar 15*

Committee*; Report *April 4*

Read 3^o * *April 8*

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Mutiny Bill—cont.

- l. Read 1st * (*The Lord President*) April 9
 Read 2nd * April 16
 Committee *; Report April 18
 Read 3rd * April 19
 Royal Assent April 23 [35 Vict. c. 3]

National Expenditure

Amendt. on Committee of Ways and Means April 4, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House the National Expenditure is capable of further reduction consistently with the safety and good government of the country, and that it is desirable that such expenditure should be reduced accordingly, in order that the taxation of the people and the public debt may be diminished in a larger measure than is proposed in the said Resolutions" (*Mr. Vernon Harcourt*) v. [210] 735; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after long debate, Question put; A. 78, N. 35; M. 43

Naturalization Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- l. Presented; read 1st * Mar 22 (No. 64)
 Read 2nd * April 12, [210] 1133
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 Read 3rd * April 19
 Commons Amendts. (No. 198)
 c. Read 1st * (*Mr. Winterbotham*) May 2 [Bill 145]
 Read 2nd * May 6
 Committee *; Report July 1
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 Read 3rd * July 5
 l. Royal Assent July 25 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 39]

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Thanksgiving Day—Dockyard Artisans, Questions, Mr. Otway, Sir James Elphinstone; Answers, Mr. Goschen *Mar 4, [209]* 1326

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Torpedoes—Captain Harvey, Question, Captain Dawson-Damer; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May 28, [211]* 788

Wooden Iron-Clads, The, Observations, Sir John Hay; Reply, Mr. Goschen; short debate thereon *Feb 16, [209]* 576

Report of Admiralty Committee—*P. P.* [627]

Navy—Coal—Comparative Value of Coal in H.M. Ships

Moved that there be laid before this House, Copy of the Report on the trials on board H.M. Ships *Crocodile*, *Serapis*, and *Euphrates* (Troop Ships) as to the comparative value of Welsh Coal and Welsh and North Country Coal mixed and burnt in equal proportions (*The Earl of Lauderdale*) *Mar 15, [210]* 8; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Returns ordered *Parl. P. No. 105*
Reports c. No. 165

Navy—Steam and Coal—Admiralty Orders

Return respecting (laid before the House on the 7th of May last): To be printed (No. 120)

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copy of the revised Orders from the Admiralty to admirals and captains of Her Majesty's ships relative to the use of steam and the consumption of coal" (*The Earl of Lauderdale*) *June 3, [211]* 997; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Coal in the Navy—Consumption of Coal—The Admiralty Orders, Question, Mr. Corry; Answer, Mr. Goschen *April 30, [210]* 2014

Trials of Welsh and Mixed Coals, Question, Mr. Hussey Vivian; Answer, Mr. Goschen *Mar 5, [209]* 1391

General Order of Admiralty—*P. P.* No. 192

Navy—Life Boats and Boat-lowering Apparatus

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *April 5*, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it was and is the duty of the Commissioners of the Admiralty to provide Her Majesty's ships afloat with a due supply of Life Boats, and with efficient apparatus for lowering their boats at sea in safety" (*Mr. Bouverie*) v. [210] 814; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn [See *Supra*]
Report of Committee—*Parl. P.* . . [627]

Navy—Naval Administration

Question, Mr. Goschen; Answer, Sir James Elphinstone *Mar 21, [210]* 403

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar 21*, To leave out from "That," and add "while a clear and comprehensive scheme of Naval Administration will meet with the support of this House, any plan which does not finally settle the future conduct of Naval affairs on a firm and intelligible footing, will fail to meet the circumstances which have arisen from the faulty legislation which now calls for such extensive alterations" (*Sir James Elphinstone*) v. 408; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Navy—Naval Reserves—Manning the Navy

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July 30*, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the present means of manning the Navy, the keeping up of the requisite supply of men for the Naval Reserves, and to consider whether the services of the seamen of the Mercantile Marine, and the seafaring population generally, might not be made more readily available for the Naval Service of the Country in times of sudden emergency or war" (*Mr. Graves*) v. [213] 118; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Navy—Rule of the Road at Sea—Steering and Sailing Rules

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether the present Steering and Sailing Rules cannot be modified so as to reduce the present risk to life and property at sea" (*Sir John Hay*) *May 7, [211]* 377; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Chester Fortescue *May 30, 836*

Navy—System of Navigation

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June 7*, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when the maintenance of a separate and distinct branch of officers for navigating duties is no longer desirable in the interests

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v. [211] 1375; Question proposed, "That the
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210] *cl.* 1, Amendt. 677, 678; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1116; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 1645

New Trials in Criminal Cases Bill

(*Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Butt, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Staveley Hill, Sir George Jenkinson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 20 [Bill 94]
2R. [dropped]

NOEL, Hon. G. J., *Rutlandshire*

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NOLAN, Captain J. P., *Galway*

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NORTH, Lieut-Colonel J. S., *Oxfordshire*

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NORWOOD, Mr. C. M., *Kingston-upon-Hull*

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Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1852

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(*Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr. Thomas Hughes*)

c. Resolution in Committee Feb 20, [209] 786; Bill ordered; read 1^o * [Bill 61]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" June 26, [212] 236

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Beresford Hope*); after debate, Question put, "That 'now' &c.;" A. 116, N. 177; M. 61; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

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(*Mr. Straight, Mr. Eykyn*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 24 [Bill 131]
Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, The Lord Advocate May 8, [211] 499
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Treaty of Washington, Motion for an Address, [210] 1619; [211] 1584;—Statement, 1582
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Ordinance Survey (*England*)

Moved, "That Her Majesty's Government be urged, in view of the promised Bill for the Transfer of Land, to give their earliest attention to the completion of the Cadastral Map of England" (*Mr. Wren-Hoskyns*) May 7, [211] 390; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Lincolnshire, Question, Mr. Welby; Answer, Mr. Ayrton June 13, [211] 1689
The Southern Counties, Question, Mr. Gregory; Answer, Mr. Ayrton Mar 8, [209] 1643
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Criminal Law—Release of the Whitehaven Rioters, Res. [211] 955
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ORMATHWAITE, Lord

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OSBORNE, Mr. R. Bernal, Waterford City

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 Army—Artillery Militia (Ireland), [209] 1852
 Army—Scientific Corps, Motion for a Committee, [212] 407, 409
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 Treaty of Washington, [211] 842, 843; Motion for Adjournment, 1040;—Statement, 1590, 1592, 1599, 1985
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OTWAY, Mr. A. J., Chatham

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Outlawries Bill

c. Read 1^o * Feb 6

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Court of Chancery (Funds), 2R. [212] 420

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Deans and Canons Resignation, 2R. [210] 231
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm. cl. 7, [209] 1133

Oxford University (Colleges)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that all applications on the part of Colleges of the University of Oxford to alter their Statutes should be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the same have been received by the Privy Council, if Parliament be then sitting" (*Mr. Auberon Herbert*) June 25, [212] 220; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Regius Professor of Divinity and the Living of Shoreham, &c., Question, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 16, [209] 527
University Tests Act, 1871, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Attorney General Feb 20, [209] 765

Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Supplemental Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 5 [Bill 76]

Read 2^o * Mar 14

Committee *; Report Mar 25

Read 3^o * April 4

l. Read 1^a * (*Earl Cowper*) April 9 (No. 66)

Read 2^a * April 16

Committee *; Report April 18

Read 3^a * April 19

Royal Assent April 23

[35 Vict. c. 1]

Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Supplemental (No. 2) Bill (*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 27 [Bill 172]
 Read 2^o * May 30
 Order for Committee discharged; Bill committed to a Select Committee June 4
 Report *; Re-comm. June 13
 Committee * (on re-comm.); Report; read 3^o June 14.
 l. Read 1^o * (*Earl Cowper*) June 17 (No. 156)
 Read 2^o * June 21
 Committee *; Report June 24
 Read 3^o * June 25
 Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. lxxiii]

Pacific Islanders Protection Bill

(*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. William Edward Forster*)

- c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen*) 209] Feb 15, 522; Bill ordered; read 1^o * [Bill 45]
 . Question, Admiral Erskine; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen Feb 29, 1154
 . Bill read 2^o, after short debate Mar 7, 1615
 210] Committee; Report April 22, 1665
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 l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Kimberley*) April 26 (No. 90)
 211] Bill read 2^o, after short debate May 3, 184
 . *Murder of Bishop Patteson*, Explanation, The Earl of Kimberley May 6, 267
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 Report * May 10 (No. 100)
 Read 3^o * May 13
 Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 19]

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 Education (Scotland), Comm. [211] 311
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- Education—Endowed Schools Commission, [211] 193
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PALMER, Sir R., *Richmond*

- General School of Law, Res. [209] 1221, 1261, 1271, 1273
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PALMER, Mr. J. Hinde, *Lincoln City*

- Burials, 2R. [209] 360; Comm. cl. 2, 813
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[*cont.*

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Question, Mr. McArthur; Answer, Viscount Enfield Feb 19, [209] 652

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Afterwards—

Parish Constables Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Stansfeld)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 21 [Bill 97]
Read 2^o * May 13
Committee*; Report July 16
Committee* (on re-comm.)—R.F. July 19
Committee*; Report July 22 [Bill 255]
Considered* July 23
Read 3^o * July 26
l. Read 1^o * (Earl of Morley) July 29 (No. 260)
Read 2^o * July 30
Committee* August 2 (No. 280)
Report* August 6
Read 3^o * August 7
Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 92]

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PARKER, Mr. C. S., Perthshire

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Endowed Schools and Hospitals, Address for a Commission, Amendt. [210] 1751, 1752
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Parliament

LORDS—

MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT Feb 6

The Session of PARLIAMENT opened by Commission

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech 209] delivered by The Lord Chancellor Feb 6, 2

AN ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY thereon moved by The Earl DE LA WARR (the Motion being seconded by The Viscount Powerscourt), and, after debate, agreed to, *Nemine Dissentiente* Feb 6, 7

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported Feb 9, 180

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*cont.*

ROLL OF THE LORDS—delivered, and ordered to 209] lie on the Table Feb 6, 6; The Lord Chancellor acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Parliaments had prepared and laid it on the Table: The same was ordered to be printed (No. 10)

Chairman of Committees—The Lord Redesdale appointed, *Nemine Dissentiente*, to take the Chair in all Committees of this House for this Session Feb 6

Committee for Privileges—appointed Feb 6

Sub-Committee for the Journals—appointed Feb 6

Appeal Committee—appointed Feb 6

Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Select Committee appointed and nominated Feb 19, as follows:—Ld. Chancellor, Ld. President, Ld. Privy Seal, D. Richmond, D. Saint Albans, M. Lansdowne, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, E. Devon, E. Tankerville, E. Stanhope, E. Carnarvon, E. Malmesbury, E. Granville, E. Kimberley, Ld. Chamberlain, V. Hawarden, V. Eversley, Ld. Steward, L. Colville of Culross, L. Redesdale, L. Colchester, L. Skelmersdale, L. Aveland, L. Cairns

House of Commons Papers, Moved, "That the List of Accounts and Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, which are laid upon the Table with the Votes of that House, be printed and circulated with the Minutes of this House" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) Feb 13, 287; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Privilege—Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration (Geneva)—The Indirect Claims, Question, Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, Earl Granville; short debate thereon June 4, [211] 1093

Private Bill Legislation

Orders respecting Petitions Feb 13, [209] 278

Opposed Private Bills—Committee of Selection appointed; List of the Committee Feb 19, [209] 644

Private Bills—Standing Order Committee appointed Feb 19, as follows:—Ld. President, Ld. Privy Seal, D. Somerset, M. Winchester, M. Lansdowne, M. Bath, M. Ailesbury, M. Normanby, E. Devon, E. Airlie, E. Hardwicke, E. Carnarvon, E. Romney, E. Chichester, E. Powis, E. Verulam, E. Morley, E. Stradbroke, E. Amherst, Ld. Chamberlain, V. Hawarden, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, Ld. Steward, L. Camoys, L. Saye and Sele, L. Colville of Culross, L. Soudes, L. Digby, L. Sheffield, L. Colchester, L. Silchester, L. De Tabley, L. Skelmersdale, L. Portman, L. Belper, L. Ebury, L. Egerton, L. Hylton, L. Penrhyn

Ordered, That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Tuesday the 18th day of June next [and other Orders] April 22, [210] 1623

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*cont.*

Standing Orders Nos. 183, 184, 185, 189, 190, 191, and 193 relating to Private Bills, considered and amended; and to be printed as amended (*The Chairman of Committees*) August 8, [213] 688

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Bills to be introduced in this House, Question, Observations, The Duke of Richmond; Reply, Earl Granville; debate thereon Mar 4, [209] 1298

Easter Recess—House adjourned on Monday, 25th March, to Tuesday, 9th April

Whitsuntide Recess, Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville May 3, [211] 191—*Adjournment of the House*, Observations, Earl Granville; Reply, Earl Russell May 13, 648;—House adjourned on Monday, 13th May, to Friday, 31st May

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The Frescoes of the Victoria Gallery, Questions, Viscount Hardinge, The Lord Redesdale; Answers, The Duke of St. Albans June 28, [212] 339

Fresco Painting, Report—*P.P. (c.)* 19
The Victoria Tower—Smoke Nuisance Prevention Act, Observations, Question, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Reply, The Duke of St. Albans, The Earl of Morley July 16, [212] 1239; Question, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Answer, The Earl of Morley August 1, [213] 215

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT August 10

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH delivered to both Houses by The EARL GRANVILLE, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Command

The Parliament prorogued to Friday, the 25th day of October next

COMMONS—

MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT Feb 6

[209] THE QUEEN'S SPEECH reported; An humble Address thereon moved by Mr. STRUTT (the Motion being seconded by Mr. COLMAN) Feb 6, 42; after debate, Motion agreed to; and a Committee appointed to draw up the said Address

Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Strutt (Chairman), Mr. Adam, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Secretary Cardwell, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Colman, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Stansfeld, Sir Henry Storks, and Mr. Winterbotham

. Report of Address brought up, and read Feb 7, 92; after long debate, Address agreed to; to be presented by Privy Councillors

. HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported Feb 13, 238

Privileges—Ordered, That a Committee of Privileges be appointed Feb 6

Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms—(*House of Commons*)—Standing Committee appointed and nominated Feb 7, as follows:—Colonel

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

French (Chairman), Mr. Adam, Mr. Dalgliah, Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick, Mr. Henry Edwards, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, The Lord Advocate, and Mr. Onslow

Printing—Select Committee appointed and nominated Feb 8, as follows:—Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Secretary Cardwell, Mr. Henley, Mr. Hunt, Sir Stafford Northcote, The O'Connor Don, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Hastings Russell, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Spencer Walpole

Public Petitions—Select Committee appointed and nominated Feb 12, as follows:—Mr. C. Forster (Chairman), Mr. Dimsdale, Lord Garlies, Major Gavin, Mr. William Ormsby Gore, Mr. A. Guest, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. M'Lagan, The O'Connor Don, Earl Percy, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Hastings Russell, Sir David Salomons, Mr. Owen Stanley, and Mr. Reginald Talbot; April 10, Mr. Bonham-Carter *disch.*, Mr. Locke King *added*; June 10, Lord Arthur Russell *added*, Mr. Hastings Russell (now Duke of Bedford) *disch.*

Selection—Committee nominated Feb 14, as follows:—Colonel Wilson Patten (Chairman), Mr. Bonham-Carter, Sir Graham Montgomery, The O'Connor Don, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Whitbread; May 31, Mr. Dodson *added*, Mr. Hastings Russell *disch.*

Public Accounts Committee, Question, Mr. Hunt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Feb 22, [209] 865—Committee nominated Feb 26, as follows:—Mr. Sclater-Booth (Chairman), Mr. Baxter, Mr. Candlish, Lord F. Cavendish, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Algernon Egerton, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Rylands, and Mr. Seely

Standing Orders—Select Committee nominated Feb 14, as follows:—Colonel Wilson Patten (Chairman), Sir Edward Colebrooke, Viscount Crichton, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Henley, Mr. Charles W. G. Howard, Sir Graham Montgomery, The O'Connor Don, Mr. Hastings Russell, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Whitbread; April 11, Mr. Bonham-Carter *disch.*, Mr. Dent *added*; May 31, Mr. Hastings Russell *disch.*, Mr. Dodson *added*

County Franchise—See that title

Private Bill Legislation

Standing Orders 16, 41, 64, 153, 163 read, and amended August 8, [213] 689; New Standing Orders 71a, 71b, 164b, 164c, 164d ordered

Inclosure Bills, Moved, "That whenever a Private Bill contains any provisions relating to the Inclosure of Land, which might be comprised in a Provisional Order, under the Acts for the Inclosure and Improvement of Land, the Committee do make a Special Report thereon to the House" (*Mr. Bruce*) August 8, [213] 695; Motion agreed to; Ordered, That the said Order be a Standing Order of this House

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of this House, as amended, be printed [No. 407] (*Mr. Bonham-Carter*) August 9

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

Privilege

Breach of Privilege—Public Petitions Committee—Fictitious Signatures to a Petition from Manchester against the Licensing Bill, Special Report brought up and read July 22, [212] 1511; after short debate, Report to lie upon the Table; Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. C. Forster July 23, 1624; July 25, 1752

Special Report considered July 30, [213] 113
Moved, "That the Order of the 11th day of this instant July, that the Petition of the Inhabitants of Manchester, Salford, and district, praying for alterations in Sale of Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing) Bill, do lie upon the Table, be read, and discharged;" after short debate, Motion agreed to; Ordered, That the Petition be rejected

Sheffield Petition—The Permissive Bill, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Mr. C. Forster August 8, [213] 697

Canvass of Members—Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act (1871) Amendment Bill, Complaint made to the House by the hon. Member for Barnstaple, of the terms of a Letter relating to the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill, written by Mr. Joseph K. Aston August 5 [213] 543;—Letter delivered in, and read; Moved, "That Mr. Joseph K. Aston do attend at the Bar of this House to-morrow at Two of the clock;" Debate adjourned

Debate resumed August 6, 560; and a Letter from Mr. Aston excusing himself being read, after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Inland Revenue Officers—Electoral Disability, Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, The Attorney General April 8, [210] 886

The "Speaker's List"—Breach of Privilege, Observations, Question, Mr. G. Bentinck; Reply, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gladstone Feb 26, [209] 1032; Observations, Mr. G. Bentinck Feb 26, 1036

Parliamentary Elections, Mr. Speaker informed the House, that he had received from Chief Justice Monahan, one of the Judges selected, pursuant to the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, for the trial of Elections Petitions, Reports relating to the Election for the County of Kerry May 7, [211]

Parliamentary Representation—Cashel and Sligo, Question, Sir Colman O'Loughlen; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 12, [209] 205

[See title—Ireland—Borough Representation]

Business of the House

Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 22, [209] 871; Observations, Mr. Gladstone; Replies, Mr. Seely, Lord Elcho August 1, [213] 279

Education (Scotland) Bill, Question, Mr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 18, [210] 129; Question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Answer, The Lord Advocate April 22, 1631

Corrupt Practices Bill—Public Health Bill, Question, Mr. Fawcett; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 3, [211] 1027; Question, Sir Charles Adderley; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 30, 838; June 3, 1027

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

Irish Bills, Question, Sir Colman O'Loughlen; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 10, [211] 1609

Conduct of Business—Bishops Resignation Act (1869) Perpetuation Bill, Observations, Mr. Bouverie; Reply, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon June 24, [212] 105

Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill, Questions, Captain Archdall; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Speaker July 8, [212] 700

Close of the Session—Public Bills, Question, Colonel Wilson-Patten; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 12, [212] 1042; Question, Observations, Colonel Wilson Patten; Reply, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon July 16, 1138

Arrangement of Business, Observations, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon July 18, [212] 1372

Order of Business, Moved, "That Government Orders of the Day have precedence to-morrow" (Mr. Gladstone) August 6, [213] 558; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Easter Recess, Question, Mr. A. Johnston; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 15, [210] 43

The Easter Recess, House adjourned on Tuesday, 26th March, to Thursday, 4th of April, [210] 600

Order of Business after Easter Recess, Questions, Sir Henry Hoare, Mr. Scourfield; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Mar 25, [210] 599

Whitsuntide Recess, Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 2, [211] 106; May 7, 376;—House adjourned on Monday 13th May to Monday 27th May

Ascension Day—Committees, Moved, "That no Committees have leave to sit To-morrow, being Ascension Day, until Two of the clock" (Mr. Glynn) May 8, [211] 417; after short debate, Question put, A. 47, N. 52; M. 5
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Beresford Hope) May 9, 505; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

The Derby Day, Moved, "That this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn till Thursday next" (Mr. Gladstone) May 28, [211] 789; after short debate, Question put; A. 212, N. 58; M. 154

Public Business

Public Business to commence at 4.15 p.m., Question, Mr. Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 7, [209] 1530; Observation, Mr. Gladstone April 8, [210] 892

Sittings of the House, Moved, "That, whenever the House shall meet at Two o'clock, the sitting of the House shall be held subject to the Resolutions of the House of the 30th day of April 1869" (Mr. Gladstone) June 3, [211] 1048; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Public Business—Report of Select Committee on, Question, Mr. Raikes; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer June 6, [211] 1278

Business of the House, Moved, "That upon Tuesday next, and every succeeding Tuesday, during the remainder of the Session, Orders of the Day have precedence of Notices of

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

Motions, Government Orders of the Day having priority" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *July* 19, [212] 1417; after short debate Motion agreed to
Saturday Sittings—Committees of Supply, Withdrawal of Motion (*Mr. Rylands*); short debate thereon *July* 26, [212] 1951
Sessional Orders August 2, [213] 297
 [See titles—*Parliament—Business of the House*]

Rules and Orders of the House

Question, Observations, *Mr. Newdegate*; Reply, *Mr. Speaker June* 27, [212] 302
Counting the House, Question, Observations, *Mr. Bowring*; Reply, *Mr. Speaker*; short debate thereon *Mar* 22, [210] 533; Observations, *Mr. Newdegate*, *Mr. Speaker June* 19, [211] 1949; Question, Observations, *Mr. Newdegate*; Reply, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer June* 20, 1992

[See title—*Parliament—Counts of the House*]

Amendments in Committee of Supply, Question, *Sir Wilfrid Lawson*; Answer, *Mr. Speaker Mar* 4, [209] 1327

Questions to Members—Sir Charles Dilke's Speech at Newcastle, Questions, *Mr. Milbank*, *Mr. White*; Answers, *Mr. Speaker Feb* 8, [209] 141

Morning Sittings—Rights of Private Members, Question, Observations, *Mr. Newdegate*; Reply, *Mr. Speaker June* 21, [212] 20

Order of Business—Notices of Motion, Question, *Mr. Newdegate*; Answer, *Mr. Speaker July* 5, [212] 698

Orders of the Day—Rights of Private Members, Questions, *Mr. Newdegate*; Answers, *Mr. Speaker July* 5, [212] 704

Rules and Practice as to Questions and Answers, Observations, Questions, *Sir John Pakington*, *Mr. Cardwell*; Reply, *Mr. Speaker Mar* 19, [210] 250

Rules in Respect of Debate—Reply, Observations, *Mr. Newdegate*; Reply, *Mr. Speaker April* 25, [210] 1847

Select Committees—Irish Members, Observations, *Mr. Pim*; Reply, *The Marquess of Hartington*; debate thereon *April* 12, [210] 1210

Standing Orders—Grants of Public Moneys, Observations, *Mr. Monk*; Reply, *Mr. Speaker Mar* 14, [209] 1950

Chairman of the Committees of Ways and Means—Resignation of Mr. Dodson

Mr. Dodson, in announcing his resignation, acknowledges the support, the forbearance, and indulgence accorded to him by the House on all occasions during the time he has held that position. *Mr. Gladstone* and *Mr. Disraeli* recognize the great services of the right hon. Gentleman as Chairman of the Committees of this House *April* 8, [210] 892

And the House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, *Mr. Gladstone* moved, "That *Mr. Bonham-Carter* do take the Chair"

And the Motion being agreed to, *Mr. Bonham-Carter* takes the Chair

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

Palace of Westminster

Decay of the Stonework, Question, *Mr. Butler-Johnstone*; Answer, *Mr. Ayrton July* 9, [212] 871

Fire in the Clock Tower, Question, *Sir Colman O'Loughlen*; Answer, *Mr. Ayrton June* 28, [212] 413

Houses in Abingdon Street, Question, *Mr. W. H. Smith*; Answer, *Mr. Ayrton April* 15, [210] 1263

St. Stephen's Crypt, Question, *Mr. Liddell*; Answer, *Mr. Ayrton April* 26, [210] 1883

The Electric Light, Question, *Mr. Peek*; Answer, *Mr. Ayrton Mar* 15, [210] 41

Post Office—Postmaster at this House, Question, *Mr. G. Bentinck*; Answer, *Mr. Monsell May* 27, [211] 708

Select Committees—Expenses of Witnesses, Questions, *Mr. Slater-Booth*, *Mr. Bouverie*, *Mr. Hunt*; Answers, *Mr. Baxter June* 24, [212] 99

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT *August* 10

Message to attend The Lords Commissioners;—The House went: HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH delivered to both Houses of Parliament by The EARL GRANVILLE, pursuant to Her Majesty's Command

After which, the Parliament prorogued to Friday, the 25th day of October next

Parliament—The Speaker of this House

209] *Mr. Speaker* announces his intended withdrawal from the Chair of this House; short debate thereon *Feb* 7, 90

Moved, "That the Thanks of this House be given to *Mr. Speaker* for his distinguished services in the Chair during a period of nearly fifteen years; that he be assured that this House fully appreciates the zeal and ability with which he has maintained its duties of his high office, through many laborious Sessions, and the study, care, and firmness with which he has maintained its privileges and dignity; and that this House feels the strongest sense of his unremitting attention to the constantly increasing business of Parliament, and of his uniform urbanity, which have secured for him the respect and esteem of this House" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Feb* 8, 148; after short debate, Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*

Then *Mr. Speaker* having addressed the House—it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be given to *Mr. Speaker* for what he has said this day to the House, and that the same be printed in the Votes of this day, and entered in the Journal of this House

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that She will be most graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of Her Royal Favour upon the Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of this House, for his great and eminent services performed to his country during the important period in which he has, with such

[cont.]

Parliament—Commons—cont.

distinguished ability and integrity, presided in the Chair of this House

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by such Members of this House as are of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address Feb 12, 209] 214

Choice of a Speaker—The Serjeant came, and brought the Mace, and laid it under the Table Feb 9

Then it was moved by Sir Roundell Palmer, "That the Right Honourable Henry Bouverie William Brand do take the Chair of this House as Speaker:—"And the Motion being seconded by the Hon. Peter Locke King, and the House unanimously calling Mr. Brand to the Chair, the Right Honourable Gentleman humbly placed himself at the will of the House: and he was by Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Locke King taken out of his place and conducted to the Chair. Then Mr. Speaker-Elect thanked the House for the high honour they had conferred upon him:—And the Mace was laid on the Table, and Mr. Speaker-Elect was congratulated by the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone; and the House then adjourned

The Right Honourable Henry Brand presented to the Lords Commissioners as Speaker-Elect of the Commons House of Parliament, and receives Her Majesty's approval Feb 12, 191

Mr. Speaker acquaints the House that this House having been summoned to the House of Peers, the Lords authorized by Her Majesty's Commission have declared that Her Majesty has approved the choice which this House has made of him as their Speaker:—And Mr. Speaker again thanked the House, 203

Parliament—Business of the House

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 15, To leave out from "That," and add "no fresh Opposed Business be proceeded with after half-past Twelve of the clock, ante meridiem" (*Mr. Collins*) v. [210] 85; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "except for a Money Bill, no Order of the Day or Notice of Motion be taken after half-past Twelve of the clock at night, with respect to which Order or Notice of Motion a Notice of Opposition or Amendment shall have been printed on the Notice Paper, or if such Notice of Motion shall only have been given the next previous day of sitting, and objection shall be taken when the Notice is called" (*Mr. Collins*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Question put, and negatived

Amendt. to the said proposed Amendt. By leaving out "with respect to which Order or Notice of Motion a Notice of Opposition or Amendment shall have been printed on the Notice Paper, or if such Notice of Motion shall only have been given the next

[cont.]

Parliament—Business of the House—cont.

previous day of sitting, and objection shall be taken when the Notice is called," and insert "if objection be then taken to proceed with the same" (*Mr. Bouverie*) v., 102; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Moved, "That during those sittings of the House which are limited as to time, no Motion for the Adjournment of any Debate be put from the Chair within half an hour of the time fixed for the conclusion of Opposed Business" (*Mr. Raikes*) June 4, [211] 1222; after short debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*); after further debate, Question put; A. 90, N. 63; M. 27; Debate adjourned till Tuesday 18th June

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate discharged June 17

Parliament—Business of the House—Consolidation Statutes

Moved, "That whenever a Bill for the consolidation of existing Statutes, and containing only Clauses of Acts in force, be on its passage through the House, no Amendment shall be moved at any of its stages except in Committee; and the only Amendments which may then be moved shall be to insert other Clauses of any Acts in force on the same subject, and verbal Amendments rendered necessary by the amalgamation of the Clauses of different Acts" (*Lord Robert Montagu*) June 4, [211] 1236; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Parliament—Business of the House (Lords' Bills)

Moved, "That when a Bill brought from the House of Lords shall have remained upon the Table of this House for twelve sitting days without any honourable Member giving notice of the Second Reading thereof, such Bill shall not be further proceeded with in the same Session" (*Mr. Monk*) Feb 13, [209] 305; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That when any Bill shall be brought from the House of Lords the Questions 'That this Bill be now read a first time,' and 'That this Bill be printed,' shall be put by Mr. Speaker as soon as conveniently may be, and shall be decided without Amendment or Debate, and when any such Bill shall have remained upon the Table for twelve sitting days without any honourable Member proposing a day for the Second Reading thereof, such Bill shall not be proceeded with in the same Session" (*Mr. Monk*) June 18, [211] 1948

[House counted out]

Parliament—Counts of the House

Counting the House, Question, Observations, Mr. Bowring; Reply, Mr. Gladstone May 2, [211] 106; May 7, 376

Moved, "That every Member taking notice that 40 Members are not present shall do so from his place" (*Mr. Bowring*) June 11, [211] 1629

[House counted out]

[cont.]

Parliament—Counts of the House—cont.

Amendt. on Committee of Supply July 19, To leave out from "That," and add "every Member taking notice that 40 Members are not present shall do so from his place" (*Mr. Bowring*) v., [212] 1472; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Parliament—Despatch of Public Business

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the best means of promoting the Despatch of Public Business in this House" (*Mr. Gladstone*) Feb 8, [209] 153

After short debate, Amendt. proposed, at the end of the Question, to add "and to consider what provisions may be made with regard to passing Local and Personal Bills through Parliament as may lessen the cost of such proceedings, and may economise the time and labour required from Members of this House" (*Mr. W. M. Torrens*) v.; Question proposed, "That those words, &c.;" after further debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

Parliament—Despatch of Public Business—Resolutions

209] Observation, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; Reply, Mr. Monk Feb 12, 205
The Resolutions, Observations, Mr. Craufurd; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; short debate thereon Feb 12, 215; Observations, Mr. Newdegate; debate thereon Feb 13, 207; Observations, Question, Mr. C. Bentinck; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Feb 23, 1006

First Resolution

Moved, "That Strangers shall not be directed to withdraw during any Debate, except upon a Question put and agreed to, without Amendment or Debate" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) Feb 26, 1039

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the Resolutions differ in their terms from the Report of the Committee of last year on the Business of the House, and are, therefore, new to the House, and that further time ought to be given for their consideration" (*Mr. Bentinck*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "when notice shall be taken that Strangers are in the House, Mr. Speaker shall collect the pleasure of the House whether they shall be ordered to withdraw, and if it appear to him that such be the pleasure of the House, he shall give order accordingly forthwith; but, if otherwise, he shall then put a Question to the House whether strangers do withdraw, and shall, without Debate, call on the Ayes to stand up in their places, and if more than twenty Members do stand up accordingly, Strangers shall be forthwith ordered to withdraw" (*Mr. Bouverie*) v., 1055; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

[cont.]

Parliament—Despatch of Public Business—Resolutions—cont.

Second Resolution

Moved, "That whenever notice has been given that Estimates will be moved in Committee of Supply, and the Committee stands as the first Order of the Day upon any day except Thursday and Friday, on which Government Orders have precedence, the Speaker shall, when the Order for the Committee has been read, forthwith leave the Chair without putting any question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless on first going into Committee on the Army, Navy, or Civil Service Estimates respectively, an Amendment be moved relating to the division of Estimates proposed to be considered on that day" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*), 1058

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to consider the best means of facilitating the despatch of Public Business in this House, and that the Reports of previous Committees on this subject be referred to it" (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*) v. 1061; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to consider the Public Business of this House, and that the Reports and Evidence of the last three Committees on this subject be referred to it" (*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*) v. 1098; Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 152, N. 120; M. 32; main Question put; A. 132, N. 92; M. 40; Resolution agreed to

Third Resolution

Moved, "That when the House, after a morning Sitting, resumes its Sitting at Nine o'clock, and it appears on Notice being taken, that 40 Members are not present, the House shall suspend Debate and Proceedings until a quarter past Nine o'clock; and Mr. Speaker shall then count the House, and if 40 Members are not then present, the House shall stand adjourned" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Debate adjourned, 1099

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate discharged June 5

Question, Mr. Hunt; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 1, 1219

Parliament—House of Commons (Witnesses)—New Standing Orders

Act 34 & 35 Vict. c. 83, read Feb 20: 1. Resolved, That any oath or affirmation taken or made by any witness before the House, or a Committee of the whole House, be administered by the Clerk at the Table. 2. Resolved, That any oath or affirmation taken or made by any Witness before a Select Committee may be administered by the Chairman, or by the Clerk attending such Committee (*Mr. Dodson*); Ordered, That the said Orders be Standing Orders of this House

Parliament—Private Legislation

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the system of Private Legislation calls for the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and requires reform" (*Mr. Dodson*) Mar 15,

[cont.]

Parliament—Private Legislation—cont.

210] 17; Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Bouverie*), 28; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned Question, *Mr. Price*; Answer, *Mr. Dodson* Mar 20, 402
 Debate resumed Mar 22, 507; Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Leeman*); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
 Amendt. proposed, after "attention," to insert "of Parliament and" (*Mr. Chichester Fortescue*); Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and agreed to; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to Question, *Mr. Dodson*; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* April 25, 1812
 Moved, "That the existing system of passing Local Bills on the same subjects as Public General Acts is inconvenient, works injustice between different towns, and leads to unnecessary complication in the Laws affecting Local Government" (*Mr. Francis Sharp Powell*) June 13, [211] 1666; Moved, "That the debate be adjourned" (*Mr. Dent*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
The Resolutions, Question, *Mr. Dodson*; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* June 17, 1853
 Debate resumed July 4, [212] 626; after debate, Debate further adjourned till Thursday 18th July
 Order for resuming Adjourned Debate discharged July 26

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS

New Peers

Feb 6—*Frederick Temple*, Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, created Earl of Dufferin
 Feb 13—The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, created Viscount Ossington
 Feb 15—The Right Hon. John Arthur Douglas, Baron Bloomfield, created Baron Bloomfield
 The Right Hon. Sir Frederic Rogers, baronet, created Baron Blachford
 July 8—The Right Hon. Sir John Young, baronet, created Baron Lisgar
 August 1—The Right Hon. Francis Baron Napier, created Baron Ettrick of the United Kingdom

Sat First

Feb 6—The Lord Hastings, after the death of his brother
 Feb 8—The Lord Ellenborough, after the death of his Uncle
 Feb 15—The Lord Foley, after the death of his Father
 Feb 19—The Lord Kenry (Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl), after the death of his Father
 Feb 22—The Lord Kenmare (Earl of Kenmare), after the death of his Father
 Mar 21—The Earl of Lonsdale, after the death of his Uncle
 June 4—The Marquess of Ailsa, after the death of his Father
 June 13—The Duke of Bedford, after the death of his Uncle
 The Viscount Gordon (Earl of Aberdeen), after the death of his Brother

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*Sat First—cont.*

July 12—The Lord Plunket, after the death of his Uncle
 July 22—The Viscount Clancarty (Earl of Clancarty), after the death of his Father
 July 23—The Earl Waldegrave, after the death of his Grandfather
 July 25—The Lord Gifford, after the death of his Father

Representative Peer for Scotland

(Certificate of Clerk of the Crown)

Mar 8—The Marquess of Queensberry, *v.* Earl of Kellie, deceased

Representative Peer for Ireland

(Writ and Return)

June 21—Earl of Wicklow, *v.* Lord Inchiquin, deceased

HOUSE OF COMMONS

New Writs Issued

During Recess

For Truro, *v.* Hon. John Cranch Walker Vivian, Under Secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell
 For Plymouth, *v.* Sir Robert Porrett Collier, knight, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas
 For Dover, *v.* George Jessel, esquire, Solicitor General
 For York County (West Riding, Northern Division), *v.* Sir Francis Crossley, baronet, deceased
 For Limerick City, *v.* Francis William Russell, esquire, deceased
 For Galway County, *v.* Right Hon. William Henry Gregory, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies
 For Kerry, *v.* Right Hon. Valentine Augustus Browne, commonly called Viscount Castlerosse, now Earl of Kenmare

Feb 6, 1872—For Wick, *v.* George Loch esquire, Manor of Northstead
 For Chester County (Western Division), *v.* John Tollemache, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds
 Feb 14—For Nottingham County (Northern Division), *v.* Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, now Viscount Ossington
 Feb 21—For Flint County, *v.* Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, commonly called Lord Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household
 Feb 29—For Gloucester County (Eastern Division), *v.* Robert Stayner Holford, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds
 Mar 4—For Wallingford, *v.* Stanley Vickers, esquire, deceased
 Mar 15—For West Cumberland, *v.* Henry Lowther, esquire, now Earl of Lonsdale
 April 10—For Tamworth, *v.* John Peel, esquire, deceased

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Writs Issued—*
cont.

- April 17*—For Wexford Borough, v. Richard Joseph Devereux, Chiltern Hundreds
May 27—For Mallow, v. George Waters, esquire, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the County of Waterford
May 28—For Oldham, v. John Platt, esquire, deceased
June 12—For Bedford County, v. Francis Charles Hastings Russell, esquire, now Duke of Bedford

Moved, That the Clerk of the Crown do attend this House To-morrow, at Two of the clock, with the last Return for the County of Galway, and amend the same, by rasing out the name of John Philip Nolan, esquire, and inserting the name of Captain the Honourable William le Poer Trench, instead thereof (*Mr. Gladstone*) *June 13*, [211] 1677; after short debate, Motion agreed to

The Clerk of the Crown attending according to order, amended the Return for the County of Galway *June 14*

- June 21*—For Aberdeen City, v. Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Sykes, deceased
June 28—For the Southern Division of the West Riding of the County of York, v. Viscount Milton, Chiltern Hundreds
August 7—For Pontefract, v. Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

New Members Sworn

- Feb 6*—George Jessel, esquire, *Dover*
James Watney, junior, esquire, *Surrey* (Eastern Division)
Edward Bates, esquire, *Plymouth*
James Macnaghten Hogg, esquire, *Truro*
Feb 12—Francis Sharp Powell, esquire, *York County* (West Riding, Northern Division)
Feb 13—John Philip Nolan, esquire, *Galway County*
Feb 19—Wilbraham Frederick Tollemache, esquire, *Chester County* (Western Division)
Feb 29—Hon. George Edmund Milnes Monckton, *Nottingham County* (Northern Division)
Mar 4—John Pender, esquire, *Wick*
Lord Richard Grosvenor, *Flint County*
Mar 8—Rowland Ponsonby; Blennerhassett, esquire (sometimes called Hassett of Kells), *Kerry*
Mar 12—Edward Wells, esquire, *Wallingford*
John Reginald Yorke, esquire, *Gloucester County* (Eastern Division)
Mar 20—Isaac Butt, esquire, *Limerick City*
April 8—Lord Munceaster, *Cumberland County* (Western Division)
April 18—Robert William Hanbury, esquire, *Tamworth*
April 30—William Archer Redmond, esquire, *Wexford Borough*

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Members Sworn—*
cont.

- June 6*—John Morgan Cobbett, esquire, *Oldham*
June 14—William Felix Munster, esquire, *Mallow*
June 17—Hon. William le Poer Trench, *Galway County*
June 28—Francis Bassett, esquire, *Bedford County*
July 2—John Farley Leith, esquire, *Aberdeen City*
July 11—Walter Thomas William Spencer Stanhope, esquire, *The West Riding of the County of York* (Southern Division)

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections }
Bill [Bill 21] and

Corrupt Practices Bill [Bill 22]

(*Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. Secretary Bruce, The Marquess of Hartington*)

- 209] c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. W. E. Forster*) *Feb 8*,
172; after short debate, Bill ordered;
read 1^o [Bills 21-22]
Question, Mr. Bailie Cochrane; Answer, Mr.
W. E. Forster *Feb 15*, 469
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Feb 15, 470
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
this day six months" (*Mr. Liddell*); after
long debate, Question put, "That 'now,'
&c.," A. 109, N. 51; M. 58; main Question
put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Question, Mr. Charley; Answer, Mr. W. E.
Forster *Feb 20*, 771
Order for Committee read *Feb 29*, 1162
Moved, "That the Parliamentary and Municipal
Elections Bill and the Corrupt Practices
Bill be committed to the same Committee"
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*); after long debate,
Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the
Committee, that they have power to provide
that Votes in divisions of the House of Commons
be taken by Ballot" (*Mr. Cavendish
Bentinck*), 1200; after short debate, Question
put, and negatived
Committee *Feb 29*, 1206

PART I—PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Procedure at Elections

- Clause 1 (Nomination of candidates for Parliamentary elections); Committee—R.P.
Ballot Boxes, Questions, Viscount Mahon, Sir James Elphinstone; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster *Mar 7*, 1526
Committee *Mar 14*, 1555
Clause 1 (Nomination of candidates for Parliamentary elections); Committee—R.P.
210] Question, Mr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 18*, 129
Committee *Mar 25*, 677
Clause 1 (Nomination of candidates for Parliamentary elections); Committee—R.P.
Committee *April 8*, 896
Clause 2 (Poll at elections); Committee—R.P.

[cont.]

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill—cont.

- 210] Committee April 11, 1890
 Clause 2 (Poll at elections); Committee—R.P.
 . Committee April 12, 1214

Offences at Elections

- Clause 3 (Offences in respect of ballot boxes and ballot papers); Committee—R.P.
 . Committee April 15, 1269
 Clause 3 (Offences in respect of ballot boxes and ballot papers)
 . Clause 4 (Infringement of secrecy), 1282; Committee—R.P.
 . Committee April 18, 1481
 . Clause 4 (Infringement of secrecy), 1481
 . Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1508

Amendment of Law

- Clause 5 (Division of counties and boroughs into polling districts), 1520; Committee—R.P.
 . Committee April 22, 1633
 Clause 5 (Division of counties and boroughs into polling districts)
 . Clause 6 (Use of school and public room for poll), 1635
 . Clause 7 (Conclusiveness of register of voters), 1638

Duties of Returning and Election Officers

- Clause 8 (General powers and duties of returning officer), 1639
 . Clause 9 (Keeping of order in station), 1645
 Clauses 10 and 11 agreed to

Miscellaneous

- Clause 12 (Prohibition of disclosure of vote), 1645
 Clauses 13 to 15, inclusive, agreed to

Application of Part of Act to Scotland

- Clause 16 (Alterations for application of Part I. to Scotland), 1648
 . Clause 17 (Alterations for application of Part I. to Ireland), 1657
 . Clause 18 (Provisions as to polling districts and polling places in Ireland), 1658; Committee—R.P.
 . Committee April 25, 1849

PART II. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Application of Part of Act to Scotland—Application of Part of Act to Ireland

PART III. MISCELLANEOUS

Repeal

- Clauses 19 to 27, inclusive, agreed to
 New Clause (Definition and punishment of personation)
 . New Clause (Vote to be struck off for bribery, treating, or undue influence), 1858
 . New Clause (Limit of the Act), 1867
 . New Clause (Payment of expenses of Parliamentary Election), 1870; Committee—R.P.
 . Committee April 29, 1936
 New Clause (Voting papers for sick, infirm, or disabled persons)
 . New Clause (Seamen to record votes before proceeding to sea), 1940

[cont.]

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill—cont.

- 210] New Clause (Voting papers for out voters in counties), 1942
 . New Clause (Duration of Act), 1946

FIRST SCHEDULE. PART I.

Rules for Parliamentary Elections

Committee—R.P.

- 211] Committee May 2, 107
 First Schedule
 Amendts. made
 Remaining Schedules and Preamble agreed to Report [Bill 139]
 . Considered May 9, 510
 . Considered May 13, 665 [Bill 160]
 . Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o" May 30, 843
 Amendt. to leave out from "Bill be," and add "re-committed, in respect of Schedule I., Rule 26" (*Mr. Maguire*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 279, N. 61; M. 218; Bill read 3^o
 . Division List, Ayes and Noes, 885
 l. Read 1st (*Lord President*) May 31 (No. 117)
 . Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" June 10, 1421
 Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and insert ("this day six months") (*Earl Grey*); after long debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c. ? Cont. 86, Not-Cont. 56; M. 30; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2^a
 . Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 1504
 Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee" (*Lord President*) June 17, 1800
 Amendt. to leave out ("now") and insert ("this day six months") (*Lord Denman*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; resolved in the affirmative; Committee
 . Clause 1 (Nomination of candidates for Parliamentary Elections), 1801
 . Clause 2 (Poll at Election), 1802
 . Division Lists, Cont. and Not-Cont. 1810, 1822

Offences at Elections

- Clause 3 (Offences in respect of nomination papers, ballot papers, and ballot boxes), 1824
 . Clause 4 (Infringement of secrecy), 1825

Amendment of Law

- Clause 5 (Division of boroughs and counties into polling districts), 1827
 . Clause 6 (Use of school and public room for poll), 1829
 Clauses 7 to 11, inclusive, agreed to

Miscellaneous

- Clauses 12 to 15, inclusive, agreed to

Application of Part of Act to Scotland

- Clause 16 (Alterations for application of Part I. to Scotland), 1843
 Clauses 17 to 32, inclusive, agreed to
 . Clause 33 (Short title), 1843

FIRST SCHEDULE (Rules for Parliamentary Elections), 1845

[cont.]

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill—
cont.

211] SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH SCHEDULES agreed to, 1847 (No. 157)

212] Report June 21, 15 (No. 168)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a"
June 25, 157; after short debate, on Question, that the Bill be now read 3^a? resolved in the affirmative: Bill read 3^a (No. 168)

Moved, after Clause 2 to insert the following clause:—

"Any voter may, in compliance with the provisions hereinafter contained, give his vote by a voting paper instead of personally" (*Marquess of Bristol*); after short debate, on Question? resolved in the negative; Bill passed

Protest thereon

"Dissentient:

"1. Because contests must be greatly increased in number, as no such preliminary meetings can be held before an election as will be any guides to candidates of their chances of success, from the secrecy which will prevent many from declaring their opinions

"2. Because the small number of nominators might greatly increase the number of candidates in a constituency of 2,000 voters (where only one candidate can be elected), so that where two candidates might poll 1,000 votes each, out of 20 candidates polling near 100 each 19 might be defeated and the election carried by a candidate polling a little more than a tenth part of the voters

"3. Because after the balloting the collection of ballot boxes and counting of the papers would make a declaration of the poll a subject of suspense and delay for many days in large constituencies, which would greatly tend to excitement and ill-feeling, and defeat one great object of the Reform Bill of 1832, which was to shorten as much as possible the duration of elections, besides being contrary to the declared intention of the Ballot Bill

"4. Because no provision is made by fine or otherwise for preventing committee rooms being held in public houses, or for closing them during any part of the day of election, both which precautions have been the subjects of many Petitions to both Houses of Parliament
DENMAN."

c. Observations, Mr. Gladstone June 27, 290

Lords Amendts. considered June 28, 347

[Bill 212]

Amendts. agreed to, and disagreed to
Further consideration of Lords Amendts. adjourned

Lords Amendts. further considered July 1, 472
Amendts. agreed to, and disagreed to
Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to the Amendts. to which this House hath disagreed;" List of the Committee, 485

1. Commons Amendts. considered July 8, 753
Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. and Commons consequential Amendts. made by the Lords, considered (No. 186)

[cont.

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill—
cont.

Several Amendts insisted on; several not insisted on; and Commons Amendts. agreed to; and a Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords insisting on the said Amendts.; the Committee to meet forthwith; report from the Committee of the reasons; read, and agreed to; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill, with Amendts. and reasons

c. Lords Reasons [Bill 237]
Order of the Day for the Consideration of the
212] Lords' Reasons read July 12, 1043

Lords Amendt. and Reasons for disagreeing to one of the consequential Amendts. made by this House to the Bill, and for insisting on certain Amendts. to which this House hath disagreed, considered

After long debate, Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendt. to which this House hath disagreed; and for insisting on its disagreement to certain other Amendts. on which The Lords insist;" List of the Committee, 1067

Reasons for disagreement to The Lords Amendt. and for insisting on disagreement to certain other Amendts. on which The Lords insist, reported, and agreed to; to be communicated to The Lords

1. Commons Disagreement and Reasons (No. 209)
Commons' consequential Amendts. and Commons' Reasons for disagreeing to some of the Amendts. made by the Lords, considered July 15, 1122; after short debate, Amendts. not insisted on

c. Message from The Lords,—That they do not insist on their Amendts. to the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill to which this House disagrees; and agree to the Amendts. made by this House to the Bill with Amendts., to which they desire the concurrence of this House

Lords Amendts. to be considered forthwith; considered, and agreed to

1. Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 33]

c. Questions, Mr. Collins; Answers, Mr. Bruce
July 19, 1416; July 25, 1751

Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868—
Amendment

Question, Sir Colman O'Loughlen; Answer, Mr. Gladstone August 8, [213] 705

Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill [M.L.]
(The Lord Kinnaird)

1. Presented; read 1^a Feb 8 (No. 7)

PARRY, MR. T. L. D. JONES-, Carnarvon-
shire

Welsh County Court Judges, Res. [209] 1658

Partnerships Registration

Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the practicability of a Registration of Trade Partnerships and into the best means of effecting such Registration" (*Mr. Norwood*)
Feb 16

[cont.

Partnerships Registration—cont.

And, on Feb 22, Committee nominated as follows :—Mr. Norwood (Chairman), Mr. Anderson, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Crawford, Colonel Gray, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Holt, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. Monk, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Morley, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Peek, Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Edmund Potter, Sir David Salomons, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Waterhouse, and Mr. Whitwell

Report of Select Committee

(*Parl. P. No. 228*)

Party Processions (Ireland) Act Repeal Bill

(*Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

e. Ordered; read 1^o April 11 [Bill 112]

Read 2^o April 15

Committee^e; Report April 22

Read 3^o April 23

l. Read 1^o (*Earl of Duferin*) April 25 (No. 87)

Bill read 2^a, after short debate May 7, [211] 363

Committee^e; Report May 10

Read 3^a May 13

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 22]

Patent Laws Commission

Question, Mr. Bowring; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 27, [212] 283

Patent Office — Case of Mr. Leonard Edmunds

Question, Lord Redesdale; Answer, Earl Granville, Viscount Melville July 30, [213] 107

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to direct the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Exchequer to audit under the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, the accounts between the Crown and Mr. Leonard Edmunds, late reading clerk at the Table, to whom this House granted a pension on his retirement, of which he has been deprived on charges of malversation, the justice of which charges cannot be rightly determined without such audit, which the House ought therefore in justice to him to obtain; and to which the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, to whom Mr. Edmunds lately applied to enforce such audit, while stating that the Acts of Parliament did not enable the Court to grant a mandamus against the Treasury for that purpose, declared unanimously that they considered him morally entitled" (*Lord Redesdale*) August 9, [213] 831; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Patents for Inventions

Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the Law and Practice and the effect of Grants of Letters Patent for Inventions" (*Mr. Samuelson*) Feb 3

Patents for Inventions—cont.

And, on Feb 15, Committee nominated as follows :—Mr. B. Samuelson (Chairman), Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Captain Beaumont, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Joshua Fielden, Mr. Gordon, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. Hick, Mr. James Howard, Mr. Andrew Johnston, Mr. Laird, Mr. Lopes, Mr. Macfie, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Pim, and Sir Henry Wilmot

Report of Select Committee August 6

(*Parl. P. No. 385*)

PATTEN, Right Hon. Colonel J. W., Lancashire, N.

Army—Militia Adjutants, [210] 593

Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 806

Cattle Plague—Importation from Russia, [212] 1756

Church Seats, Comm. [212] 1294

Education (Scotland), Comm. *add. cl.* [211] 2026

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 14, [212] 1903; *cl.* 24, 1967

Ireland—Derry Celebrations, Res. [210] 548

Ireland—Dungannon Magistrates, Motion for Papers, [209] 318

Ireland—Galway Election Petition, [212] 289, 634, 1632; Res. [213] 828

Local Legislation (Ireland) (No. 2), 2R. [209] 1122

Metropolitan Street Improvements, Res. [210] 957

Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 4, [212] 33; *cl.* 7, 44; *cl.* 45, 502

Municipal Corporations (Wards), Consid. [211] 777

Navy—Naval Reserves, Motion for an Address, [213] 148

Parliament—Breach of Privilege—Fictitious Petitions, [213] 115

Select Committees—Irish Members, [210] 1211; — Expenses of Witnesses, [212] 100

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1055, 1058; [210] 88, 100; [211] 1230, 1233, 1237; [212] 1042, 1043, 1138, 1418, 1951, 1954

Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [210] 29, 519, 520; [212] 626; — Standing Orders, [213] 695

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 6, [210] 1636; Lords Amendts. [212] 375

Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 41, [212] 1494

Railway Amalgamation, [209] 288, 289

Railways (Ireland), 2R. [212] 1329

Supply—Court of Chancery, [211] 1875

Criminal Prosecutions, [211] 1868

Militia Pay and Allowances, [212] 116

Volunteer Corps, [212] 141

Thames Embankment (Land), Comm. [212] 1586

University Tests (Dublin), 2R. [210] 715

Unlawful Assemblies (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R, [211] 158, 167

[*cont.*]

Pawnbrokers Bill

(*Mr. Whitwell, Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. Morley, Mr. Plimsoll*)

c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * May 27 [Bill 173]

Read 2^o *, and referred to a Select Committee June 6

And, on June 17, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Whitwell (Chairman), Mr. Anderson, Mr. Richard Arkwright, Sir William Bagge, Mr. Carter, Sir Thomas Chambers, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Grieve, Mr. Arthur Guest, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Charles H. Mills, Mr. Plimsoll, Mr. Selater-Booth, and Mr. Winterbotham

Report of Select Comm. July 8 (*P. P. No. 288*)

Bill reported * July 8 [Bill 233]

Committee * (*on re-comm.*)—*R.P.* July 12

Committee *—*R.P.* July 15

Committee *; Report July 16

Considered * July 27

Read 3^o * July 29

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Harrowby*) July 30 (*No. 262*)
Bill read 2^o, after short debate August 1, [213] 218

Moved, "That this House be put into a Committee on the said Bill" (*The Lord Stanley of Alderley*) August 6, 644; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Committee

Report * August 7 (*No. 292*)

Read 3^o * August 8

Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 *Vict. c. 93*]

PEASE, Mr. J. W., *Durham, S.*

Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 1806

Civil Service—Temporary Writers, Pay of, [212] 429

Metalliferous Mines Regulation, Comm. *cl. 5*, Amendt. [212] 717; *cl. 9*, 721; *cl. 23*, Amendt. 723

Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R. [212] 1213

212 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. 27; *cl. 4*, Amendt. 35; *cl. 7*, 42, 43, 45; *cl. 11*, Amendt. 46; *cl. 12*, Amendt. 182; *cl. 16*, 305, 308, 311, 314; *cl. 24*, 317; *cl. 25*, 321; *cl. 30*, 331; *cl. 39*, Amendt. 332; *cl. 47*, 507; *cl. 48*, 523, 643, 646, 661; *add. cl.* 710, 714; *cl. 11*, 1005; *cl. 24*, 1008; *cl. 45*, 1009

Spirituous Liquors, 2R. [210] 1422

Supply—Customs Department, [212] 746

Vaccination Acts Amendment, 2R. [212] 926

Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 636

PEEK, Mr. H. W., *Surrey, Mid.*

Criminal Law—Walls, Defacement of, &c. [210] 531

Metropolis—Chelsea Toll Bridge, [211] 1686

Parliament, Houses of—Electric Light, [210] 41

PEEL, Right Hon. Sir R., *Tamworth*

Birmingham Sewerage, [212] 1134, 1135

France—Deportation of Political Prisoners, [212] 1622, 1623, 1624

Ireland—Galway Election Petition, [211] 1861

—Mr. Justice Keogh, [212] 340; [213] 785

Metropolis—Battersea Park, [212] 1519

PEEL, Mr. A. W. (Secretary to the Board of Trade), *Warwick Bo.*

British Vessels in Foreign Waters, [213] 636

Coal, Res. [213] 855

Supply—Harbours, &c. [212] 471

Tramways (Metropolis), [212] 102

Trinity House—Beazeley, Mr., Dismissal of, [212] 1887

PELL, Mr. A., *Leicestershire, S.*

Agricultural Children, 2R. [211] 1661

Birmingham Sewerage, [212] 1128, 1129

Cattle Plague, [213] 213

Church Seats, Comm. [212] 1294; *cl. 3*, Amendt. 1297

County Franchise, Res. [210] 1917

Criminal Law—Cost of Prosecutions, [209] 526

Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 70

Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 834

Hosiery Manufacture (Wages), 2R. [213] 210

Justices Clerks (Salaries), 2R. [209] 1931

Master and Servant (Wages), [211] 1588

Metropolitan Street Improvements, 2R. Amendt. [209] 1315, 1318

Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, Report, [209] 134

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.

cl. 1, [209] 1958; [210] 686; *cl. 4*, 1298;

cl. 5, 1535; *add. cl.* 1876; Lords Amendt.

[212] 1066

Public Health, Comm. Motion for Adjournment,

[212] 1082, 1251; *cl. 10*, 1391, 1392; *cl. 18*,

1398; *Consid. cl. 4*, Amendt. [213] 269;

cl. 16, 272; *cl. 48*, Amendt. 278

Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1967

Registration of Borough Voters, Comm. [211] 1250

PEMBERTON, Mr. E. L., *Kent, E.*

Monastic and Conventual Institutions, Leave, [210] 1708

Poor Law—Lunatics, Borough Pauper, [211] 500

Pensions Bill

(*Mr. Baxter, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 11 [Bill 113]

Read 2^o * April 22

Committee *; Report April 23

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o" April 29, [210] 1977

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Hunt*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Lawrence Palk*) put, and negatived; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^o and passed

l. Read 1^o * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) April 30

Read 2^o * May 6

Committee *; Report May 7

Read 3^o * May 10

Royal Assent May 13 [35 *Vict. c. 12*]

Pensions Commutation Act—Case of *Lieutenant March*

Question, Mr. M^r Arthur; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer May 6, [211] 283

Pensions Commutation Act (1871) Extension Bill*(Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Baxter)*

c. Considered in Committee * July 23

Bill ordered * July 24

Read 1^o * July 26 [Bill 275]Read 2^o * August 1

Committee *; Report August 2

Read 3^o * August 3l. Read 1^a * (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) August 5Read 2^a * August 6 (No. 284)

Committee *; Report August 7

Read 3^a * August 8

Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 83]

PENZANCE, Lord

Appellate Jurisdiction, [210] 2003

Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections, 2R.

[212] 1743

Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 3R. *add. cl.*

[210] 387

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Com-

mons Amendts. [212] 773

Treaty of Washington, [210] 1140

PERCY, Earl, Northumberland, N.

Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 1788

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1054

Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill*(Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lord Claud Hamilton,**Sir Thomas Bazley, Mr. Downing, Sir John Hanmer, Mr. Miller, Mr. Dalway)*

c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered;

read 1^o * Feb 7 [Bill 3]Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" May 8, [211] 448Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Wheelhouse*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Frederick Heygate*); Question put; A. 15, N. 369; M. 354; Debate adjourned

Bill withdrawn * July 29

Persia—Diplomatic Relations withAmendt. on Committee of Supply July 12, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the recommendation of the Diplomatic Committee of last year be carried out, viz. that the control of our relations with Persia be transferred to the India Office, or that the payments for the expenses of our mission in Persia be readjusted" (*Mr. Eastwick*) v., [212] 1083; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 90, N. 60; M. 30*Foreign Jurisdiction Act*, Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Viscount Enfield June 6, [211] 1279*Persian Mission, Transfer of, to the Indian Department*, Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Viscount Enfield Feb 29, [209] 1152; Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 4, 1325—*Appointment to the*, Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Viscount Enfield May 7, [211] 375; June 20, 1989

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PETERBOROUGH, Bishop of

Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 2R. [209] 622

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. [211] 84, 97; Comm. cl. 6, 574; cl. 10, Amendt. 576; Report, cl. 4, 1336, 1337

Petroleum Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Morley*)l. Presented; read 1^a * May 10 (No. 104)Read 2^a *, and referred to a Select Committee May 31

And, on June 7, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—E. Morley, E. Ducie, V. Sidmouth, V. Hardinge, L. Clinton, L. Colchester, L. Rosebery, L. De L'Isle and Dudley, L. Hatherton, L. Wrottesley, L. Aveland, L. Penrhyn, and L. Hare

Report of Select Committee * July 5

Bill reported * July 5

Committee * July 19 (No. 193)

Report * July 23 (No. 232)

Read 3^a * July 25c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Secretary Bruce*) July 29

Bill withdrawn * August 2 [Bill 278]

PHILIPS, Mr. R. N., Bury (*Lancashire*)

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 3R.

[211] 884

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation Bill*(Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue)*c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * May 2 [Bill 142]Read 2^o * May 6

Committee *; Report May 27

Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report; Considered; read 3^o * May 30l. Read 1^a * (*Earl Cowper*) May 31 (No. 116)Read 2^a * June 10

Committee * June 17

Report * June 18

Read 3^a * June 20

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. lxxviii]

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill*(Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue)*c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * May 9 [Bill 158]Read 2^o * May 13

Order for Committee discharged; Bill committed to a Select Committee * May 27

Report *; Re-comm. June 5 [Bill 187]

Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report June 6Considered *; read 3^o * June 7l. Read 1^a * (*Earl Cowper*) June 10 (No. 134)Read 2^a * June 18

Committee * June 27

Report * June 28

Read 3^a * July 1

Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. cxliii]

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Bill*(Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue)*c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * May 27 [Bill 171]

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Bill—cont.

Read 2^o *, and committed to a Select Committee, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection as in the case of a Private Bill
June 17
 Ordered, That Standing Order 198 be suspended, and that the Committee have leave to sit and proceed upon Tuesday next
 Report * *June 28* [Bill 217]
 Committee * (on re-comm.); debate adjourned
July 1
 Committee * (on re-comm.); Report *July 4*
 Considered * *July 5*
 Read 3^o * *July 8*
 l. Read 1^o * (*Earl Cowper*) *July 9* (No. 202)
 Read 2^o * *July 11*
 Select Committee appointed * *July 18*
 Report of Select Committee * *July 23* [No. 239]
 Committee * *July 25*
 Report * *July 26* (No. 250)
 Read 3^o * *July 29*
 Royal Assent *August 6* [35 & 36 Vict. c. clvi]

PIM, Mr. J., *Dublin City*

Criminal Trials (Ireland), 2R. [211] 1643
 Education—Certificated Teachers Pensions, Notice, [211] 943
 Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 8, [211] 1306
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. [212] 1002; Comm. cl. 37, [213] 365; add. cl. 491, 494, 499
 Ireland—Questions, &c.
 Bankruptcy, Law of, [209] 652
 Dublin, Customs Clerks at, [209] 1024; [211] 1270
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), [210] 1930
 Parochial Registers, [209] 205; [211] 1270
 Private Bill Legislation, [209] 212
 Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2036
 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. Amendt. [212] 1799, 1817
 Irish Church Act—Income Tax on Commutations, [212] 789
 Joint Stock Banks (Ireland), Res. [212] 1289
 Land, Owners of, [209] 1025
 Local Government Board (Ireland), Comm. cl. 3, [212] 1688
 Married Women's Property Act, [212] 1124
 Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Law Amendment, 2R. [211] 1656
 Parliament—Select Committees—Irish Members, [210] 1210
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 17, [210] 1657; cl. 18, 1661, 1664; Amendt. 1665
 Parliamentary Business (Scotland), Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [209] 1805
 Railways (Ireland), 2R. [212] 1330
 Supply—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [211] 1892
 National Education (Ireland), [213] 412
 Public Record Office, [211] 1538
 Stationery, &c. [211] 1539
 Supplementary Estimates, [209] 2007
 University Tests (Dublin), 2R. [210] 706
 Unlawful Assemblies (Ireland) Act Repeal, 2R. [211] 158

PLAYFAIR, Dr. Lyon, *Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities*

209] * Education (Scotland), 2R. 1578
 211] Comm. cl. 1, 1077; cl. 19, 1309; cl. 43, 1363; Amendt. 1365, 1366; Amendt. 1367; cl. 50, Amendt. 1371; cl. 52, Amendt. 1621, 1629, 1710; cl. 56, 1713; cl. 59, Amendt. 1714, 1715; cl. 64, 1754; cl. 65, 1758; Amendt. 1934, 1992; cl. 66, 1998; cl. 70, Amendt. 2011, 2012; cl. 71, 2014, 2016; add. cl. 2028
 212] Consid. cl. 66, 171
 213] Lords Amendts. 178
 Elementary Education Act, Res. [209] 1463
 Infant Life Protection, 2R. [209] 1495
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Leave, [209] 248; Comm. cl. 25, [212] 324; cl. 48, 521; add. cl. 713; Consid. add. cl. 876; Amendt. 878
 Public Health, 2R. [210] 853
 Supply—Scottish Universities, [213] 404
 University Tests (Dublin), 2R. [210] *718; Instruction, 1822, 1824
 Vaccination Acts Amendment, 2R. [212] 930

PLIMSOLL, Mr. S., *Derby Bo.*

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 7, Amendt. [212] 1678; cl. 19, Amendt. 1913; cl. 37, Amendt. [213] 364; Schedule 1, Amendt. 510, 511, 512; Re-comm. Schedule 1, Amendt. 680
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Leave, [209] 249
 Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [211] 474
 Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 5, [209] 1016

PLUNKET, Hon. D. R., *Dublin University*

Ireland—Civil Service Salaries, Res. [210] 2019, 2027, 2040
 Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1839
 Landed Proprietors (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [209] 1618
 Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral, [209] 950
 University Tests (Dublin), 2R. [210] 332

Police, Retiring Allowances to the Rural

Question, Mr. C. S. Read; Answer, Mr. Bruce
Feb 26, [209] 1023
Police, Metropolitan—See title *Metropolis*

Polling Places (Scotland)*—See title *Scotland—Polling Places

POOR LAW

Borough Pauper Lunatics, Question, Mr. Pemberton; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld *May 9*, [211] 500
Case of Mr. Goding, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *June 14*, [211] 1742
Henley Union, Question, Mr. Hermon; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *July 22*, [212] 1512
Metropolis—Pauper Children, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Hibbert *July 19*, [212] 1414

[cont.]

POOR LAW—cont.

Poor Law Medical Officers—Case of Mr. Grubb, Questions, Dr. Lush, Mr. Brady; Answers, Mr. Hibbert April 11, [210] 1086; Question, Mr. Brady; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld April 19, 1549
Removal of Irish Paupers—Case of John Touhy, Question, Mr. G. Browne; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld Mar 22, [210] 530
Rev. R. O'Keeffe—Correspondence—P.P. 244
Scotland—Female Inspectors, Question, Mr. McLaren; Answer, The Lord Advocate May 13, [211] 649; June 3, 1028
Union Rating (Ireland), Question, Mr. M'Mahon; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington May 30, [211] 837
Unions, Questions, Observations, The Earl of Longford, The Marquess of Clanricarde; Answers, The Earl of Dufferin Mar 11, [209] 1749

Poor Law Loans Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Stansfeld)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 16 [Bill 51]
 Read 2^o Feb 22
 Committee*; Report Feb 29
 Considered* Mar 1
 Read 3^o Mar 4
 l. Read 1^a (Earl of Morley) Mar 5 (No. 38)
 Read 2^a Mar 11
 Committee*; Report Mar 12
 Read 3^a Mar 15
 Royal Assent Mar 25 [35 Vict. c. 2]

Poor Law (Scotland) Bill

(Mr. Craufurd, Sir Robert Anstruther, Mr. Miller)

c. Motion for Leave (Mr. Craufurd) Feb 13, [209] 318; Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 35]
 Bill read 2^o, after debate April 10, [210] 1034
 Committee*; Report May 31 [Bill 179]
 Bill withdrawn* July 24

Pope, His Holiness the

Residence for, Question, Mr. Kinnaird; Answer, Viscount Enfield Mar 7, [209] 1527
The Prince of Wales and the Pope, Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 5, [210] 812

PORTMAN, Lord

Army Regulation Act, [212] 2, 5
Inclosure Law Amendment, Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [212] 935, 937, 939; cl. 7, 941; Report, cl. 3, Amendt. 1218
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 4, [211] 570; cl. 6, Amendt. 572; cl. 25, 589
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, Res. Amendt. [209] 388, 391, 394
Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 13
Trusts of Benefices and Churches, Report, Amendt. [212] 414, 416, 417

PORTSMOUTH, Earl of

Ireland—Galway Election, [212] 870

Portugal—Claims of British Subjects

Question, Mr. T. E. Smith; Answer, Viscount Enfield August 8, [213] 703

POST OFFICE

Glasgow and Edinburgh Post Offices, Question, Mr. Miller; Answer, Mr. Monsell August 1, [213] 248
Irish Mails—Milford, Question, Mr. Gilpin; Answer, Mr. Monsell June 13, [211] 1684
Irish Postmasters, Question, Mr. G. Browne; Answer, Mr. Monsell May 3, [211] 193
Mails to the South of Ireland, Question, Mr. Delahunty; Answer, Mr. Monsell May 30, [211] 831
Money Order System (India), Question, Sir John Pakington; Answer, Mr. Monsell Mar 4, [209] 1322
New Post Office Buildings, Question, Mr. Winn; Answer, Mr. Ayrton July 9, [212] 872
Post Cards, Question, Mr. Greene; Answer, Mr. Baxter Mar 1, [209] 1213; Question, Mr. Greene; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 7, 1524; Question, Mr. Dickinson; Answer, Mr. Monsell April 12, [210] 1142
Postage Rates (United States), Question, Mr. Seely; Answer, Mr. Monsell July 22, [212] 1517
Postage Rates (West Indies), Question, Mr. Bowring; Answer, Mr. Monsell July 4, [212] 632 Memorials P.P. 155
Postal Communication with Australia, Observations, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Reply, Mr. Monsell Mar 15, [210] 72
Postmastership of Exeter, Questions, Mr. Bowring, Sir Lawrence Palk; Answers, Mr. Monsell July 16, [212] 1243
Post Office Money Orders—The Navy, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Goschen April 18, [210] 1473
Post Office Savings Banks Clerks—Bank Holidays Act, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Monsell April 23, [210] 1679; May 10, [211] 601
Public Funds—Small Investments, Question, Mr. T. Hughes; Answer, Mr. Monsell August 3, [213] 378
Sunday Delivery of Letters, Questions, Mr. Reed, Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth; Answers, Mr. Monsell August 8, [213] 697
Sunday Labour, Question, Dr. Brewer; Answer, Mr. Monsell May 27, [211] 707;—*Report of the Committee*, Question, Mr. C. Reed; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Feb 13, [209] 289; Question, Mr. C. Reed; Answer, Mr. Monsell April 23, [210] 1686
 Instructions relative to P.P. 180
 Report on [485]
The Late Postmaster at Swindon, Question, Mr. Cadogan; Answer, Mr. Monsell Mar 21, [210] 394
The Pacific Station—Postage Rates, Question, Sir James Elphinstone; Answer, Mr. Monsell April 9, [210] 971

Telegraph Department

Classification of Clerks, Question, Mr. Synan; Answer, Mr. Baxter June 17, [211] 1857; July 8, [212] 788
Clerks at the Glasgow Telegraph Office, Question, Mr. Synan; Answer, Mr. Monsell June 28, [212] 844

Post Office—*cont.*

- Delay of Telegraph Messages*, Questions, Mr. Anderson, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, Mr. Monsell Feb 12, [209] 212
- Post Office (Telegraphs) Compensations*, Question, Mr. T. Hughes; Answer, Mr. Monsell Mar 11, [209] 1751; Question, Mr. Dimsdale; Answer, Mr. Monsell Mar 21, [210] 399;—*Commutation of Pensions, &c.* Question, Mr. Synan; Answer, Mr. Baxter July 15, [212] 1130
- Purchase of Telegraphs*, Question, Mr. Headlam; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer Mar 1, [209] 1217
- Sixpenny Rates*, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Monsell July 15, [212] 1127
- Telegraph Establishment—Treasury Report*, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Baxter July 15, [212] 1147; Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Monsell July 25, 1748
- Telegraph System—Report of Mr. Scudamore*, Questions, Mr. Graves, Mr. Synan; Answers, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Baxter July 29, [213] 44

POTTER, Mr. E., *Carlisle*

- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 1102; Schedule 1, Amendt. 1953

POWELL, Mr. F. S., *Yorkshire, W. R., N. Division*

- Burials, 2R. [209] 372
- Church Seats, Comm. cl. 2, [212] 1295; cl. 3, 1297
- Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. add. cl. [211] 1560
- [209] Education (Sootland), 2R. 1556
- [211] Comm. 320; cl. 8, 1302; cl. 24, 1355; cl. 35, 1356; cl. 39, 1359; cl. 42, 1361; cl. 46, 1748; cl. 68, 2005; Amendt. 2008, 2009; cl. 71, 2019
- [212] Consid. cl. 68, Amendt. 175; cl. 72, Amendt. 180; add. cl. 1004; cl. 11, 1006; cl. 14, ib.; cl. 24, 1008
- Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leave, [210] 1722
- [212] Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 5, 1678; cl. 9, 1684; cl. 13, Amendt. 1701; cl. 24, 1984
- [213] 317; cl. 43, 372; add. cl. 473, 505, 558; Consid. 596, 597, 658; cl. 13, 662; cl. 43, Amendt. 670; cl. 47, Amendt. 671; cl. 50, 673
- Middlesex Registration of Deeds, 2R. [211] 1260
- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 4, [212] 36; cl. 45, 505; add. cl. 709; Consid. cl. 5, 887; 3R. Amendt. 1277
- Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [211] 1666, 1669; [212] 630
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. [209] 1186; cl. 1, 1903; cl. 2, [210] 900, 1107, 1108, 1121; cl. 3, 1223; cl. 5, 1527, 1528; Schedule 1, 1955; Schedule 2, [211] 138, 139
- Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. [211] 484
- Public Health, Leave, [209] 603; Comm. cl. 3, [212] 1389; cl. 20, 1401; cl. 41, 1493; Consid. cl. 4, [213] 269; cl. 11, Amendt. 270; cl. 16, 272; cl. 35, 274
- Public Health in Rural Places, 2R. [210] 1759

[*cont.*]

POWELL, Mr. F. S.—*cont.*

- Supply—Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissions, [211] 1534
- Local Government Board, [211] 1537
- Patent Law Amendment Act, [211] 1536
- Privy Council, [211] 979, 1517
- Registrar General of Births, &c. [211] 1535
- Report, [212] 854
- Surveys of the United Kingdom, &c. [212] 465
- Turnpike Trusts, Res. [210] 82
- Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 633

POWERSCOURT, Viscount

- Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [209] 15

POWIS, Earl of

- Inclosure Law Amendment, 2R. [212] 490; Comm. cl. 6, 940
- Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 31, [211] 594
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. Schedule 1, [211] 1847

Prayer Book (Shortened Services) Bill—
See title—*Acts of Uniformity Amendment (1872) Bill*

PRICE, Mr. W. P., *Gloucester City*

- Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, [210] 402
- Railway Companies Amalgamation, Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 944

Prison Congress, International, London

- Questions, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, The Marquess of Lansdowne April 26, [210] 1880

Prison Ministers Bill [H.L.]

- (*The Duke of Cleveland*)
- c. Question, Mr. Maguire; Answer, Mr. Bruce Feb 8, [209] 143
- l. Presented; read 1^a * April 15 (No. 72)
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" April 25, [210] 1798
- Amendt. to leave out ("now,") and insert ("upon this day six months") (*The Lord Oranmore and Browne*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; Cont. 58, Not-Cont. 22; M. 36; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2^a
- Committee * April 29 (No. 91)
- Report May 7, [211] 360
- Read 3^a * May 10 (No. 99)
- c. Read 1^a * (*Sir John Trelawny*) June 10
- Bill withdrawn * July 18 [Bill 191]

Prisons (Ireland) Bill [H.L.]

- (*The Marquess of Lansdowne*)
- l. Presented; read 1^a * May 13 (No. 106)
- Read 2^a * June 3
- Committee; Report June 24, [212] 98
- Read 3^a * June 27
- c. Read 1^a * (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*) July 1 [Bill 221]
- Bill withdrawn * August 1

Proportional Representation Bill

(*Mr. Morrison, Mr. Auberon Herbert, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Thomas Hughes*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 28 [Bill 67]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
July 10, [212] 890

Amendt. to leave out from "That" and add
"no measure dealing with the re-distribution
of Electoral Representation will be satisfactory
to this House which does not extend to
Scotland and Ireland, and which does not
give an equal share of political power to all
Electors" (*Sir Charles Dilke*) v.; after
debate, Question, "That the words, &c.,"
put, and negatived

Question proposed, "That the words 'No
measure dealing with the re-distribution of
Electoral Representation will be satisfactory
to this House which does not extend to
Scotland and Ireland, and which does not
give an equal share of political power to all
Electors,' be added, v.; Question put;
A. 26, N. 154; M. 128

Public Health

Adulteration of Food, Question, Lord Eustace
Cecil; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld Feb 8, [209]
142

Digest of Sanitary Laws, Question, Sir Massey
Lopes; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld June 13, [211]
1688

Local Taxation, Question, Sir Massey Lopes;
Answer, Mr. Stansfeld Mar 18, [210] 120;
— *Charges on Public Revenue*, Question Sir
Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld
May 31, [211] 909; Question, Mr. Goldsmid;
Answer, Mr. Stansfeld July 1, [212] 424

Sanitary Commission, Report of the, Question,
Sir Massey Lopes; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld
April 22, [210] 1629

Public Health Bill

(*Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Secretary Bruce, Mr.
Hibbert*)

209] c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Stansfeld*) Feb 16,
594; after short debate, Bill ordered;
read 1^o [Bill 48]

Clause 19—*Port of London*, Question Lord
Robert Montagu; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld
Mar 14, 1948

210] Question, Sir Massey Lopes; Answer, Mr.
Stansfeld Mar 18, 120

Bill read 2^o, after debate April 5, 850

Question, Sir Charles Adderley; Answer, Mr.
Gladstone April 18, 1478

Clause 33—*Standard of Purity*, Question, Mr.
Dimsdale; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld April 25,
1813

211] Question, Sir Charles Adderley; Answer,
Mr. Gladstone May 30, 838; June 3, 1027
Charges on Public Revenue, Question, Sir
Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Stansfeld
May 31, 909

Committee*; Report June 27 [Bill 215]

212] Questions, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Corranoe,
Colonel Barttelot, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson,
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr.
Stansfeld, Mr. Gladstone June 28, 344;
Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Mr. Stans-
feld July 1, 424

Public Health Bill—cont.

212] Order for Committee (on re-comm.) read
July 12, 1075

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the
Committee, that they have power to provide
for the rebuilding of workmen's dwellings
in cases where the same shall have been
extensively pulled down under or by virtue
of any Act of Parliament" (*Mr. W. M.
Torrens*); after short debate, Motion with-
drawn

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the
Chair;" after further short debate, Motion
agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed July 16, 1244; after long
debate, Question put, and agreed to; Com-
mittee—R.P.

Committee—R.P. July 18, 1373

Committee; Report July 19, 1492 [Bill 261]

213] Order for Consideration, as amended, read;
Moved, "That the Bill be now taken into
Consideration" August 1, 252

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
this day month" (*Mr. Knight*); Question
put, "That 'now' &c.;" A. 168, N. 16;
M. 152; main Question put, and agreed to;
Bill considered; Amendts. made; Bill re-
committed in respect of a Clause (Repeal of
section 151 of Public Health Act 1848);
Committee; Report; Considered

Read 3^o August 2

l. Read 1^o (Lord President) August 2 (No. 279)

Bill read 2^o, after short debate August 5, 445
Committee*; Report August 6

Read 3^o August 7, 640

Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 79]

Public Health and Local Government Bill (*Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Stephen Cave, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. McClean, Mr. Richard, Mr. Powell*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 16 [Bill 49]
Read 2^o April 5
Bill withdrawn July 22

Public Health in Rural Places Bill

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Dimsdale,
Mr. Dods*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 13]

After short debate, Order for 2R. discharged;
Bill withdrawn April 24, [210] 1757

Public Health—Medical Officer of the Local Government Board—(Salary)

Considered in Committee July 11

Resolution reported; and, after short debate,
agreed to July 12, [212] 1068

Public Health (Scotland) Supplemental Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Adam*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o May 13 [Bill 162]

Read 2^o May 27

Committee*; Report May 30

Read 3^o May 31

l. Read 1^o (*Earl of Morley*) June 3 (No. 121)

Read 2^o June 10

Committee*; Report June 11

Read 3^o June 13

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. xlv]

Public Meetings at Chelsea—Riotous Proceedings

Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Bruce Mar 15, [210] 47

Public Offices, The New

Questions, Lord Redesdale; Answers, The Marquess of Lansdowne Mar 5, [209] 1338
King Street, Westminster, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Ayrton July 25, [212] 1752

Public Parks (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. McClure, Mr. William Johnston)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 13 [Bill 41]

Read 2^o Feb 20

Committee*; Report Feb 22

Read 3^o Feb 23

l. Read 1^a (The Earl of Dufferin) Feb 29

Read 2^a Mar 5 (No. 29)

Committee*; Report Mar 7

Read 3^a Mar 12

Royal Assent May 13 [35 Vict. c. 6]

Public Prosecutors Bill

(Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Eykyn, Mr. Rathbone)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 8 [Bill 28]

Bill read 2^o, after short debate Feb 16, [209] 587

Cost of Public Prosecutors, Question, Mr. West; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 10, [211] 1507

Committee; Report June 19, 1950 [Bill 203]

Bill withdrawn* July 19

Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment

Bill [H.L.] (The Earl of Camperdown)

l. Presented; read 1^a July 15 (No. 212)

Read 2^a July 18

Committee*; Report July 19

Read 3^a July 22

c. Read 1^o (Mr. Winterbotham) July 24

Read 2^o July 29 [Bill 271]

Committee*; Report August 1

Read 3^o August 2

l. Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 54]

Public Works Loan Commissioners (School Boards Loans) Bill—See title Elementary Education (School Board Loans) Bill

Public Worship Facilities Bill

(Mr. Salt, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Dimsdale, Mr. Akroyd)

c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 18]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Mar 13, [209] 1904

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Mr. Beresford Hope); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 122, N. 93; M. 29; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Committee*; Report April 16 [Bill 119]

Bill withdrawn* July 19

Queen, The—Outrage on Her Majesty

Observations, Earl Granville Feb 29, [209] 1133; Observations, Mr. Gladstone, 1164

Queen's Bench (Ireland) Procedure Bill

(Mr. Heron, Mr. Pim)

c. Ordered; read 1^o April 22 [Bill 126]

Read 2^o June 5

Committee*; Report June 14

Read 3^o June 17

l. Read 1^a (Lord O'Hagan) June 18 (No. 159)

Read 2^a July 11

Committee*; Report July 12

Read 3^a July 15

Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 28]

RAIKES, Mr. H. C., Chester

Army—Anglesey Militia, [210] 33

Military Map of England, [210] 399

Militia Adjutants, [210] 592

Burials, 2R. [209] 354

Defamation of Private Character, 2R. [211] 1254

Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. 2R. [213] 204

Ewelme, Rectory of, [209] 1715

Friendly Societies, [209] 869

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 22,

Amendt. [212] 1918; cl. 29, Amendt. [213]

346; cl. 32, Amendt. 347, 349; cl. 39, 367;

cl. 47, Amendt. 378

Law Officers of the Crown, Res. [212] 71

Navy—Navigation of H. M. Ships, [213] 246

Parliament—Report of Select Committee on Public Business, [211] 1278

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [211] 1222, 1223

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. add. cl. [210] 1944; Schedule 1, [211] 116

Queen's Advocate, Office of, [213] 42

Registration of Borough Voters, 2R. [209] 375; Comm. [211] 1252

Thames Embankment, [209] 1945

Railway Communication with India—Euphrates Valley Railway

Select Committee appointed, "to examine and report upon the whole subject of Railway communication between the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Persian Gulf" (Sir Stafford Northcote) Feb 7

And, on Feb 19, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Stafford Northcote (Chairman), Mr. Henry Robert Brand, Mr. Thomas Brassey, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Sir George Jenkinson, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Laird, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Nicol, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Frederick Walpole, and Sir Charles Wingfield

Report of Select Comm. July 22 (P.P. No. 322)

Railway Companies Amalgamation

209] Questions, Colonel Wilson Patten; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue Feb 13, 288; Observations, Questions, The Earl of Airlie; Reply, Viscount Halifax; short debate thereon Feb 19, 606

Moved, That a Select Committee be appointed, "to join with a Committee of the Lords to inquire into the subject of the Amalgamation

[cont.]

Railway Companies Amalgamation—cont.

209] of Railway Companies, with special reference to the Bills for that purpose now before Parliament, and to consider whether any and what Regulations should be imposed by Parliament in the event of such Amalgamations being sanctioned" (*Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)
Feb 22, 1893; after short debate, Motion agreed to
And, on *Feb 26*, Committee nominated as follows—*Mr. Chichester Fortescue* (Chairman), *Mr. Stephen Cave*, *Mr. Childers*, *Mr. Cross*, *Mr. Dodson*, and *Mr. Hunt*
Message to The Lords to acquaint them therewith *Feb 23, 1893*
Message from The Lords *Feb 28*
Ordered, That the said Select Committee have power to agree in the appointment of a Chairman of such joint Committee
Message from the Commons *Feb 23, 1893*
Message considered, and a Resolution agreed to
Feb 28, 1893; Message to the Commons
Report of Joint Select Comm. *August 2*
(*Parl. P. No. 364*)
Report of the Joint Committee, Question, The Marquess of Clanricarde; Answer, The Marquess of Ripon *August 2, [213] 296*

Railway Rolling Stock (Distrain) Bill

(*Mr. Muntz, Mr. Pim, Mr. Anderson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *April 15* [*Bill 116*]
Read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee *June 13*
And, on *July 4*, Committee nominated as follows:—*Mr. Muntz* (Chairman), *Mr. Cowley*, *Mr. Chadwick*, *Mr. Elliot*, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue*, *Sir Daniel Gooch*, *Mr. Heygate*, *Mr. Staveley Hill*, *Mr. Leeman*, *Mr. Hinde Palmer*, *Mr. William Philip Price*, *Mr. Solicitor General*, *Mr. Tipping*, *Mr. Trevelyan* and *Lord Edwin Hill Trevor*
Bill reported *July 12* [*Bill 248*]
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *July 18*
Considered *July 22*
Read 3^o *July 23*
l. Read 1^o (*Lord Cairns*) *July 25* (No. 247)
Read 2^o *July 26*
Committee*; Report *July 29*
Read 3^o *July 30*
Royal Assent *August 6* [35 & 36 Vict. 50]

Railways

Accident in the Box Tunnel—Supply of Lights, Question, Major Walker; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* *May 6, [211] 278*

Communication between Passengers and Guards, Question, *Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* *Feb 13, [209] 290*—The Cord System, Question, *Mr. Hinde Palmer*; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* *June 13, [211] 1687*

London and North-Western Railway—Accident to the Irish Mail, Question, *Mr. Serjeant Sherlock*; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* *August 8, [213] 709*

Purchase of, by the State, Question, *Mr. Jacob Bright*; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* *April 16, [210] 1329*

[See title Ireland—Purchase of Irish Railways]

Railways—cont.

Telegraph Block System, Moved, "For Return of Railways in the United Kingdom, showing those which are worked by telegraph block systems" (*Lord Buckhurst*) *May 6, [211] 274*; Motion agreed to *Parl. P. l. 296*

Railways (Ireland) Bill

(*Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, The Marquess of Hamilton*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Sir Rowland Blennerhassett*)
Mar 5, [209] 1485; after short debate, Bill ordered; read 1^o [*Bill 77*]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
July 17, [212] 1299
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Goldsmid*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. O'Connor*); A. 63, N. 84; M. 21; Debate adjourned at 6 o'clock
Adjourned Debate [dropped]

Railways Provisional Certificate Confirmation Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *June 10* [*Bill 192*]
Read 2^o *June 13*
Order for Committee read, and discharged; Bill, so far as relates to "The Widnes Railways," committed to a Select Committee *June 24, [212] 156*
Committee* (*on re-comm.*); Report *July 8*
Read 3^o *July 10*
l. Read 1^o (*Earl Cowper*) *July 12* (No. 208)

RATHBONE, Mr. W., Liverpool

Education—New (Revised) Code, [209] 1758

Elementary Education—Revised New Code (1871), Res. [212] 1467

France—Treaty of Commerce, Denunciation of the, [211] 1790

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. [212] 985; Comm. cl. 13, 1701, 1704; cl. 14, 1898, 1908; cl. 19, 1913; cl. 49, [213] 374; add. cl. 500, 509; Schedule 1, Amendt. 511, 649, 650, 657, 658

Local Taxation, Res. [210] 1374

Municipal Officers Superannuation, 2R. [209] 1509

Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [210] 523

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 902; add. cl. 1941

Public Health, Comm. cl. 13, [212] 1393; Consid. cl. 44, Amendt. [213] 276

Registration of Borough Voters, Comm. [211] 1250

Treaty of Washington, [210] 1144

Rating—Exemptions of Government Property

Question, *Dr. Brewer*; Answer, *Mr. Stansfeld* *May 30, [211] 836*

RAVENSWORTH, Lord

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. [211] 1461

READ, Mr. Clare S., Norfolk, S.

Agricultural Children, 2R. [211] 1657
 Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 798
 Burials, Comm. [209] 798; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 815, 816
 Cattle Plague—Contagious Diseases (Animals) Prevention Act—Foot and Mouth Disease, [212] 1367, 1368
 Sanitary Regulations—Carcases of Animals, [212] 285; [213] 185
 County Franchise, Res. [210] 1912
 Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 69
 Elementary Education—School Boards, [210] 44
 Fires, 2R. [209] 1898
 Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 826
 Inland Revenue—Income Tax—Tenant Farmers, [211] 1513
 Land, Entailment of, Res. [210] 1009
 Local Taxation, Res. [210] 1369
 Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, Report, [209] 134
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 4, [210] 1520; *add. cl.* 1877
 Police—Retiring Allowances to Rural, [209] 1023
 Public Health, Comm. [212] 1263; *cl.* 13, 1394
 Supply—Privy Council, [211] 1522
 Vaccination Acts Amendment, 2R. [212] 929
 Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 656

Real Estate (Titles) Bill

(*Mr. Gregory, Mr. Pemberton, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb* 16 [Bill 50]
 Bill withdrawn, after short debate *June* 26, [212] 223

Record Office—Mutilation of Documents

Question, Mr. Beresford Hope; Answer, Mr. Baxter *Mar* 21, [210] 391—*Regulations*, Question, Lord John Manners; Answer, Mr. Bruce *April* 18, 1473

REDESDALE, Lord (Chairman of Committees)

Army—Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Address for Correspondence, [212] 281
 Bank of Ireland Charter Amendment, 2R. [209] 1516
 Court of Chancery (Funds), 2R. [212] 420
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 3R. *add. cl.* [210] 387
 Epping Forest, 2R. [211] 191
 General Police, &c. (Scotland) Supplemental, 2R. [213] 297, 299, 300
 Inclosure Law Amendment, 2R. [212] 493; Report, *cl.* 3, 1217, 1221; *add. cl.* 1222; Re-comm. 1505; Report, 1867
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 1R. [210] 1327; Commons Amendts. [213] 688
 Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 14
 Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds), 2R. [213] 310; Report, Amendt. 549
 Palace of Westminster—Victoria Gallery, Frescoes of the, [212] 339
 Parliament—Public Business, [209] 1306
 Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [209] 40

[*cont.*]

REDESDALE, Lord—*cont.*

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *add. cl.* [211] 1842
 Patent Office—Case of Mr. L. Edmunds, [213] 107, 108; Motion for an Address, 831, 834
 Pawnbrokers, Comm. [213] 1807
 Prison Ministers, 2R. [210] 143
 Public Health, 2R. [213] 447; 3R. 640, 641
 Public Offices, New, [209] 1388, 1389
 Railway Companies Amalgamation, [209] 616; Motion for a Select Committee, 1019
 Tramways (Metropolis), Select Committee, [209] 1749
 Treaty of Washington, [209] 278; [211] 270, 909; [212] 1605, 1746
 Treaty of Washington, Motion for an Address, [211] 1189, 1730, 1733
 Trusts of Benefices and Churches, Report, [212] 416

REDMOND, Mr. W. A., Wexford

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. Schedule 1, [211] 127
 St. George's Channel—Lighthouse on the Tuscar Rocks, [211] 838

REED, Mr. C., Hackney

Education—Questions, &c.
 Certificated Teachers Pensions, Notice, [211] 943
 Local Government Board, Teachers under the, [212] 946
 Music in Elementary Schools, [210] 243
 Music in Training Colleges, &c. [210] 812
 Education (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 65, [211] 1941
 Metropolis—Port of London—Foreign Steamboats, [209] 1214, 1643
 Post Office—Report on Sunday Labour, [209] 289; [210] 1686
 Sunday Delivery of Letters, [213] 697
 Science and Art Museum (East London), [209] 289

Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill

(*Mr. John Talbot, Viscount Mahon, Mr. Cowper*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb* 8 [Bill 25]
 Bill read 2^o, after short debate *Feb* 16, [209] 586
 Committee *; Report *Feb* 23
 Considered * *Mar* 5 [Bill 75]
 Read 3^o * *Mar* 8
l. Read 1^o * (*Duke of Richmond*) *Mar* 11 (No. 45)
 Bill read 2^o, after short debate *Mar* 15, [210] 16
 Committee * *Mar* 18
 Report * *Mar* 21
 Committee * (*on re-comm.*) *April* 11 (No. 68)
 Report * *April* 19
 Read 3^o * *April* 22
c. Order for consideration of Lords Amendts. discharged *April* 29, 1978

Reformatory and Industrial Schools (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. John Talbot, Viscount Mahon, Mr. Cowper*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *April* 29 [Bill 134]
 Read 2^o * *May* 1
 Committee *; Report *May* 2
 Considered *; read 3^o * *May* 3

[*cont.*]

Reformatory and Industrial Schools (No. 2) Bill
—cont.

- l.* Read 1st (Duke of Richmond) May 6
 Read 2nd May 7 (No. 98)
 Committee *; Report May 10
 Read 3rd May 13
 Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 21]

Registrar of Deeds, &c. (Middlesex)

Question, Mr. Cubitt; Answer, Mr. Bruce
 June 17, [211] 1848

Registration of Births and Deaths Bill
[H.L.] (The Earl of Morley)

- l.* Question, Lord Buckhurst; Answer, The Earl of Morley April 29, [210] 1928
 Presented; read 1st June 27 (No. 179)
 Bill read 2nd July 9, [212] 858
 Committee * July 12
 Report * July 16 (No. 223)
 Read 3rd July 18
c. Read 1st (Mr. Stansfeld) July 26 [Bill 272]
 Bill withdrawn * July 30

Registration of Borough Voters Bill

(Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Whitbread, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Collins, Mr. Henry Robert Brand, Mr. Rathbone)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st Feb 7 [Bill 15]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd"
 Feb 14, [209] 374
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Mr. Wharton); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd
 Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (Mr. Vernon Harcourt) June 5, [211] 1241
 Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (Mr. Matthews) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Committee put off for three months

Registration of Partnerships Bill

(Mr. Norwood, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Turner, Mr. Whitwell)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st July 15 [Bill 249]
 Bill withdrawn * July 31

Religious Disabilities Abolition Bill

(Sir Colman O'Loughlen, Mr. Cogan, Sir John Gray, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Matthews)

- c.* Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1st Feb 13 [Bill 34]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd"
 April 24, [210] 1780
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Sir Thomas Chambers); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Waters); Question put, and negatived

[cont.]

Religious Disabilities Abolition Bill—cont.

Question again proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after further debate, Debate adjourned
 Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Sir Colman O'Loughlen May 6, [211] 288
 Adjourned Debate [dropped]

Religious Disqualifications for Offices

Question, Sir Colman O'Loughlen; Answer, The Attorney General May 6, [211] 280

Review of Justices' Decisions Bill

(Mr. Hunt, Mr. Staveley Hill)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st June 10 [Bill 190]
 Read 2nd June 17
 Committee *; Report June 18
 Read 3rd June 19
l. Read 1st (Duke of Richmond) June 20
 Read 2nd June 25 (No. 164)
 Committee *; Report June 27
 Read 3rd June 28
 Royal Assent July 18 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 26]

Revising Barristers Bill

(Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st July 19 [Bill 262]
 Read 2nd July 29
 Committee *; Report August 2
 Considered * August 3
 Read 3rd August 5
l. Read 1st (Lord Chancellor) August 6 (No. 280)
 Read 2nd; Committee negatived August 7, [213] 641
 Read 3rd August 8
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 84]

Revising Barristers—Return

Question, Mr. Neville-Grenville; Answer, Mr. Winterbotham Feb 12, [209] 207

RICHARD, Mr. H., Merthyr Tydvil

All Saints Church, Cardiff, 2R. [211] 827
 Capital Punishment Abolition, 2R. [212] 1719
 Education—School Board Elections, [210] 1149
 Education (Sootland), Comm. cl. 65, [211] 1948
 Elementary Education Act, [209] 1407, 1415, 1437
 Jews in Roumania, Motion for an Address, [210] 1594
 Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. [209] 846
 Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R. [212] 1209
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 4, [212] 35, 37; add. cl. 714; cl. 11, 1005; 3R. 1280
 National Expenditure, Res. [210] 748
 Occasional Sermons, 2R. [212] 254
 Welsh County Court Judges, Res. [209] 1664

RICHMOND, Duke of

Acrobats, Comm. [212] 1505
 Appellate Jurisdiction, [210] 1128, 1251;
 Nomination of Committee, [211] 276

[cont.]

RICHMOND, Duke of—cont.

- Army—Grenadier Guards, Band of, [211] 987
- Guards, Brigade of, [210] 110, 112, 946, 954; [211] 1328
- Volunteer Accoutrements, [210] 15
- Army—Purchase and Scientific Corps, [211] 1329; Address for a Commission, 1931; Queen's Answer to Address, [212] 269
- Army Re-organization—Depôt Centres, [212] 672
- Army Regulation Act, [212] 6
- Church of England Fire Insurance, Comm. [212] 278
- Church Seats, 2R. [210] 1308
- 209] Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 2R. 636; Comm. cl. 14, 1138; cl. 31, 1144; cl. 40, 1145; Report, 1942
- 210] 3R. add. cl. 385, 387, 389, 390
- 212] Education (Scotland), 2R. 688, 689; Comm. cl. 1, Amendt. 1014, 1021; cl. 3, Amendt. 1022; cl. 20, Amendt. 1023; cl. 27, Amendt. ib.; cl. 50, Amendt. 1024, 1026; cl. 51, Amendt. ib.; add. cl. 1023; cl. 65, Amendt. 1029; cl. 66, 1030; Preamble, Amendt. 1032; Report, cl. 64, 1225; cl. 68, Amendt. ib., 1227; 3R. cl. 64, Amendt. 1351
- 212] Inclosure Law Amendment, 2R. 491, 492; Comm. cl. 3, 937, 938; Amendt. 939; cl. 6, ib.; cl. 7, Amendt. 941; Report, add. cl. 1223; Re-comm. cl. 5, Amendt. 1507; add. cl. 1509, 1510
- India—Assassination of the Governor General, [209] 194
- 210] Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 1R. 1324
- 211] 2R. 74, 95; Comm. cl. 4, Amendt. 565, 571; cl. 6, Amendt. 574; cl. 9, Amendt. 576; cl. 10, Amendt. 577; cl. 11, Amendt. ib.; cl. 14, Amendt. 578; cl. 15, Amendt. ib. 579; cl. 19, 582; cl. 20, 583, 584; cl. 23, Amendt. 585; cl. 25, 589; cl. 31, Amendt. 592; cl. 39, Amendt. 595; cl. 66, 599; Report, cl. 4, Amendt. 1333, 1337; cl. 23, 1338, 1339; add. cl. 1348, 1665
- Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, [209] 524
- Justices of the Peace Qualification, 2R. [210] 1080
- Land and House Owners, Number of, [209] 641
- Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 14
- Marriages (Society of Friends), 2R. [210] 234
- Mayo, Countess of—Queen's Message considered, [212] 1501
- 212] Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 4, 1873; cl. 6, Amendt. 1876; cl. 7, Amendt. 1879; cl. 12, Amendt. 1880; cl. 15, Amendt. ib.; cl. 52, Amendt. 1882; cl. 53, Amendt. ib., 1883; cl. 57, ib.; cl. 62, Amendt. ib.
- Parliament—Public Business, [209] 1298
- Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, [209] 17, 27
- 211] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. 1437, 1474; Comm. cl. 2, Amendt. 1802, 1809; Amendt. 1812; cl. 4, Amendt. 1825; cl. 5, Amendt. 1827; cl. 6, 1829; add. cl. 1836, 1840; Schedule 1, Amendt. 1845
- 212] Report, add. cl. 17; Commons Amendts. 754, 758; Amendt. 759, 781, 782; cl. 25, 783, 1123
- Prison Ministers, Report, cl. 3, Amendt. [211] 360, 361; cl. 4, 362; Schedule, Amendt. ib.
- Queen, Outrage on the, [209] 1134
- Railway Companies Amalgamation, [209] 615; Motion for a Select Committee, 1020

[cont.]

RICHMOND, Duke of—cont.

- Reformatory and Industrial Schools, 2R. [210] 16
- Tramways (Metropolis), Select Committee, [209] 1747
- Treaty of Washington, [210] 1137, 1619, 1676; [211] 564, 643; Motion for an Address, 1192, 1267
- Vaccination Laws, Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 863

RIDLEY, Mr. M. W., Northumberland, N.

- Army—Regimental Grouping, [210] 1087
- Tweed Fisheries, [212] 1286

RIPON, Marquess of (Lord President of the Council)

- Appellate Jurisdiction, Nomination of Committee, [211] 277
- Army—Guards, Brigade of, [210] 109, 115, 116, 950, 954
- Volunteer Accoutrements, [210] 15
- Army—Purchase and Scientific Corps, Address for a Commission, [211] 1927; Queen's Answer to Address, [212] 273
- Education—New (Revised) Code—Night Schools, [210] 6
- School Boards, [210] 487
- Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 1, [212] 1019; cl. 3, 1022, 1023; cl. 35, 1024; cl. 50, 1026; cl. 66, 1031; cl. 69, 1032
- Elementary Education (Elections), 2R. [212] 1601, 1744
- Endowed Schools Commissioners—Hughes' Charity, Beaumaris, Motion for an Address, [212] 1858, 1863
- Inclosure Law Amendment, add. cl. [212] 1510
- Marriage Law Commission (1865), [210] 241
- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 7, [212] 1880
- Municipal Corporations (Wards), 2R. [212] 1349
- 211] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. 1421; Comm. 1801; cl. 1, ib., 1802; cl. 2, 1803, 1812; cl. 3, 1825; cl. 4, ib.; cl. 5, 1828; cl. 6, 1830; add. cl. 1821, 1833, 1837; cl. 33, 1844; Schedule 1, 1846
- 212] Report, cl. 3, Amendt. 15; cl. 17, Amendt. 18; 3R. 160; Commons Amendts. Amendt. 753, 755, 758, 781; Amendt. ib., 782, 783; cl. 25, Amendt. ib.; cl. 33, ib., 785, 1123, 1123
- Public Health, 2R. [213] 445; 3R. 640, 641
- Railway Amalgamation, Report, [213] 296
- Treaty of Washington, Motion for an Address, [211] 1149

ROBERTSON, Mr. D., Berwickshire

- Metropolis—Hyde Park—Guards Drill, [212] 636
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 16, [210] 1653, 1657

RODEN, Mr. W. S., Stoke-on-Trent

- Imprisonment for Debt Abolition, 2R. [211] 1982
- Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 24, [212] 1984

[cont.]

RODREN, Mr. W. S.—*cont.*

- 212] Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 14, 183;
cl. 16, 307, 313; *cl.* 25, 326; *cl.* 45, 501,
 502; *cl.* 47, 506; *cl.* 48, 524, 653; *cl.* 58,
 664; *cl.* 63, 665; *add. cl.* 711; *Consid.*
add. cl. 876, 877; *cl.* 6, 888; *cl.* 11, 1004;
cl. 24, 1008; *cl.* 45, 1009; 3R. 1280
 Supply—Volunteer Corps, [212] 152

*Rome—Diplomatic Representation at the
 Papal Court*

Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Viscount En-
 field *June* 3, [211] 1028; *July* 25, [212] 1758;
 Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Viscount
 Enfield *August* 6, [213] 556; Questions,
 Mr. Holt, Mr. Vance; Answers, Viscount
 Enfield *August* 9, 840

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 30, To
 leave out from "That," and add "in the
 opinion of this House, the omission of the
 Vote for Diplomatic Services at Rome, in
 page 343 of the Estimates, was calculated
 to mislead Parliament into the belief that
 no Vote was required this year for the Diplo-
 matic Mission to the Vatican" (*Mr. Monk*)
v. [213] 153; Question proposed, "That the
 words, &c.;" Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *July* 30, 184; Amendt. with-
 drawn

ROMILLY, Lord

Acrobats, 2R. [212] 622; Comm. 1504
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm.
cl. 89, [209] 1147; *cl.* 81, 1148; Report,
 1942, 1943; 3R. *add. cl.* [210] 386, 387, 388,
 390
 Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners,
 [209] 181
 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir
 R. Collier, Res. [209] 424, 454
 Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act 1870,
 Motion for a Committee, [211] 1010
 Marriages (Society of Friends), 2R. [210] 232,
 234; Comm. Proviso, 1133; Report, 1471
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm.
cl. 2, [211] 1809, 1821; *cl.* 5, 1829

ROSEBERY, Earl of

Education (Scotland), 2R. [212] 696; Report,
cl. 66, Amendt. 1228, 1238
 Extradition of Criminals, Address for Returns,
 [211] 181
 Extradition Treaties, [213] 298
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R.
 [211] 1465, 1493; Comm. *add. cl.* 1833
 Treaty of Washington, Motion for an Address,
 [211] 1165

**Royal Military Canal Act Amendment
 Bill** (*Mr. Campbell, Sir Henry Storks*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o *July* 23 [Bill 270]
 Read 2^o *July* 25
 Committee*; Report *July* 26
 Read 3^o *July* 29
l. Read 1^o (*Marquess of Lansdowne*) *July* 30
 Read 2^o *August* 2 (No. 263)
 Committee*; Report *August* 5
 Read 3^o *August* 6
 Royal Assent *August* 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 66]

Royal Parks and Gardens Bill

(*Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Baxter*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o *Feb* 7 [Bill 17]
 209] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Feb 12, 216
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
 this day six months" (*Mr. Vernon Harcourt*);
 after debate, Question put, "That 'now,'
 &c.;" A. 183, N. 36; M. 147; main Question
 put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Question, Mr. Vernon Harcourt; Answer, Mr.
 Ayrton *Feb* 15, 470
 Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr.
 Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Feb* 15,
 517
 Moved, "That the debate be now adjourned"
 (*Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice*); after short
 debate, Motion withdrawn; main Question
 put, and agreed to; Committee—*r.p.*
 Committee—*r.p.* *Feb* 22, 916
 Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr.
 Ayrton *Feb* 23, 953
 Committee—*r.p.* *Feb* 23, 1008
 Question, Mr. Vernon Harcourt; Answer, Mr.
 Gladstone *Feb* 26, 1031; Question, Sir
 Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Ayrton *Mar* 1,
 1220
 Richmond Park, Question, Mr. A. Johnston;
 Answer, Mr. Ayrton *Mar* 7, 1529
 Committee—*r.p.* *Mar* 8, 1727
 210] Committee—*r.p.* *Mar* 21, 476
 Observations, Mr. Monk; Reply, Mr. Glad-
 stone; short debate thereon *Mar* 25, 601
 Committee; Report *April* 4, 799
 Considered *April* 12, 1224 [Bill 105]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o"
April 18, 1537
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
 this day six months" (*Mr. T. E. Smith*);
 after short debate, Question put, "That
 'now,' &c.;" A. 114, N. 19; M. 95; main
 Question put, and agreed to (Queen's Con-
 sent signified); Bill read 3^o
 Lords Amendts. [Bill 169]
l. Read 1^o (*Duke of St. Albans*) *April* 19
 Bill read 2^o *April* 26, 1882 (No. 79)
 Committee* *May* 2
 Report* *May* 6
 Read 3^o *May* 7
 Royal Assent *June* 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 15]

*Royal Parks and Gardens—The Regula-
 tions*

Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Ayrton
July 18, [212] 1373; Question, Mr. Eustace
 Smith; Answer, Mr. Ayrton *July* 25, 1749

ROYSTON, Right Hon. Viscount, Cam-
 bridgeshire

Supply—British Embassy Houses, [209] 2009
 Treaty of Washington—Statement, [211] 1614

*Rule of the Road at Sea—Steering and
 Sailing Rules*

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed
 to inquire whether the present Steering and
 Sailing Rules cannot be modified so as to
 reduce the present risk to life and property
 at Sea" (*Sir John Hay*) *May* 7, [211] 877;
 [cont.]

Rule of the Road at Sea—Steering and Sailing Rules—cont.

after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue *May 30*, 836
Correspondence . . . *Parl. P.* 168

RUSSELL, Earl

Parliament—Whitsuntide Recess, [211] 648
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Commons Amendts. [212] 768
Treaty of Washington, [210] 1136, 1927; [211] 269, 272, 273, 642, 992, 993; Motion for an Address, 1096, 1111, 1206

Russia

British Graves in the Crimea, Question, Lord Elcho; Answer, Mr. Cardwell *April 22*, [210] 1630; Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Viscount Enfield *May 2*, [211] 98
Murders of British Subjects in the Caucasus, Question, Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Viscount Enfield *June 27*, [212] 287
Rumoured Rebuilding of Sebastopol, Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Viscount Enfield *Mar 21*, [210] 401

RUTLAND, Duke of

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. [211] 1471

RYLANDS, Mr. P., Warrington

Act of Uniformity Amendment, 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [211] 1085
Africa, West Coast of—Dutch Settlements, Res. [209] 328
Army Estimates—Control Establishments—Wages, &c. [212] 1535
Land Forces, [209] 914, 1376
Warlike Stores, [212] 1558
British Consular Establishments, [211] 602
Burials, Comm. *cl.* 2, [209] 815
Colonial Governors Pensions, 2R. [212] 80; Comm. *cl.* 3, Motion for reporting Progress, 334
Contagious Diseases, Leave, [209] 344
Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections, [212] 640
Court of Chancery (Funds), Comm. *cl.* 21, [211] 696
India—East India Forests Conservancy Return, [209] 1755
Persian Mission, Transfer of, [209] 1325
Inland Revenue—Distributors of Stamps, [210] 1882
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 15, [212] 1911; *cl.* 16, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 41, Amendt. [213] 368, 370; *cl.* 51, 375; *add. cl.* 503, 506; Consid. *add. cl.* 653; *cl.* 59, Amendt. 677
Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R. [212] 1215; [213] 103; Comm. Amendt. 182, 184
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 4, [212] 39; *cl.* 7, 42, 44; *cl.* 14, 185; *cl.* 25, 325; *cl.* 48, 644; Consid. *add. cl.* 880, 884; *cl.* 5, 887
Municipal Officers Superannuation, 2R. Amendt. [209] 1509
National Expenditure, Res. [210] 759
Navy—Dockyard Accounts, [210] 732

[*cont.*

RYLANDS, Mr. P.—cont.

Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [212] 1189
Dockyards at Home and Abroad, Amendt. [211] 721, 726, 731, 733, 769
Miscellaneous Services, [210] 1616
Victualling, &c. [210] 1608
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1064; [211] 1233
Parliament—Public Business, [211] 1030; Res. [212] 1427, 1951
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. Schedule 1, [211] 121; Consid. *cl.* 8, 533; Schedule 1, Amendt. 546; Amendt. 557, 667, 677
Public Health, [212] 344; Consid. *cl.* 48, [213] 278
209] Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. 521; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 916; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 936, 941; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1010, 1013; Amendt. 1015; *cl.* 7, 1727; *add. cl.* 1731, 1736; Motion for reporting Progress, 1740
210] Schedule 1, 790, 800; Consid. *add. cl.* 1224, 1225; 3R. 1541
Royal Parks and Gardens—Regulations, [212] 1373
Supply—Civil Service Commission, [211] 1533
Civil Services, [211] 1051
Court of Chancery, [211] 1873
House of Commons Offices, [210] 835
Houses of Parliament, [212] 439
Metropolitan Police, [211] 1883
Mint, The Royal—Salaries and Expenses, Amendt. [213] 418
National Gallery, [212] 458
Naval Stores, Amendt. [213] 83
New Offices in Downing Street, [212] 456
Post Office and Inland Revenue Buildings, [212] 460
Privy Council, Amendt. [211] 977, 983, 1518
Report, Amendt. [212] 854, 855
Royal Parks and Gardens, [212] 435
Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c. [211] 1901
Salaries and Expenses, Amendt. [210] 841, 847, 848
Science and Art Department, [212] 461, 1458; [213] 399
Secret Services, Amendt. [211] 1543
Slaves, Bounties on, [211] 1902
Steam Machinery, [213] 88
Thames Embankment (Land), Leave, [209] 1745
Treaty Obligations of Intervention, Motion for an Address, [210] 1157
Treaty of Washington, [209] 867; [211] 1694
University 'Bests (Dublin), Instruction, [210] 1840

SACKVILLE, Mr. Sackville G. STOFFORD-, Northamptonshire, N.

Highway Act, Amendment of the, [209] 653
Persia—Relations with, Res. [212] 1106
Supply—Report, Amendt. [212] 856

ST. ALBANS, Duke of

Epping Forest, 2R. [211] 180
Kew Gardens—Dr. Hooker and the First Commissioner of Works, [213] 15
Palace of Westminster—Victoria Gallery, Frescoes of the, [212] 339
Victoria Tower, [212] 1239
Royal Parks and Gardens, 2R. [210] 1882

ST. AUBYN, Mr. J., *Cornwall, W.*

- Local Taxation, [213] 245
- Metalliferous Mines Regulation, Comm. cl. 9, [212] 720
- Mine Dues, 2R. [211] 1661

ST. LAWRENCE, Viscount, *Galway Bo.*

- Harbour Defences, Res. [210] 699
- Irish Fisheries Protection, [212] 104
- Parliamentary Business (Scotland), Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 1885

Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Bill

(*Sir Dominic Corrigan, Mr. Pim, Viscount Crichton, Mr. McClure, Mr. William Johnston, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Dease*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 28 [Bill 68]
- Order for 2R. read June 26, [212] 258; after short debate, further proceeding adjourned
- Bill withdrawn * August 7

Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill

(*Mr. Birley, Mr. Candlish, Mr. Robert Fowler, Mr. Osborne Morgan*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 5 [Bill 78]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
- July 3, [212] 601
- Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Joshua Fielden*);
- Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Debate adjourned
- Bill withdrawn * July 31

SALISBURY, Marquess of

- Acrobats, Comm. [212] 1504
- Appellate Jurisdiction, Nomination of Committee, [211] 276
- Army—Purchase and the Scientific Corps, Queen's Answer to Address, [212] 267
- Re-organization—Depot Centres, [212] 688, 673
- Cape Colony—Responsible Government, [209] 1621; Address for Papers, [213] 24, 25, 34
- Church Seats, 2R. [210] 1309; Comm. cl. 2, [211] 171
- Deans and Canons Resignation, 2R. [210] 231; 3R. 1310
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners Trusts, 2R. [210] 1544, 1546
- Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm. cl. 14, [209] 1139; cl. 23, 1143; cl. 81, 1148; cl. 92, Amendt. *ib.*; Report, 1932, 1941, 1944; 3R. *add. cl.* [210] 380, 387, 390
- Education—School Boards, [210] 486
- Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 35, Amendt. [212] 1024; Report, cl. 43, 1225; Commons Amendts. [213] 305, 306
- Elementary Education (Elections), 2R. Amendt. [212] 1602
- Epping Forest, 2R. [211] 190, 191
- General Police, &c. (Scotland) Supplemental, 2R. [213] 299
- Inclosure Law Amendment, Comm. cl. 7, [212] 941; Report, cl. 3, 1219; *add. cl.* 1222; Comm. cl. 3, 1507; *add. cl.* 1509, 1510; Report, 1867
- Indian Mutiny—Delhi, Ex-Royal Family of, [212] 1358, 1359

SALISBURY, Marquess of—*cont.*

- 210] Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 1R. 1320, 1322
- 211] 2R. 89; Comm. cl. 4, 568; cl. 8, 575; cl. 10, 577; cl. 16, 579, 581; cl. 20, 585; cl. 25, 586, 589, 590; cl. 29, 592; cl. 31, 593; Report, 1332; cl. 4, 1335; cl. 5, 1338; cl. 25, Amendt. 1339, 1340; cl. 29, *ib.*, 1342; *add. cl.* Amendt. 1347
- Ireland—Galway Election, [212] 866, 870
- Irish Church Act Amendment (No. 2), 3R. [213] 306
- Irish Land Act, Motion for Returns, [209] 200
- Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, Res. [209] 399, 403, 524
- Land and House Owners, Number of, [209] 643
- Limited Owners Improvements, 2R. [212] 7; Comm. 857
- Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R. [213] 444
- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 4, [212] 1874; cl. 52, 1882
- Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds), 2R. [213] 309
- Municipal Corporations (Wards), 2R. Amendt. [212] 1347
- Parliament—House of Commons Papers, [209] 287
- Public Business, [209] 1300
- Whitsuntide Recess, [211] 191
- 211] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. 1491, 1493; Comm. cl. 2, 1814, 1818, 1821, 1824; cl. 3, 1825; cl. 4, 1826; cl. 6, 1830; *add. cl.* 1831, 1838
- 212] 3R. 160; Commons Amendts. Amendt. 782; cl. 25, 783, 1122
- Pawnbrokers, 2R. [213] 218, 220; Comm. 545, 546
- Railway Amalgamation, [209] 613
- Statute Law Revision, 2R. [211] 1022
- Treaty of Washington, [210] 1140, 1623, 1928; [211] 271, 564, 905; Motion for an Address, 1141, 1188, 1266, 1267;—Statement, 1573
- Treaty of Washington, 2R. [212] 942, 944

Salmon Fisheries Bill

(*Mr. Dodds, Lord Kensington, Mr. Pease*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 5]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Feb 28, [209] 1101
- Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Walsh*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 109, N. 122; M. 13; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for six months

Salmon Fisheries (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. William Lowther, Mr. Assheton, Mr. Brown*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 10]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Feb 28, [209] 1118
- Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. M'Mahon*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" short debate, Moved, "That the

[*cont.*

Salmon Fisheries (No. 2) Bill—cont.

now adjourned" (*Mr. Dodds*), put, and negatived; Question, "That 'now,' &c." put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Referred to a Select Committee *Mar* 19

And, on *Mar* 22, Committee nominated as follows:—*Mr. Dillwyn* (Chairman), *Mr. Assheton*, *Mr. Alexander Brown*, *Mr. Dodds*, *Sir Philip Egerton*, *Mr. Figgins*, *Mr. Nicholson Hodgson*, *Sir Harcourt Johnstone*, *Mr. Liddell*, *Mr. William Lowther*, *Earl Percy*, *Mr. William Edwin Price*, *Mr. Stevenson*, *Mr. Robert C. Torrens*, and *Mr. Winterbotham* Minutes of Proceedings—No. 214

Bill reported * *May* 31 [Bill 178]

Bill withdrawn * *July* 12

SALOMONS, Alderman Sir D., Greenwich

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1688

Metropolitan Street Improvements, 2R. [209] 1317

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. Schedule 1, [210] 1957

Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1971

SALT, Mr. T., Stafford

Burials, Comm. [209] 802; cl. 1, Amendt. 810
Court of Chancery (Funds), Comm. cl. 22, [211] 697

Ecclesiastical Commission, [212] 630

Endowed Schools Act (1869), [212] 340

Fiji Islands, Motion for an Address, [212] 202

India—Andaman Islands, Convicts at, [211] 99

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. add. cl. [210] 1856; Schedule 1, 1965

Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [209] 1904, 1924

SAMUDA, Mr. J. D'A., Tower Hamlets

Cattle from Schleswig-Holstein, [212] 702

Metropolitan Street Improvements, 2R. [209] 1318

Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 48, [212] 662; cl. 58, 664

Navy—Admiralty Organization, Res. [210] 165

Navy—Naval Administration, Res. [210] 419

Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [212] 1185

Dockyards at Home and Abroad, [211] 733

Men and Boys, [210] 452

Victualling, &c. [210] 1611

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Consid. Schedule 1, [211] 555

Supply—Steam Machinery, [213] 88

SAMUELSON, Mr. B., Banbury

Education—Pupil Teachers, [209] 864

Training Colleges, [210] 529

Education—Elementary School Teachers, Res. [212] 1430, 1434, 1435, 1437

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 52, [211] 1628

Elementary Education—Revised New Code (1871), Res. [212] 1470

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 26, [213] 335; cl. 34, 353

Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 4, [212] 41; cl. 14, 186; cl. 25, 328; cl. 42, 498; cl. 45, Amendt. 504; cl. 43, 517

Parliament—Public Business, [212] 1144

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1070

SAMUELSON, Mr. H. B., Cheltenham

Army—Volunteers—War Office Circular, [212] 793

Education—Inspectors of Elementary Schools, [211] 1588

India—Tonk, Ex-Nawab of, Motion for an Address, [209] 979

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 7, [212] 1681; cl. 14, 1890, 1903; cl. 28, [213] 343

210] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, 1120; cl. 4, 1287; Motion for reporting Progress, 1513; add. cl. Amendt. 1850; Amendt. 1857

211] Schedule 1, Amendt. 123, 126; Schedule 2, Amendt. 137

Public Health, Consid. add. cl. [213] 265; cl. 4, Amendt. 269

Sale of Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [212] 613

SANDHURST, Lord

Army—Purchase and the Scientific Corps, [211] 1329; Address for a Commission, 1919;

Queen's Answer to Address, [212] 271

Re-organization—Depôt Centres, [212] 673

SANDON, Viscount, Liverpool

Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 65, [211] 1938; cl. 66, 1998; cl. 73, 2021

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 19, [212] 1915; cl. 24, 1966; [213] 327; add. cl. 481

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Lords Amendts. [212] 479

Sanitary Works (Ireland) Bill

(*Sir John Gray, Mr. Pim*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *April* 17 [Bill 122]
2R. [dropped]

Saving Life at Sea—Life Boats and Life Buoys

Question, *Mr. Bouverie*; Answer, *Mr. Goschen*
April 29, [210] 1933

[See title *Navy—Life Boats and Boat-lowering Apparatus*]

Saving Life from Wreck, &c.—Rocket Apparatus

Question, *Sir David Wedderburn*; Answer, *Mr. Chichester Fortescue* *June* 25, [212] 167

School Boards Bill—Afterwards

Elementary Education (Elections) Bill }
(*Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. Winterbotham*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *July* 4 [Bill 224]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 18

Science and Art

Science and Art Museum (East London), Question, *Mr. Reed*; Answer, *Mr. W. E. Forster* *Feb* 13, [209] 289; Question, *Lord G. Hamilton*; Answer, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* *Mar* 5, 1393; Question, *Mr. Holms*; Answer, *Mr. W. E. Forster* *July* 11, [212] 947—*Sundays*, Question, *Mr. W. M. Torrens*; Answer, *Mr. W. E. Forster* *July* 30, [213] 110

Correspondence—(*Parl. P. No.* 218)

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Science and Art—cont.

South Kensington—Natural History Collections, Question, Lord Elobó; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 19, [209] 650; Question, Mr. Spencer Walpole; Answer, Mr. Ayrton *June* 13, [211] 1690—*Robberies of Exhibited Objects*, Question, Mr. B. Hope; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *Mar* 22, [210] 532—*Sundays*, Question, Mr. W. M. Torrens; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *July* 30, [213] 110

SLATER-BOOTH, Mr. G., Hampshire, N.

Army—Regimental and Control Paymasters, [213] 248
 Army Regulation Act—Regimental Paymasters, [212] 1362
 Church Seats, Comm. *cl.* 3, [212] 1296
 Colonial Governors Pensions, Comm. *cl.* 3, [212] 334
 Court of Chancery (Funds), Consid. [211] 1723
 Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *add. cl.* [211] 1804
 Income Tax Collection, [212] 1754
 India—Railway from Khundwa to Indore, [210] 34
 Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 12, [212] 1696, 1698, 1699; *cl.* 13, 1705; *cl.* 26, [213] 339; *cl.* 34, 358; *cl.* 35, 363; *cl.* 49, 374
 Justices Clerks (Salaries), 2R. [209] 1930
 Landed Proprietors (Ireland), Motion for a Return, [209] 1616
 Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R. [212] 1215
 Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 42, [212] 496
 Navy Estimates—Navy and Marines, [213] 294
 Parliament—Select Committees—Expenses of Witnesses, [212] 99, 100
 Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1086
 Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [210] 29
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 1, [209] 1209; [210] 679; *cl.* 2, 1118; Consid. Amendt. [211] 514
 Pensions, 3R. [210] 1978
 Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 18, [212] 1398; *cl.* 41, 1493; Consid. *cl.* 35, [213] 273; *cl.* 36, 275
 Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1950
 Railway Companies Amalgamation, Motion for a Committee, [209] 944
 Rome—Diplomatic Relations with the Vatican, Res. [213] 156
 Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. *add. cl.* [209] 1736
 Supply—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [211] 1893
 Charity Commission, [211] 1529
 County Courts, [211] 1879
 Court of Chancery, [211] 1872
 Customs Department, [212] 746
 Home Department, [210] 840
 House of Commons Offices, [210] 836
 Law Charges, [211] 1867
 Miscellaneous Legal Charges, [211] 1895
 Post Office Packet Service, [212] 155
 Privy Council, [211] 977, 978
 Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland), [211] 1550
 Report, [212] 854

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SLATER-BOOTH, Mr. G.—cont.

Retired Allowances, [212] 746
 Science and Art Department, [213] 398
 Supplementary Estimates, [209] 2003, 2006
 Treasury Department, [210] 837, 838
 Works and Public Buildings, [211] 1542
 Writers in Government Offices, [213] 397
 Thames Embankment (Land), Comm. [212] 1584
 Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 635

SCOTLAND

Alienation in Mortmain, Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 12, [209] 1849
Betting Houses, Legislation on, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Bruce *Mar* 15, [210] 46
Churches and Mansees, Question, Mr. Finnie; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 18, [210] 118
Edinburgh, Sanitary Condition of, Moved, "That there be laid before the House the last Return submitted to the Town Council of Edinburgh by the Burgh Engineer" (*Lord Kinnaird*) *July* 19, [212] 1412; after short debate, agreed to *Parl. P. l.* 257
Endowed Schools and Hospitals—See that title
Friendly Societies (Scotland)—*The Registrar's Office*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Bruce *April* 11, [210] 1089
Land Register (Scotland) Act (1868), Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 11, [209] 1760
Law of Entail, Question, Mr. R. W. Duff; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 22, [210] 1630
Licensing Bill, Question, Sir Robert Anstruther; Answer, Mr. Bruce *Feb* 22, [209] 866
Offences against Women and Children Bill, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 8, [211] 499
Ordnance Survey of, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, Mr. Ayrton *Mar* 7, [209] 1523
Poor Law—Female Inspectors, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 13, [211] 649; *June* 3, 1028
Public Loan Commissioners—Arbroath Harbour Loan, Question, Mr. Cawley; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 24, [212] 104
Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, Question, Mr. Grieve; Answer, Mr. Baxter *June* 27, [212] 287
Riot at Buckie, Question, Mr. Gathorne Hardy; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 12, [209] 214
Road Reform, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 7, [209] 1528
Sale of Ordnance Maps, Question, Mr. Miller; Answer, Mr. Ayrton *Feb* 19, [209] 648
Shetland Truck Commission Report, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Mr. Bruce *July* 19, [212] 1413
Teachers of Parliamentary Schools, Question, Mr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 1, [212] 425
Turnpike Roads, Question, Mr. Millor; Answer, Mr. Bruce *Mar* 25, [210] 591

Scotland—Polling Places

Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 31, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, a Return respecting the counties, divisions of counties, and combined counties in Scotland which severally return a Member to Parliament, showing, as far as can be given, the population of each, the area in square miles, the number of electors, the number of polling places at last election, the average number of electors to each polling place, the average number of square miles to each polling place, and the number of electors who at last election polled at each polling place, the two divisions of a county recently made for the purpose of returning a Member each for each division to be bracketed together and treated as an original county for the calculation of this Return, and the number of square miles in each county to be taken from the 'Edinburgh Almanac,' or any other authentic source" (*Mr. McLaren*) v. [211] 972; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Scotland—Scotch Parliamentary Business

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire and report upon the best means of promoting the despatch of Scotch Parliamentary Business" (*Sir David Wedderburn*) Mar 12, [209] 1853
Amendt. to add "and that the Committee shall also inquire as to the best mode of remedying the inconveniences now existing as respects the transaction of Irish Business" (*Mr. Pim*); Question proposed, "That those words, &c." [House counted out]

SCOTT, Lord H. J. M. D., Hampshire, S.

Burials, Comm. cl. 2, [209] 814
[211] Education (Scotland), Comm. 306; cl. 1, 1056, 1073; Motion for reporting Progress, 1084; cl. 4, 1213; cl. 5, 1288; cl. 8, 1290; cl. 19, 1322; cl. 52, 1709; cl. 64, 1748, 1753
Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 833
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 19, [212] 1916
Ireland—Claro, Lord Lieutenant of, Res. [211] 441
Navy—H.M.S. "Euphrates," [212] 1137
Report of the Committee of Designs on Ships of War, [209] 951
Navy Estimates—Coastguard, &c. [211] 720
Dockyards at Home and Abroad, [211] 769
Treaty of Washington, [211] 1741, 1742
Women's Disabilities Removal, 2R. [211] 69

SCOURFIELD, Mr. J. H., Pembrokeshire, S.

Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 1805
Capital Punishment Abolition, 2R. [212] 1718
Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 64
Education—Certificated Teachers Pensions, Notice, [211] 944

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SCOURFIELD, Mr. J. H.—cont.

[211] Education (Scotland), Comm. 327, 911; cl. 68, Amendt. 2004, 2007, 2011; cl. 70, 2013; cl. 71, 2014
[212] Consid. cl. 68, Amendt. 175
Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leave, [210] 1741
Ewelme, Rectory of, [209] 1710
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. add. cl. [213] 480
[212] Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. cl. 14, 186; cl. 48, 652; Consid. add. cl. 879, 881; 3R. 1277
Navy Estimates—Dockyards at Home and Abroad, [211] 766
Occasional Sermons, 2R. [212] 258
Parliament—Order of Business, [210] 599
Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech, Report, [209] 111
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [211] 1233
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[209] Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. 1197
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(*Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Morley, Mr. Charles Reed, Mr. Hinde Palmer*)

c. Ordered ; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 2]
 Bill read 2^o, after short debate April 10, [210] 1032

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Amendt. in page 3, line 41, after "school," add "and such trust deed, together with the names of the trustees for the time being, shall be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery" (*Mr. Newdegate*) ; Question proposed, "That those words be there added"

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Considered* June 19

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Question, Mr. A. Johnston; Answer, Viscount Enfield July 8, [212] 797

Amendt. on Committee of Supply April 19, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that She will be graciously pleased to urge upon the Spanish Government the fulfilment, without further delay, of those Treaty obligations in respect to the Slave Population of Cuba which have been so long neglected" (*Mr. Thomas Hughes*) v. [210] 1550; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

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Mr. Speaker announces his intention of retiring from the Chair of the House Feb 7, [209] 90

Mr. Gladstone moves a Vote of Thanks to Mr. Speaker for his distinguished services in the Chair; the Motion, being seconded by Mr. Disraeli, is carried unanimously; and it is resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that She will be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of Her Royal favour upon the Right Hon. Gentleman Feb 8, [209] 150

Mr. Speaker recites the Rules of the House in regard to putting Questions to private Members.—*Sir C. Dilke's Speech at Newcastle*, [209] 141

SPEAKER, The (Right Hon. H. B. W. BRAND), *Cambridgeshire*

Mr. Gladstone informs the House that Her Majesty having been informed of the resignation of the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, the late Speaker of this House, gives leave to the House to proceed to the choice of a new Speaker

Then Sir Roundell Palmer moves That the Right Honourable Henry Bouverie William Brand do take the Chair of this House as Speaker; the Honourable Peter John Locke King having seconded the Motion, and the House unanimously calling Mr. Brand to the Chair—the right hon. Gentleman places himself, with all humility, at the will of the House; and the House again unanimously calling Mr. Brand, he is conducted to the Chair: then, as Speaker Elect, assures the House that he is very sensible of the high honour just conferred upon him Feb 9, [209] 181

Mr. Speaker Elect presented, and approved Feb 12, 191

Mr. Speaker informs the House that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the choice of him as Speaker Feb 12, 203

It is a question entirely for the House, and not for the Chair, whether the House should be occupied with a particular subject.—*The Tichborne Case*, [213] 849

Bills—It is usual to allow a Member to bring in a Bill for another Member when there is no opposition, but not when opposition is expected.—*Game Laws Bill*, [209] 330

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Committees on Private Bills—Instructions—Mr. Chichester Fortescue having moved an Instruction to the Committee on the *Metage of Grain (Port of London) Bill*, to make a certain provision—Mr. Speaker said, it was unusual to give Instructions of this nature to Committees on Private Bills

Further, this Motion was out of Order for this reason—that the Committee would clearly have the power of making such provisions without any such Instruction; and it is irregular to give an Instruction to a Committee to do that which they already have the power to do, [210] 1262

Debate—The Seconder's right of Speaking—A Member who has seconded a Motion without addressing the House has the right of speaking to the Question.—*Civil List—Motion for Returns*, [210] 304

Debate—Speaking twice in the same Debate—An hon. Member who has already spoken may, under special circumstances and by the indulgence of the House, ask for explanation on a point raised by a subsequent speaker—if he travels beyond that he will be exceeding the rules of debate

An hon. Member having explained a clause of a Bill may, by the indulgence of the House, give further explanations.—*Education (Scotland) Bill*, [213] 164, 172

An hon. Gentleman having moved an Amendment and spoken to the Question is not entitled to speak again.—*Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill*, [211] 870; [212] 1118

Debate—Right of Reply—According to the practice of the House it is competent for an hon. Member who has moved the adjournment of the House as an original Motion to reply.—*University Tests (Dublin) Bill*, [210] 1846

Debate—Time for Speaking—When the Question has been put, and the voices taken, an hon. Member is out of Order in rising to speak.—*Religious Disabilities Bill*, [210] 1791

Debate—Relevancy of Observations—It is not in Order to raise a discussion not relevant to the subject-matter of the Question before the House, [211] 1555; [213] 39

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Debate—Latitude of Explanation—On a personal explanation, affecting the conduct not only of Members of this House but of others who have been in the public service, great indulgence ought, under such circumstances, to be shown by the House.—*Admiralty Organization—Mr. Reed*, [210] 406

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

A question of such a character ought, perhaps, to be in the form of a distinct Motion, [210] 39; [213] 554

Debate—Interruption for the purpose of making Explanation—A Member desirous of making an explanation must wait until the speaker has finished his speech.—*Royal Gardens, Kew*, [213] 728

Debate—Premature discussion of a Motion—An hon. Member goes beyond the point allowed by the Rules of the House in discussing the merits of a [Bill or Motion] which stands as one of the Orders of the Day, [210] 1815, 1824, 1841;—or is on the Paper for To-morrow, [211] 1281;—or a Bill which is not before the House, [212] 1430;—or by moving an Amendment on another Motion, [209] 1327

Debate—Bills—Irregular discussion of a clause—When the Question before the House is the re-committal of a Bill with regard to certain clauses, it is irregular to discuss a clause not being one of them.—*Mines (Coal) Regulation Bill*, [212] 1277

Debate—Order—Irregular Interposition of a subject—An hon. Member attempting to introduce a subject irrelevant to any business before the House, Mr. Speaker directed the Clerk to proceed to read the Orders of the Day: and, later, the hon. Member again attempting to interpose the same subject, Mr. Speaker said: "I have by the direction of the House called on the Clerk to read the Orders of the Day, and he is bound by my instructions under the authority of the House to proceed through the Orders of the Day," [213] 644, 646

Debate—Order—Effect of Motion, "That the House do now adjourn" on subsequent debate—Questions having been put by Mr. Corrance, according to Notice, respecting the *Treaty of Washington*, he concluded by moving the Adjournment of the House. The Questions having been answered by Mr. Gladstone, further Questions thereon were asked by Viscount Bury and Lord H. Scott. Mr. Speaker said—that there was now a Motion before the House, that this House do now adjourn, and therefore it was only by the indulgence of the House that the Prime Minister could speak again. [Cries of "No, no!" and "Withdraw!"] This circumstance marked the inconvenience of the practice of moving the Adjournment of the House on putting Questions. If the hon. Gentleman who moved the Adjournment of the House had confined himself to putting a Question, then the Prime Minister could have answered the Questions now put by the two noble Lords without irregularity, [211] 1741

Debate—Unparliamentary Language—Mr. Speaker: I am sure it was through inadvertence that the hon. Member (Mr. P. J. Smyth) has more than once spoken of Mr. Justice Keogh as Mr. Keogh. I must call on the hon. Member to speak of the Judge as Mr. Justice Keogh, out of respect, if not for the man, at all events for the office.—*Judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh*, [212] 1809

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Debate—Unparliamentary Language—An hon. Member having said that the House were passing a measure at the dictation of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and in the interest of some Members of this House, like the hon. Member for H. who had been detected in the grossest practices of corruption—"Order!" Mr. Speaker intimated that the hon. Member would see the propriety of withdrawing the expression, [211] 852

Debate—Unparliamentary Language—An hon. Member, in allusion to certain hon. Members, said—"Three peaceful shepherds had already tuned their pipes behind him"—["Order!"] Mr. Speaker said it was not a becoming expression, and the hon. Member would no doubt withdraw it, [212] 1653

Debate—Unparliamentary Language—Mr. Bromley-Davenport having said that he had been advised not to put a Question to the First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Ayrton) "because you will be quite certain to get an offensive reply"—Mr. Speaker said the expression was undoubtedly out of Order, and ought to be withdrawn.—*Royal Gardens, Kew*, [213] 750

Debate—Unparliamentary Language—Mr. Osborne Morgan said he must protest against the shabby way in which the Bill had been treated by the hon. Baronet opposite:—objected to. Mr. Speaker said, he thought it too strong an expression for one hon. Gentleman to apply to the conduct of another, [212] 222

Debate—Unparliamentary Language—An hon. Member having said, in reference to the Ballot, that the House was afraid to go into the question whether its own corrupt state did not require the same precaution—Mr. Speaker called upon the hon. Member to withdraw what he had just said.—*Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill*, [209] 1208

Debate—Un-Parliamentary Language—During the debate on Sir C. Dilke's Motion respecting the *Civil List*, notice was taken that "Strangers were present," and Strangers were ordered to withdraw. During the exclusion of Strangers very disorderly proceedings took place:—during which

Mr. Dodson rose to Order. He said he would not ask whether the state of the House and the scene they were witnessing were for the credit and dignity of the House of Commons; he would merely, as a point of Order, ask whether the sounds that proceeded from near the Chair were not un-Parliamentary and disorderly?

Mr. Speaker said, that the sounds he had heard—and especially those which had proceeded from Members behind the Chair—were, undoubtedly, gross violations of the Order of the House; and he could not refrain from expressing the pain with which he had witnessed the scene which had just taken place, [210] 307

Opposed Motions—The rule is to this effect—that, except with regard to Money Bills, no Order of the Day or Notice of Motion can be

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

proceeded with after half-past 12 o'clock, if opposed, when notice of opposition has been previously given, [210] 1878

An hon. Member having risen to move for a Select Committee to inquire into matters connected with the Income Tax—Mr. Speaker said, that Notice of an Amendment had been given to the hon. Member's Motion, and it being half-past 12 o'clock, it was not competent for the hon. Member to proceed, [210] 1783

There being an Amendment on the Paper on the second reading of the *Court of Chancery (Funds) Bill*, the rule of the House was that it could not be proceeded with after half-past 12 o'clock. It was true that the Amendment had been withdrawn; but that circumstance was not provided for by the Resolution of the House, [210] 1977; [212] 302

Order—Irregularity of Proceedings—Mr.

Speaker calls attention to some great irregularities that had occurred. Under cover of a Motion for the Adjournment of the House, an hon. Member had called upon the Government for a statement; there had been a discussion on a Bill which the House had determined should be read a second time that day three months; and, further, hon. Members were now adverting to Questions which had been put and answered, and, in so doing, committed the further irregularity of referring to past debates of the current Session, [212] 1136

Order—The proper time for raising a point of Order and appealing to the Chair is the time when the question arises, and not at some future period, [210] 534

Order—The hon. Member for Whitehaven appears to be addressing merely a portion of the House; he must address himself to the Chair, [212] 474

Order—Morning Sittings—Order of Business—The practice of the House has always been that at Morning Sittings the Government business takes precedence over other Bills; but hon. Members are not precluded from putting down their own Bills for the Morning Sittings, and if they are put down, they would come on in regular order, after the Government Bills, [212] 21, 253, 302, 707

Order—Saturday Sittings—Notice—The House is quite at liberty to fix a meeting on Saturday without specific Resolution to that effect—though occasionally the House has thought proper to pass such a Resolution.—*Business of the House*, [212] 1954

Order—Counting the House—Mr. Speaker explained the Rules of the House with respect to "counting the House." Any hon. Member is entitled to take notice that 40 Members are not present; and the Speaker is bound to act upon that notice, and no discretion is left him in the matter, [210] 534

Order—Proceedings on Money Bills—Mr. Speaker explains the Standing Orders of the House in reference to grants of Public Monies. Whenever a Bill is introduced by which it is intended to authorize a charge upon the public revenues, it is the practice to print the money clauses in italics—they form no part of the Bill as originally brought

[*cont.*]SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

in. The Queen's Assent having been given, a Committee of the Whole House considers, on a future day, the Resolution authorizing the charge, [209] 1952

If a Bill which is substantially a Money Bill has not been introduced in accordance with the forms of the House, the Order for its further progress will be discharged, [209] 1485

Order—Substituted Motions—Notice—It depends upon the pleasure of the House, if a Motion be withdrawn, whether another Motion shall be put at once, or not.

A substituted Motion having been moved by leave of the House—objected to: Mr. Speaker said, that the Motion now before the House differed materially from that originally proposed. Of course, it was in the power of the House, if it pleased, to entertain that Motion; but it seemed to him, having regard to the practice of the House, that the present Motion, differing as it did so materially from the original, should not be entertained without Notice.—*The Fiji Islands*, [212] 218, 219

Order—The House having voted the second reading of a Bill, it is not competent to revive a question which has been decided by the House.—*Corrupt Practices Bill*, [209] 516

Order—Latitude of discussion—Mr. Bouverie having called attention to the manner in which the *Bishops Resignation Act* (1869) *Perpetuation Bill* had been passed; and Mr. Gladstone having given an explanation, Mr. Kinnaird rose to pursue the subject. Mr. Speaker said, that a further discussion on the merits of the Bill itself, or upon the debates in this House regarding it, would be irregular, [212] 107

Order—Matter reflecting on the personal character of a Member.—The proper course to adopt when the conduct of an hon. Member is challenged, would be to propose a direct Motion, in order that full opportunity might be given both for the statement of the case on the one hand, and of the defence on the other, [210] 39; [213] 554

Order of Business—Notices of Motion—Adjournment of the House—The rule is that after Private Business, Petitions and unopposed Motions, have been disposed of, the Notices of Motion should be given: an hon. Member cannot take opportunity of that stage to move the Adjournment of the House, [212] 698

Privilege—"The Speaker's List." Mr. G. Bentinck having called attention to an article in *The Morning Advertiser* purporting to give an account of an arrangement between the Ministerial and Opposition "Whips" as to the Members who should be permitted to speak on any given Question, which list (known as "The Speaker's List") is handed to the Speaker with strict injunctions that no Member is to speak whose name is not upon it; and other pretended particulars—and asking whether the grave charges contained in the article do not involve a breach of the Privileges of this House: Mr. Speaker

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

said, it appears to him that it is a matter which in no way affects the Privileges of the House; and declared it to be the Rule and Order of the House that the Member who first catches the Speaker's eye is entitled to be heard: and Mr. Speaker says that, for his own part, he has never seen a so-called "Speaker's List." Mr. Gladstone declares for himself and Mr. Glyn that neither is cognizant of such a practice, [209] 1084

Privilege—The Oath of Allegiance—Sir Charles Dilke rose to move that there be laid before the House certain Returns relating to the Civil List; Viscount Bury rose, on a point of Privilege, and read the Oath to be taken by every Member of the House; and, referring to a declaration made by the hon. Member for Chelsea that "he would make no concealment of the fact that he was a Republican," asked whether, if the hon. Baronet did not explain and repudiate that statement he would not have been guilty of an infringement of the solemn declaration taken at the Table of the House? Mr. Speaker said, he apprehended it was no part of his duty to say what is consistent or what is not consistent with the Oath of Allegiance. Looking at the terms of the Motion of the hon. Member for Chelsea, he saw in them no violation of the Rules of this House.—*Civil List*, [210] 252

Questions—Alteration of Questions by the Clerks—The Clerks at the Table will, under Mr. Speaker's authority, alter Notices of Questions the terms of which are against the Rules of the House, [212] 700

Questions and Answers—An hon. Member is only entitled to state what is absolutely necessary to explain his Question.—*Foreign Office*—*Translation of Foreign Documents*, [210] 1088

A Member is out of Order in employing arguments, and must confine himself to stating facts bearing on the Question which he desires to put, [209] 868; [210] 1267

Questions and Answers—Limitation of Questions—Mr. Serjeant Simon having put a Question of unusual length and containing the recital of a large number of details which might or might not be accurate—Sir John Pakington inquired if the Question was in Order? Mr. Speaker said that the Question cannot be held to be out of Order; but, at the same time, intimated that the subject might—perhaps more properly—be made the subject of a Notice of Motion.—*Spain—Seizure and Detention of "The Lark,"* [211] 606

Questions and Answers—Limitation of Answers—*Business of the House*, [209] 215

No doubt it is not in Order in putting a Question or making an Answer, to refer to former debates; but in the present instance, in order to make his Answer clear to the House, it was almost incumbent on the Secretary for War to advert to what had passed on a former occasion, [210] 251

Questions and Answers—Limitation of Answers—A Question covering a great deal of ground, the Minister in his Answer necessarily covers a great deal of ground also.—*Education, School Boards*, [209] 466; [210] 153

[*cont.*]SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Questions and Answers—Limitation of Answers—The Home Secretary, in answering a Question respecting the conduct of the police in a certain case, proceeded to state the report of the magistrate who had conducted the inquiry—Mr. Osborne asked whether the reading of these enormous documents was in Order? Mr. Speaker said, it might be questioned whether the Question was in Order; but it having been put to the Minister he could not answer it without entering into details, [210] 696

Questions and Answers—An hon. Member who has put a Question, is in Order in asking a further Question arising out of the Answer; but may not enter into a discussion, [212] 1624, 298; [211] 1994

Questions—The Metropolitan Board of Works—Lord Eustace Cecil having addressed a Question to the hon. Member for Truro, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, respecting Leicester Square, Mr. Bowring asked whether such a Question was in accordance with the Rules of the House? Mr. Speaker said, that according to the strict Rules of the House such Questions are out of Order, inasmuch as they do not relate to any Bill, Motion, or other subject-matter connected with the Business of the House; but it has been for many years the practice to allow Questions of public interest relating to the government of the Metropolis to be addressed to Members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, being Members of this House: and this Question being of public interest, Mr. Speaker thought he should not do right to interpose to prevent the noble Lord from asking it, [209] 1953

SPENCER, Earl (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland)

Ireland—Galway Election, [212] 863, 865, 868

Spirituuous Liquors (Retail) Bill

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Goldney, Mr. William Henry Smith*)

c. Considered in Committee; Bill ordered; read 1^o * Feb 7 [Bill 11]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" April 17, [210] 1409

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir Robert Anstruther*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned

Bill withdrawn * July 26

STACPOOLE, Mr. W., Ennis

Army—Cashel Barracks, [211] 104;—Sickness at, 835

Martini-Henry Rifle, [211] 1691

Woolwich Academy, [213] 452

Army—Scientific Corps, Motion for a Committee, [212] 410

Ireland—Irish Land Act—Chairman of Irish Counties (Salaries), [212] 1513

Railways, [209] 1027

Royal Residence, [209] 467; [210] 1678; [212] 1360

[*cont.*]

STACPOOLE, Mr. W.—*cont.*

- Ireland—Clare, Lord Lieutenant of, Res. [211] 431
- Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1852; Motion for Adjournment, [213] 828
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. [209] 514; Comm. cl. 18, [210] 1662
- Supply—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [211] 1893
- Royal Palaces, [212] 432
- Tichborne v. Lushington, Motion for Papers, [213] 850

STAIR, Earl of

- Army—Guards, Brigade of, [210] 109

STANHOPE, Earl

- Deans and Canons Resignation, 2R. [210] 1310
- Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, 3R. *add. cl.* [210] 384
- France—Passports, [210] 1073
- Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, Motion for Papers, [209] 138; Res. 376, 391, 393
- Treaty of Washington, Address for Papers, [209] 861; [210] 1134

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, Lord

- Coinage of Farthings, [213] 834
- Education (Scotland), Report, cl. 66, [212] 1237
- India—Kirwee Prize Money, Motion for an Address, [212] 1410
- Indian Mutiny—Delhi, Ex-Royal Family of, [212] 1355
- Kew Gardens—Dr. Hooker and the First Commissioner of Works, [213] 21
- Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [211] 1824
- Pawnbrokers, 2R. [213] 218; Comm. 544; Schedule 4, Amendt. 547
- Slave Trade (East African Coast), Motion for an Address, [212] 1617

STANLEY, Hon. Captain F. A., *Lancashire, N.*

- Army Estimates—Works, Buildings, &c. [212] 1565
- Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R. [213] 99

STANLEY, Hon. W. O., *Beaumaris*

- Army—Militia Regiments, [212] 1127
- Army Estimates—Land Forces, Comm. [209] 1358
- France—Passports, [210] 942, 945
- Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds), 2R. [210] 320
- Supply—Militia Pay and Allowances, [212] 117
- Welsh County Court Judges, Res. [209] 1670

STANSFELD, Right Hon. J. (President of the Poor Law Board), *Halifax*

- Adulteration of Food and Drugs, 2R. [209] 1508
- Agricultural Labourers, Earnings of, [210] 1266
- Bastardy Laws Amendment, 2R. [211] 1976; Comm. cl. 5, Amendt. [212] 1120
- Birmingham Sewerage, [212] 424, 1129, 1135

[*cont.*]

STANSFELD, Right Hon. J.—*cont.*

- Land Returns—The "New Domesday Book," [211] 1684
- Local Government—Digest of Sanitary Laws, [211] 1688
- Local Government Board—Provisional Orders Confirmation, [213] 702
- Local Rates, Assessment of Government Property to, [209] 1949
- Local Taxation, [210] 1549
- Local Taxation, Res. [210] 1386, 1387, 1390
- Local Taxation—Public Health Bill, [212] 425
- Metropolis—Public Health—Port of London, [209] 1948
- Mine Dues, 2R. [211] 1798
- Mines, Assessment of, [209] 146
- Parliament—Private Legislation, Res. [211] 1669; [212] 627
- Poor Law—Grubb, Mr., Case of, [210] 1550
- Lunatics, Borough Pauper, [211] 500
- Touhy, John, Case of, [210] 530
- 209] Public Health, 142; Leave, 594
- 210] 121; 2R. 852, 868, 880
- 212] 344, 345; Comm. 1078, 1079, 1082, 1259, 1264; cl. 3, 1386; cl. 10, 1391, 1392; cl. 12, 1393; cl. 13, 1394; Amendt. 1395; cl. 15, *ib.*; cl. 16, 1397; cl. 18, *ib.*; Amendt. 1398; cl. 20, 1399, 1400; cl. 24, 1401; cl. 39, 1402; cl. 41, Amendt. 1492, 1494, 1495, 1496; cl. 43, *ib.*
- 213] Consid. 252, 253, 263; *add. cl.* 265, 266; cl. 4, 268, 269, 270; cl. 11, *ib.*; cl. 16, 271, 272; cl. 18, Amendt. *ib.*; cl. 28, Amendt. *ib.*; cl. 33, Amendt. 273; cl. 35, Amendt. *ib.*; cl. 42, Amendt. 276; cl. 44, 277; cl. 48, 278, 279
- Public Health in Rural Places, 2R. [210] 1758
- Public Health—Public Revenue, Charges on, [211] 909, 910
- Public Health (Salary), Report, [212] 1068
- Rating—Exemptions of Government Property, [211] 836
- Rivers, Pollution of, [210] 1813
- Sanitary Commission, [210] 1629
- Supply—Local Government Board, [211] 1538
- Water Supply (Metropolis)—Bermundsey, [212] 285; [213] 699

STAPLETON, Mr. J., *Berwick-on-Tweed*

- Army—Ireland, Brigades in, [209] 1027
- Army Re-organization—Localization of Regiments, [209] 1217
- Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 1792
- Education—Schools under School Boards, [209] 1849
- Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 8, [211] 1301; cl. 64, 1748; cl. 65, Amendt. 1756
- Metropolis—Victoria Park, [209] 1753
- Water Supply, [209] 525
- Mines (Coal) Regulation, Consid. cl. 8, [212] 1003
- Proportional Representation, 2R. [212] 920
- Real Estates (Titles), 2R. [212] 228
- Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. *add. cl.* [209] 1733
- Scotland—Tweed Fisheries, Res. [212] 1288
- Statutory Declarations, Motion for a Committee, [210] 1031
- Supply—Royal Parks and Gardens, [212] 434
- Wild Birds Protection, Consid. cl. 3, Amendt. [212] 1297

STARKIE, Mr. J. P. O., Lancashire, N.E.
Burials, 2R. [209] 366

Statute Law Revision Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- l.* Presented; read 1st *May* 13 (No. 107)
Read 2^d, after short debate *June* 3, [211] 1022
Committee *June* 10
Report *June* 11
Read 3^d *June* 13
c. Read 1st (*Mr. Attorney General*) *July* 11
Read 2^d *July* 19 [Bill 197]
Committee *July* 25
Considered *July* 26
Read 3^d *July* 29
l. Royal Assent *August* 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 63]

Statute Law Revision (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- l.* Presented; read 1st *July* 16 (No. 217)
Read 2^d *July* 22
Committee *July* 23
Read 3^d *July* 26
c. Read 1st (*Mr. Attorney General*) *August* 1
Read 2^d *August* 5 [Bill 283]
Committee *August* 6
Read 3^d *August* 7
Royal Assent *August* 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 97]

Statute Law Revision (Ireland) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord O'Hagan*)

- l.* Presented; read 1st *July* 16 (No. 218)
Read 2^d *July* 30
Committee *August* 1
Read 3^d *August* 2
c. Read 1st *August* 3 [Bill 285]
Read 2^d *August* 5
Committee *August* 6
Considered *August* 7
Read 3^d *August* 8
l. Royal Assent *August* 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 98]

Statutory Declarations

Question, Viscount Bury; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 15, 30; *Mar* 18, 125
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the subject of Statutory Declarations and the abuses to which they are liable" (*Mr. Stapleton*) *April* 9, [210] 1031; [the Motion was not seconded]

Steam Boiler Explosions Bill

(*Mr. Hick, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Cawley, Sir Thomas Basley, Mr. Miller*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st *Mar* 7 [Bill 80]
2R. [dropped]

STEVENSON, Mr. J. C., South Shields

Durham Church Leaseholds, [212] 1117
Municipal Corporations (Wards), Consid. [211] 776; 3R. [212] 748
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 8, [210] 1644; Schedule 1, 1852
Salmon Fisheries, 2R. [209] 1117
Salmon Fisheries (No. 2), 2R. [209] 1121
Supply—Public Education in Great Britain, [212] 1449
Surveys of the United Kingdom, &c. [212] 464

STONE, Mr. W. H., Portsmouth
Navy Estimates—New Works, &c. [213] 287
Vitualling &c. [210] 1612

STORKE, Right Hon. Major General Sir H. (Surveyor General of Ordnance), Ripon

Army—Questions, &c.
Cavalry Remounts, [212] 1116
Depôt Centres—Colchester, [210] 1883
Equipment of the, [211] 104
Gun Cotton, [212] 1764
Harwich, Camp at, [212] 1886
Heavy Guns, [210] 246
India—Horse Artillery, [211] 1419
Martini-Henry Rifle, [211] 1691
Militia Camp, Appleby, [211] 1850; [213] 555, 556
Regimental Canteens at Gibraltar, [213] 379
Regimental Grouping, [210] 1087
Rifled Guns, [209] 1391
Yeomanry and Volunteer Adjutants, [212] 102, 103, 950, 1363
Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 803
Army—Control Department, Motion for a Commission, [212] 1491
Army—Tribe, Lieutenant, 9th Lancers, Motion for Papers, [213] 397
Army Estimates—Control Establishments—Wages, &c. [212] 1550, 1551, 1552
Land Forces, [209] 915, 1347, 1836
Provisions, Forage, &c. [212] 1553
Warlike Stores, [212] 1553, 1554, 1557
Works, Buildings, &c. [212] 1559, 1563, 1565, 1568, 1569
Bermuda, Fortifications of, [209] 294
Canada, Dominion of—Arms and Stores, Sale of, [211] 502, 503
Supply—Militia Pay and Allowances, [212] 127

STRAIGHT, Mr. D., Shrewsbury

Criminal Law—Brutal Assaults on Women, [211] 285
Defamation of Private Character, 2R. [211] 1256
Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 820
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 13, [212] 1703; cl. 14, 1898, 1907; cl. 15, 1911; cl. 19, 1915; cl. 24, 1964; Consid. [213] 596; add. cl. 651; cl. 1, 659; cl. 13, 662; cl. 50, 672
Law Officers of the Crown, Res. [212] 70
Metropolitan Police—Carter, George, Constable, Case of, [211] 840
Parliament—Order of Business, [213] 559
Public Prosecutors, 2R. [209] 591; Comm. [211] 1963
Royal Parks and Gardens, Comm. cl. 5, [209] 1016

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Viscount

Education (Scotland), Comm. Preamble, [212] 1036
Treaty of Washington, Motion for an Address, [211] 1126

STRATHNAIRN, Lord

Army—Scientific Corps, Address for Returns, [213] 220, 448, 450

STRUTT, Hon. H. G., *Dorsetshire*
Parliament—Address in Answer to the Speech,
[209] 42

STUART, Lieutenant Colonel J. F. D. C.,
Cardiff
All Saints Church, Cardiff, 2R. [211] 821

Suez Canal—Increase of Dues—Net and Gross Tonnage

Questions, Mr. Norwood; Answers, Mr. Chichester Fortescue *June* 13, [211] 1687;
Question, Observations, Mr. Baillie Cochran; Reply, Viscount Enfield *June* 24, [212] 101; *July* 1, 428; Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Viscount Enfield *August* 7, [213] 642

Sugar Duties

International Convention (1864)—*Memorial of Sugar Refiners*, Question, Mr. Grieve; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 25, [210] 598; *April* 4, 734

Summary Jurisdiction Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1st *July* 8 (No. 200)
Read 2nd *July* 16
Committee *July* 18
Report *July* 22 (No. 237)
Read 3rd *July* 23
c. Read 1st (*Mr. Winterbotham*) *July* 25
Bill withdrawn *August* 1 [Bill 274]

Sumptuary Laws—High Price of Meat

Question, Mr. Muntz; Answer, Mr. Gladstone
April 9, [210] 968

Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill

(*Mr. Thomas Chambers, Mr. McArthur, Mr. John Gilbert Talbot*)

c. Ordered; read 1st *Feb* 14 [Bill 44]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" *April* 10, [210] 1068
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Taylor*); after short debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 40, N. 69; M. 29; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for six months

SUPPLY

209] Considered in Committee *Feb* 22, 879—ARMY ESTIMATES—Statement of the Secretary of State for War on moving "That a number of Land Forces, not exceeding 133,649, &c.;" after debate, Committee R.P.
Considered in Committee *Feb* 23, 1006—Committee R.P.
Considered in Committee *Mar* 4, 1328—ARMY ESTIMATES—After long debate, Committee R.P.
Considered in Committee *Mar* 8, 1736—NAVY ESTIMATES (SUPPLEMENTARY)—Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Mar* 11, 1814

Supply—cont.

209] Considered in Committee *Mar* 11, 1762—ARMY ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Mar* 14, 2012
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.;" Observations, Mr. Selater-Booth *Mar* 14, 2003
Considered in Committee *Mar* 14, 2004—CIVIL SERVICES (DEFICIENCIES)—CIVIL SERVICES, REVENUE DEPARTMENTS (SUPPLEMENTARY)—Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Mar* 15, 103
210] Considered in Committee *Mar* 18, 213—NAVY ESTIMATES—Committee R.P.
The Civil Service Estimates, Questions, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Hunt; Answers, Mr. Baxter *Mar* 21, 393
Considered in Committee *Mar* 21, 426—NAVY ESTIMATES—Ministerial Statement—Resolutions reported *Mar* 22
Considered in Committee *April* 4, 808—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, £1,772,850, on Account—POST OFFICE, £85,000, on Account—Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *April* 5, 941
Considered in Committee *April* 5, 833—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported *April* 8
Considered in Committee—R.P. *April* 12
Considered in Committee *April* 19, 1806—NAVY ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported *April* 22
Considered in Committee *May* 3—Committee R.P.
211] Considered in Committee *May* 27, 719—NAVY ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported *May* 30
Considered in Committee *May* 31, 976—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported *June* 3
Considered in Committee *June* 3, 1049—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, £846,100, on Account—POST OFFICE TELEGRAPH SERVICE, £42,000, on Account—Resolutions reported *June* 4
Considered in Committee *June* 10, 1816—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Committee R.P.—Resolutions reported *June* 11
Postponed Resolutions 19-32 [reported 11th *June*] considered, and agreed to *June* 13
Considered in Committee—Committee R.P. *June* 14
Considered in Committee *June* 17, 1865—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported *June* 18
Considered in Committee *June* 21; Committee R.P.
212] Considered in Committee *June* 24, 108—ARMY ESTIMATES—POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE
Resolutions reported *June* 25, 190
Resolution 2 (£28,400, Martial Law); after short debate, Resolution agreed to
Resolution 7 (£1,134,832, Post Office Packet Service); after short debate, Resolution agreed to
Remaining Resolutions agreed to
Considered in Committee *July* 1, 432—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported *July* 4
Considered in Committee *July* 5, 736—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—POST OFFICE SERVICES—Committee R.P.; Resolutions reported *July* 8

[cont.]

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

212] Considered in Committee July 8, 798—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—Committee R.P.
Resolutions reported July 9
After short debate, First Four Resolutions agreed to, 854
Fifth Resolution (Ex-Governor Eyre) read a second time; and, after debate, agreed to
Sixth Resolution agreed to
Seventh Resolution amended, and agreed to; subsequent Resolutions agreed to
Considered in Committee July 12; Committee R.P.
Considered in Committee July 15, 1150—NAVY ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported July 16
Considered in Committee July 19, 1443—CIVIL

Supply—cont.

SERVICE ESTIMATES—Resolution reported July 22
Considered in Committee July 19; Committee R.P.
212] Considered in Committee July 22, 1520—ARMY ESTIMATES—Committee R.P.; Resolutions reported July 23
213] Considered in Committee July 29, 50—NAVY ESTIMATES—Committee R.P.—Resolution reported July 30
Considered in Committee August 1, 284—NAVY ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported August 2
Considered in Committee August 2—Committee R.P.
Considered in Committee August 3, 398—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported August 5, 513

SUMMARY.

WAYS AND MEANS.

GRANTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the service of the years ending 31st March 1871 and 1872;						
Under Act 35 Vict. cap. 1	411,099	3	3
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1873; viz.						
Under Act 35 Vict. cap. 1	5,000,000	0	0
Under Act 35 Vict. cap. 11	6,000,000	0	0
Under Act 35 & 36 Vict. cap. 37	8,000,000	0	0
Under this Act	24,204,468	0	0
Total	£43,615,567	3	3

SUMMARY.

APPROPRIATION OF GRANTS.

	£	s.	d.
Deficiencies, 1870-1	...	108,475	3 3
Supplementary, 1871-2	...	302,624	0 0
1872-3			
NAVY SERVICES	...	9,526,149	0 0
ARMY SERVICES	...	14,824,500	0 0
ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION	...	853,500	0 0
CIVIL SERVICES—viz.:			
I. Public Works and Buildings	...	1,350,860	
II. Salaries, &c. Public Departments	...	1,835,648	
III. Law and Justice	...	3,990,911	
IV. Education, Science, and Art	...	2,496,051	
V. Colonial and Consular Services	...	574,297	
VI. Superannuation, &c.	...	525,006	
VII. Miscellaneous	...	40,631	
	...	10,813,404	0 0
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, &c.	...	7,035,212	0 0
ADVANCES FOR GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL	...	151,703	0 0
Total	...	£43,615,567	3 3

Supply—cont.

COMMITTEE Mar 14—REPORT Mar 15

DEFICIENCIES.

	£	s.	d.	Total of Vote.
CIVIL SERVICES, viz.,				
CLASS I.				
Westminster Palace; acquisition of land	...	1,023	19 0	
Surveys of the United Kingdom	...	2,121	8 0	
Portland Harbour	...	398	10 7	
Lighthouses abroad	...	10,466	8 4	
[cont.]				

Supply—cont.

CLASS II.

	£	s.	d.	Total of Vote.
Civil Service Commission	...	278	6 4	
Paymaster General's office	...	49	13 2	
Stationery office and printing	...	13,689	10 2	
Exchequer and other offices, Scotland	...	577	6 2	
Lord Lieutenant's household, Ireland	...	1	18 8	
Charitable donations and bequests office, Ireland	...	4	4 0	
[cont.]				

SUP SUP { GENERAL INDEX } SUP SUP

209—210—211—212—213.

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote.	
	£	s. d.
CLASS III.		
Court of Chancery, Ireland ...	4,304	1 3
County Courts ...	8,239	8 0
Convict establishments in England and the colonies ...	7,517	14 11
Common Law Courts, Ireland ...	2,051	3 7
CLASS IV.		
National Portrait Gallery ...	194	17 2
Public education, Ireland ...	12,395	16 6
Queen's University, Ireland ...	198	16 11
CLASS VII.		
Local dues on shipping under treaties of reciprocity ...	4	3 6
Malta and Alexandria telegraph, and subsidies to telegraph companies ...	631	11 8
	64,047	15 11
After short debate, Vote agreed to [209] 2004		
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.		
Post Office ...	£9,950	4 1
Telegraph Service ...	£34,477	3 8
	44,427	7 4
Total ...	£108,475	3 3

SUPPLEMENTARY.

COMMITTEE Mar 8—REPORT Mar 11

	NAVY, viz.	£
Wages to seamen [209] 1726		30,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
New works, Portsmouth ...		70,000
Miscellaneous grant to Captain Scott, R.N. ... [209] 1727		2,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Total Navy Estimates ...		102,000

COMMITTEE Mar 14—REPORT Mar 15

CIVIL SERVICES, viz.

	CLASS I.	
National Gallery enlargement ...		8,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to [209] 2007		
St. Paul's Cathedral, national thanks- giving ... [209] 2008		10,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
British Embassy House at Constan- tinople ... [209] 2008		2,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
CLASS II.		
The Mint, including coinage ...		3,000
Paymaster General's Department ...		2,050
Printing and Stationery [209] 2009		33,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
CLASS III.		
Court of Chancery, England ...		14,000
Police, counties and boroughs (Great Britain) ...		10,000
CLASS IV.		
British Museum ...		20,000

[cont.]

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote.	
	£	
CLASS V.		
Diplomatic services ...		18,000
CLASS VI.		
Superannuation and retired allowances		27,000
CLASS VII.		
Miscellaneous Expenses [209] 2010		
Moved, "That a Supplementary Sum, not exceeding £4,800, be granted, &c."		
Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Lea</i>) ; after short debate, Motion with- drawn ; Vote agreed to		4,810
Repayments to civil contingencies ...		23,304
Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company ...		2,860
Abyssinia ; Purchase of Abuna's crown and chalice, and presents to Prince Kassai ...		3,100
CIVIL SERVICES ...		180,624
NAVY ESTIMATES ...		102,000
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, viz.		
Customs ...		20,000
Total ...		£302,624

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1873-3.

COMMITTEE Mar 21—REPORT Mar 23	
61,000 Men and Boys—Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty (<i>Mr. Goschen</i>) on moving a Resolution "That 61,000 Men and Boys be em- ployed for the Sea and Coastguard Service for the year ending 31st March, 1873, including 14,000 Royal Marines" Mar 21, [210] 426 ; after long debate, Vote agreed to	Numbers. 61,000

**Total of
Vote.
£**

(1.) Wages to Seamen and Marines... 2,674,145

COMMITTEE April 19—REPORT April 22

(2.) Victuals and Clothing for ditto... 1,062,269
After debate, Vote agreed to
[210] 1606

COMMITTEE July 15—REPORT July 16

(3.) Admiralty Office [212] 1165
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding
£173,767, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding
£169,267, &c." (*Mr. Bentinck*) ;
after debate, Question negatived
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding
£172,767, &c." (*Lord Henry Len-
nox*) ; after long debate, Motion
withdrawn ; Vote agreed to

**173,767
[cont.]**

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote. £
COMMITTEE <i>May 27—REPORT May 30</i>	
(4.) Coast Guard Service, Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, and Royal Naval Reserve ... [211] 719	174,500
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
COMMITTEE <i>April 19—REPORT April 22</i>	
(5.) Scientific Branch [210] 1610	
After short debate, Moved to report Progress (<i>Sir James Elphinstone</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to	72,741
COMMITTEE <i>May 27—REPORT May 30</i>	
(6.) Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad [211] 721	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £978,983, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £878,983, &c." (<i>Mr. Rylands</i>); after long debate, Motion with- drawn; Vote agreed to	978,983
(7.) Victualling Yards at Home and Abroad ... [211] 770	68,344
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(8.) Medical Establishments at Home and Abroad ... [211] 770	59,926
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(9.) Marine Divisions ...	18,728
(10.) Naval Stores for the Building, Repair, and Outfit of the Fleet and Coast Guard, Steam Machinery and Ships built by Contract : Section I. Naval Stores Motion made, "That a sum, not ex- ceeding £928,510, be granted, &c.;" Motion withdrawn Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £816,626, &c."	
Moved to report Progress (<i>Sir James Elphinstone</i>); after short debate, Question negatived; original Ques- tion again proposed; Motion with- drawn [211] 773	
Comm. <i>July 29—Question again pro- posed</i>	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £778,510, &c." (<i>Mr. Rylands</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [213] 50	928,510
<i>Report July 30</i>	

COMMITTEE <i>July 29—REPORT July 30</i>	
Section II. Steam Machinery and Ships built by Contract	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £459,116, be granted, &c."	
Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Goschen</i>); after short debate, Mo- tion agreed to [213] 87	
Comm. <i>Aug 1—Vote agreed to—Report Aug 3</i>	459,116
Comm. <i>Aug 3—Report Aug 5</i>	
Supplementary Sum ...	18,000
	477,116
After short debate, Vote agreed to [213] 439	

[cont.]

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote. £
COMMITTEE <i>August 1—REPORT August 3</i>	
(11.) New Works, Buildings, Machinery, and Repairs [213] 284	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £716,091, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £706,091, &c." (<i>Sir James Elphin- stone</i>); after short debate, A. 64, N. 99; M. 35; after short debate, Vote agreed to	716,091
(12.) Medicines and Medical Stores ...	70,800
After short debate, Vote agreed to [213] 294	
COMMITTEE <i>April 19—REPORT April 22</i>	
(13.) Martial Law and Law Charges ...	16,110
(14.) Miscellaneous Services ...	111,297
After short debate, Vote agreed to [210] 1616	
Total for the Effective Service ...	7,603,327
COMMITTEE <i>August 1—REPORT August 3</i>	
(15.) Half Pay, Reserved Half Pay, and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines [213] 294	818,626
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
COMMITTEE <i>May 27—REPORT May 30</i>	
(16.) Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances : Section I. Military Pensions and Allowances ...	638,311
Section II. Civil Pensions and Allowances ...	309,185
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 773	
Total for the Naval Service ...	9,369,449
FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPART- MENTS OF GOVERNMENT.	
(17.) Army Department (Conveyance of Troops) ...	156,700
Grand Total ...	£9,526,149

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1872-73.

COMMITTEE <i>Feb 22</i>	
Statement of the Secretary of State for War (<i>Mr. Cardwell</i>) on moving Resolution (A), "That the number of Land Forces for the service of the year ending the 31st March 1873, be fixed at 133,649 men, &c." <i>Feb 22</i> [209] 879	
After debate, Committee—R.F.	
Motion again proposed <i>Mar 4</i>	
Motion made, "That the number of Land Forces, not exceeding 113,649 men, &c." (<i>Mr. Holms</i>) [209] 1328	
After long debate, Committee—R.F.	
Motion again proposed <i>Mar 11</i> ; after long debate, A. 63, N. 234; M. 171	

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

Moved, "That the number of Land Forces, not exceeding 123,649 men, &c." (*Mr. Munts*); A. 67, N. 216; M. 149; Vote agreed to

[209] 1762

Resolution reported *Mar* 14, and, after short debate, agreed to

[209] 2042

NUMBERS.

Numbers.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (A.) General Staff, Regimental and Military Educational Establishments | 133,649 |
| (B.) Native Indian Troops ... | — |

COMMITTEE *Mar* 11—REPORT *Mar* 14

I.—REGULAR FORCES.

- (1.) General Staff and Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,238,000, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That the Item of £15,736, for Agency, be omitted, &c." (*Mr. Lea*); after short debate, Moved to report Progress (*Colonel Barttelot*); Question put, and negatived; Question, "That the Item, &c.," put; A. 43, N. 87; M. 44; Vote agreed to [209] 1843

Total of
Vote.
£

5,238,000

COMMITTEE *June* 24—REPORT *June* 25

- (2.) Divine Service ... 45,300
(3.) Administration of Martial Law ... 26,400

After short debate, Vote agreed to [212] 108

- (4.) Medical Establishments and Services ... [212] 108

After short debate, Vote agreed to

247,700

II.—AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES.

- (5.) Militia Pay and Allowances

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £963,300, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £955,257, &c." (*Mr. Holmes*); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [212] 108

963,300

- (6.) Yeomanry Cavalry [212] 127

After short debate, Vote agreed to

79,700

- (7.) Volunteer Corps [212] 128

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £473,200, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £470,600, &c." (*Colonel C. Lindsay*); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... 473,200

- (8.) Army Reserve Force (including Enrolled Pensioners)

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £124,500, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress" (*Lord E. Cecil*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Motion withdrawn

[212] 154

Comm. *July* 22—Question again proposed, and, after short debate, agreed to—*Report July* 23 ... 124,500

[212] 1520

Resolutions reported *June* 25, and, after short debate, agreed to ...

[212] 190

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

Total of
Vote.
£

III.—CONTROL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES.

COMMITTEE *July* 22—REPORT *July* 23

- (9.) Control Establishments, Wages, &c. [212] 1522

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £379,700, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £376,052, &c." (*Mr. Jacob Bright*); A. 74, N. 140; M. 66; Vote agreed to ... 379,700

- (10.) Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Transport, and other Services ... 1,784,300

After short debate, Vote agreed to [212] 1553

- (11.) Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies ... 751,700

- (12.) Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores ... 1,195,800

After debate, Vote agreed to [212] 1553

IV.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

- (13.) Superintending Establishment of, and Expenditure for, Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad [212] 1559

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £855,000, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £834,000, &c." (*Lord E. Cecil*); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... 855,000

V.—VARIOUS SERVICES.

COMMITTEE *August* 3—REPORT *August* 5

- (14.) Establishments for Military Education ... 139,400

- (15.) Miscellaneous Services ... 46,600

- (16.) Administration of the Army ... 196,800

Total Effective Services £12,547,400

VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

- (17.) Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c. ... 27,300

- (18.) Pay of General Officers ... 71,900

- (19.) Full Pay of Reduced and Retired Officers and Half-pay ... 526,500

- (20.) Widows' Pensions, &c. ... 154,100

- (21.) Pensions for Wounds ... 19,200

- (22.) Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (In-Pensions) ... 33,900

- (23.) Out-Pensions ... 1,257,300

- (24.) Superannuation Allowances ... 167,600

- (25.) Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Corps ... 19,300

Losses written off as Irrecoverable ...

Total Non-Effective Services £2,277,100

RECAPITULATION.

Effective Services ... 12,547,400

Non-Effective Services ... 2,277,100

Total Effective and Non-Effective Services ... £14,824,500

[cont.]

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1872-73.

* The Votes marked † are "to complete sums" for the several Services named.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

COMMITTEE July 1—REPORT July 4.

	Total of Vote.
GREAT BRITAIN :	£
(1.) † £31,052, Royal Palaces ...	41,552
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 432
(2.) † £75,876, Royal Parks ...	101,376
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 432
(3.) † £99,875, Public Buildings ...	132,875
(4.) † £10,250, Furniture of Public Offices ...	14,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 435
(5.) † £22,741, House of Parliament	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £22,741, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That the Item of £500 for fresco in Painted Hall be omitted, &c." (Mr. Osborne); after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Vote, as amended, agreed to	[212] 436
(6.) † £75,250, New Home and Colonial Offices ...	100,000
After debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 448
(7.) † £9,133, Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland ...	12,188
(8.) † £37,250, National Gallery Enlargement ...	50,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 458
(9.) † £14,750, Glasgow University	20,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 458
(10.) † £8,200, Industrial Museum, Edinburgh ...	11,200
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 459
(11.) † £35,000, Burlington House ...	47,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 459
(12.) † £128,889, Post Office and Inland Revenue Buildings ...	172,389
(13.) † £3,729, British Museum Buildings ...	5,229
(14.) † £31,803, County Courts ...	42,305
(15.) † £25,896, Science and Art Department ...	34,896
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 461
(16.) † £95,710, Surveys of the United Kingdom ...	127,210
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 462
(17.) † £26,130, Harbours of Refuge	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £26,130, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £25,430, &c." (Mr. Davies); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to	[212] 468
(18.) † £250, Portland Harbour ...	400
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 471
(19.) † £6,250, Metropolitan Fire Brigade ...	10,000
(20.) † £26,433, Rates on Government Property ...	35,433
(21.) † £2,250, Wellington Monument	3,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[212] 471

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

Total of
Vote.
£

COMMITTEE July 5—REPORT July 8

(22.) † £29,500, Natural History Museum	[212] 736
After debate, Question put; A. 85, N. 45; M. 40; Vote agreed to	40,000
(23.) † £5,851, Metropolitan Police Courts	[212] 745
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,851, be granted, &c."	
Moved to report Progress (Mr. Whalley); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to	7,351

COMMITTEE August 3—REPORT August 5

(24.) † £18,300, New Courts of Justice, &c.	[213] 414
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £18,300, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £18,300, &c." (Mr. C. Bentinck); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to	27,300

COMMITTEE July 5—REPORT July 8

IRELAND :

(25.) † £110,433, Public Buildings ...	147,933
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ABROAD :

(26.) † £12,560, Lighthouses Abroad	17,060
(27.) † £450, Embassy Houses, Paris and Madrid ...	700
Report—Moved to agree to the said Resolution. Moved to postpone further Consideration (Mr. Rylands); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn	
(28.) † £81,483, Embassy Houses and Consular Buildings, Constantinople, China, Japan, and Tehran	82,483

COMMITTEE August 3—REPORT August 5

Repairs of Anstruther Harbour ...	2,114
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Total Civil Service Class I. ... £1,350,860

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLAND :

COMMITTEE April 5—REPORT April 8

(1.) † £37,170, House of Lords Offices	44,670
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[210] 833
(2.) † £40,899, House of Commons Offices ...	49,399
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[210] 833
(3.) † £46,269, Treasury and Subordinate Departments	[210] 837
After short debate, Vote agreed to	55,269
(4.) † £63,024, Home Office and Subordinate Departments	[210] 839
After short debate, Vote agreed to	82,024
(5.) † £53,485, Foreign Office	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £53,485, be granted, &c."	

[cont.]

SUP SUP GENERAL INDEX; SUP SUP

209-210-211-212-213.

Supply—cont.

Total of
Vote.

Supply—cont.

Total of
Vote.

Moved. — That the Item of £574 for Salary "Secret Service Money," be omitted, &c." Mr. Rylands: after short debate, A. 18, N. 41; M. 22; after further debate, Vote agreed to [211] 541

1

Committee June 16—Report June 11, 13

£

Committee May 31—Report June 3

(6.) + £24,492, Colonial Office ...
(7.) + £29,571, Privy Council Office and subordinate Departments
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £29,571, be granted, &c."
After short debate, Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £29,571, &c." (Mr. Rylands: A. 25, N. 74; M. 45; Vote agreed to [211] 575

31,492

(18.) + £15,877, National Debt Office ... 17,877
(19.) + £29,425, Patent Office ... 27,175
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1535
(20.) + £15,541, Paymaster General's Office ... 24,541
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1537
(21.) + £225,545, Local Government Board ... 366,545
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1537
(22.) + £15,477, Public Record Office ... 22,477
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1536
(23.) + £2,973, Public Works Loan Commission ... 4,493
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1538
(24.) + £1,619, Registrars of Friendly Societies ... 2,300
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1539
(25.) + £27,655, Stationery Office and Printing ... 398,655
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1539
(26.) + £15,727, Woods, Forests, &c., Office of ... 24,727
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1539
(27.) + £29,757, Works and Public Buildings, Office of ... 40,257
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1541
(28.) + £19,199, Secret Service ... 24,199
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £19,199, be granted, &c." (Mr. Rylands: A. 35, N. 146; M. 131; Vote agreed to [211] 1543

32,397

Committee June 16—Report June 11, 13

(8.) + £74,235, Board of Trade and subordinate Departments
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £74,235, be granted, &c."
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £73,735, &c." (Mr. Bowring); after debate, Motion negatived: Vote agreed to [211] 1516
(9.) + £2,911, Privy Seal Office
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £2,911, be granted, &c."
Moved. — That the Vote be omitted" (Mr. Dillwyn); after short debate, A. 193, N. 57; M. 139; Vote agreed to [211] 1523
(10.) + £14,133, Charity Commission
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1529
(11.) + £12,166, Civil Service Commission ... 15,916
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1533
(12.) + £14,453, Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission [211] 1533
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1533
(13.) + £7,759, Inclosure and Drainage Acts Expenses ... 10,759
(14.) + £25,506, Exchequer and Audit Department ... 33,256
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1535
(15.) + £43,639, General Register Office
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1535
(16.) + £11,131, Lunacy Commission ... 14,931

99,235

2,761

15,633

15,916

19,583

10,759

33,256

65,038

14,931

Committee August 3—Report August 5

(17.) + £65,975, Mint
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £65,975 (including £27,600 Supplementary), be granted, &c."
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £60,975, &c." (Mr. Rylands); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [213] 418

79,475

[cont.]

SCOTLAND :

(29.) + £4,667, Exchequer and other Offices [211] 1543
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £4,667, be granted, &c."
Moved. — That the Item of £218 for Queen's Plates be reduced by £197 13s. &c." (Mr. Lusk); after short debate, A. 78, N. 116; M. 38
Moved. — That a sum, not exceeding £3,945, &c." (Mr. A. Johnston); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ... 6,167

Committee August 3—Report August 5

(30.) + £9,502, Fishery Board [213] 421 12,502
After short debate, Vote agreed to

Committee June 10—Report June 11

(31.) + £7,179, General Register Office 9,428
(32.) + £4,471, Lunacy Commission ... 5,971
Comm. Aug 3—Supplementary 5,040
Report Aug 5 ... 11,011
(33.) + £13,366, Poor Law Commission 17,866

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote. £
IRELAND :	
(34.) † £4,907, Lord Lieutenant's Household ...	6,407
(35.) † £20,539, Chief Secretary's Office	27,289
(36.) † £250, Boundary Survey ...	400
(37.) † £1,608, Charitable Donations and Bequests Office ...	2,358
(38.) † £25,375, General Register Office	34,375
(39.) † £76,580, Poor Law Commission	102,080
(40.) † £3,576, Public Record Office ...	5,076
(41.) † £20,399, Public Works Office	27,149
Total Civil Services Class II. ...	£1,835,648

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

COMMITTEE June 17—REPORT June 18

ENGLAND :

(1.) † £37,255, Law Charges	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £37,255, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £34,755, &c." (<i>Mr. West</i>); after short debate, Motion negatived;	
Vote agreed to [211] 1865	49,255
(2.) † £150,823, Criminal Prosecutions	200,123
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1868	
(3.) † £131,799, Court of Chancery	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £131,799, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £128,329, &c." (<i>Mr. West</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn	
[211] 1869	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £129,799, &c." (<i>Mr. West</i>); after short debate, A. 62, N. 89; M. 27;	
Vote agreed to ...	175,299
(4.) † £46,816, Common Law Courts	61,616
(5.) † £29,318, Court of Bankruptcy	39,068
(6.) † £324,954, County Courts	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £324,954, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £315,794, &c." (<i>Mr. West</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn;	
Vote agreed to [211] 1876	432,954
(7.) † £68,460, Probate Court ...	92,460
(8.) † £9,938, Admiralty Court Registry ...	12,938
(9.) † £3,830, Land Registry Office	5,330
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1881	
(10.) † £10,117, Police Courts (London and Sheerness) [211] 1881	13,867
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(11.) † £168,234, Metropolitan Police	223,734
After short debate, Vote agreed to [211] 1881	
(12.) † £289,500, County and Borough Police, Great Britain [211] 1883	312,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(13.) † £336,895, Government Prisons, England, and Transportation and Convict Establishments in the Colonies ...	448,645
(14.) † £252,220, County Prisons and Reformatories, Great Britain ...	342,220

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Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote. £
(15.) † £22,045, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum [211] 1883	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £22,045, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,500, &c." (<i>Mr. M. Henry</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ...	29,545
(16.) † £16,850, Miscellaneous Legal Charges [211] 1894	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,850, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £14,850, &c." (<i>Mr. Neville-Grenville</i>); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to ...	17,850

SCOTLAND :

(17.) † £53,858, Criminal Proceedings	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £53,858, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That the Item of £700 for Procurators Fiscal be omitted, &c." (<i>Mr. Muntz</i>); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Vote agreed to [211] 1895	71,108
(18.) † £42,121, Courts of Law and Justice ...	56,371
(19.) † £22,574, Register House Departments [211] 1897	30,074
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(20.) † £17,700, Prisons ...	23,700

IRELAND :

(21.) † £58,411, Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions ...	77,911
(22.) † £33,525, Court of Chancery ...	44,775
(23.) † £20,612, Common Law Courts	28,112
(24.) † £6,350, Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency ...	8,600
(25.) † £9,316, Landed Estates Court	12,216
(26.) † £8,643, Probate Court ...	11,643
(27.) † £1,310, Admiralty Court Registry ...	2,060
(28.) † £11,240, Registry of Deeds ...	15,740
(29.) † £2,227, Registry of Judgments	3,027
(30.) † £75,323, Dublin Metropolitan Police ...	100,823
(31.) † £658,139, Constabulary ...	878,639
(32.) † £32,500, Government Prisons and Reformatories ...	43,000
(33.) † £45,855, County Prisons ...	60,855
(34.) † £4,073, Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...	5,573
(35.) † £1,610, Four Courts, Marshalsea, Prison ...	2,360
(36.) † £43,920, Miscellaneous Legal Charges ...	57,420

Total Civil Services Class III. ... **£3,990,911**

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

COMMITTEE July 19—REPORT July 22

GRAT BRITAIN : £

(1.) † £1,146,560, Public Education	1,551,560
After debate, Vote agreed to [212] 1443	

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209—210—211—212—213.

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote. £	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote. £
(2.) † £176,312, Science and Art Department [212] 1453 Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £176,312, be granted, &c." After short debate, Motion withdrawn <i>Comm. Aug 3—Moved</i> , "That a sum, not exceeding £178,912, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Vote agreed to— <i>Report Aug 5</i> [213] 398	237,412	Resolution reported; Amendt. to leave out "£183,826," and insert "£183,626" (<i>Mr. Newdegate</i>); after short debate, A. 56, N. 30; M. 26; Resolution agreed to (2.) † £191,982, Consular Services ...	248,982
COMMITTEE August 3—REPORT August 5		COMMITTEE June 17—REPORT June 18	
(3.) † £73,601, British Museum Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £73,601, be granted, &c." Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Slater-Booth</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn; original Motion withdrawn; Committee <i>n.p.</i> <i>Comm. Aug 3—Moved</i> , "That a sum, not exceeding £89,201 (including £15,600 Supplementary), be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Vote agreed to— <i>Report Aug 5</i> [213] 401	113,201	(3.) † £45,568, Colonial Governors' Salaries ... [211] 1899 After short debate, Vote agreed to (4.) † 2,976, Orange River Territory and St. Helena ... (5.) † £79, Slave Trade, Commissions for Suppression of ... (6.) † £8,906, Tonnage Bounties, &c. ... [211] 1902 After short debate, Vote agreed to (7.) † £7,410, Emigration [211] 1902 After short debate, Vote agreed to (8.) † £4,500, Treasury Chest ... [211] 1902 After short debate, Vote agreed to	60,568 3,726 129 11,906 9,660 6,000
COMMITTEE August 3—REPORT August 5		Total Civil Services Class V. ...	£574,297
(4.) † £4,315, National Gallery ... (5.) † £1,250, National Portrait Gallery ... (6.) † £9,450, Learned Societies ... Resolution reported, and, after debate, agreed to [213] 414 (7.) † £7,372, University of London ... (8.) † £10,327, Endowed Schools Commission ... (9.) † £14,285, Universities, &c., in Scotland ... (10.) † £1,350, Board of Manufactures, Scotland ...	5,815 2,000 12,450 9,622 14,077 18,785 2,100	CLASS VI.—SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER SERVICES.	
IRELAND:		COMMITTEE July 5—REPORT July 8.	
(11.) † £406,081, Public Education Resolution reported [213] 515 Amendt. proposed, to leave out "£406,081," and insert "£405,081" (<i>Mr. Bouvier</i>); after long debate (case of Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe), A. 57, N. 49; M. 8; Res. agreed to ... (12.) † £505, Commissioners of Education (Endowed Schools) ... (13.) † £1,630, National Gallery ... (14.) † £1,427, Royal Irish Academy ... (15.) † £2,360, Queen's University ... (16.) † £2,076, Queen's Colleges ...	516,081 655 2,380 1,877 3,860 4,176	(1.) † £251,472, Superannuation and Retired Allowances [212] 745 After short debate, Vote agreed to Report; Moved to agree to said Resolution Amendt. to leave out "£251,472," and insert "£250,677 18s." (<i>Mr. Stopford - Sackville</i>); Question, "That '£251,472' stand part, &c." put, and negatived; "£250,677 18s." agreed to; Vote, as amended, agreed to [212] 856 (2.) † £31,910, Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, &c. ... (3.) † £27,000, Relief of Distressed British Seamen ... (4.) † £14,350, Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland ... (5.) † £4,451, Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c., Great Britain ... (6.) † £4,618, Miscellaneous Charitable Allowances, &c., Ireland ...	£ 415,677 42,410 36,000 18,850 5,951 6,118
Total Civil Services Class IV. ...	£2,496,051	Total Civil Services Class VI. ...	£525,006
CLASS V.—COLONIAL, CONSULAR, AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES.		CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, SPECIAL, AND TEMPORARY OBJECTS.	
COMMITTEE August 3—REPORT August 5	£	COMMITTEE July 8—REPORT July 9.	
(1.) † £183,826, Diplomatic Services Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £183,826 (including £30,000 Supplementary), be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £183,626, &c." (<i>Mr. Monk</i>); after debate, A. 17, N. 45; M. 28; Vote agreed to [213] 425	233,326 [cont.]	(1.) † £14,483, Salaries and incidental expenses of Temporary Commissions ... 18,983 <i>Comm. Aug 3—Report Aug 5</i> Supplementary ... 3,000 (2.) Deep Sea Explorings ... [cont.]	£ 21,983 2,800 [cont.]

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £	Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £
(3.) Costs incurred by Ex-Governor Eyre [212] 798		Vote II. For the Salaries and Expenses of the Inland Revenue Department 1,844,308	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,133, be granted, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 243, N. 130; M. 113; Vote agreed to	4,133	After debate, Vote agreed to [212] 747	
(4.) † £5,485, Certain Miscellaneous Expenses ... 8,485		Vote III. For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and of Government Annuities and Insurances, and of the Collection of the Post Office Revenue ... 2,609,814	
Comm. Aug 3—Report Aug 5			
Supplementary ... 2,600			
	11,085		
COMMITTEE August 3—REPORT August 5		COMMITTEE June 24—REPORT June 25	
(5.) Presents to the Abyssinian Chief, Prince Kassai of Tigré ... 630		Vote IV. For the Post Office Packet Service ... [211] 154 1,184,632	
Total Civil Services Class VII. ... £40,631		After short debate, Vote agreed to; Report, 191	
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, 1872-73.		COMMITTEE August 3—REPORT August 5	
COMMITTEE July 5—REPORT July 8 £		Vote V. † £542,990, For the Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Telegraph Service ... 689,990	
Vote I. For the Salaries and Expenses of the Customs Department		Total Revenue Departments ... £7,035,212	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £978,468, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Motion withdrawn [212] 746			
Comm. July 8—Question again proposed; after short debate, House resumed—Report July 9 [212] 798		COMMITTEE August 1—REPORT August 3	
Comm. August 3—Vote agreed to—Report Aug 5	978,468	GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL. £	
		Advances during the year ending 31st March 1873 for defraying the expenses of Greenwich Hospital and School ... 151,703	

Supreme Court of Appeal Bill [H.L.]
(The Lord Chancellor)

1. Presented; read 1st April 16 (No. 77)
Order for 2R. discharged April 30
[See title *Appellate Jurisdiction*]

SYDNEY Viscount (Lord Chamberlain)
Endowed Schools, The Queen's Answer to Address, [213] 217

SYKES, Colonel W. H., *Aberdeen City*
India—Assassination of the Governor General, [209] 204
Indian Officers—Bonus Compensation to, [209] 295
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, 2R. [209] 497

SYKES, Mr. C., *Yorkshire, E.R.*
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 8, [210] 1640

SYNAN, Mr. E. J., *Limerick Co.*
Board of Public Works (Ireland), [210] 1475, 1631
Criminal Trials (Ireland), 2R. [211] 1641
Education of Blind and Deaf Mute Children, 2R. [209] 1503
Education (Scotland), Comm. cl. 20, [211] 1353; cl. 64, 1744
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* Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [213] 794

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SYNAN, Mr. E. J.—cont.

Irish Church Act Amendment, Comm. [211] 359
Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Law Amendment, 2R. [211] 1656
National Education (Ireland)—Salaries of Teachers, [210] 1929
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 1, [209] 1978; Schedule 1, [210] 1974; [211] 111; Amendt. 124; Consid. cl. 17, 539; Schedule 1, 547, 561, 668, 673, 676; 3R. 855; Lords Amendts. [212] 375
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TALBOT, Mr. J. G., *Kent, W.*

Bank Holidays Act—Savings Banks Clerks, [211] 601
Burials, Comm. Amendt. [209] 795; cl. 1, 810
Criminal Law—Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Res. [211] 629
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Education (Scotland), Comm. [211] 337; cl. 67, 2003; cl. 68, Amendt. 2009, 2010
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12 [212] 1690; cl. 13, 1704; Amendt. 1705; cl. 14, Amendt. 1905

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TALBOT, Mr. J. G.—*cont.*

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. Amendt. [209] 837
Occasional Sermons, 2R. [212] 253
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Public Health, Comm. cl. 39, Motion for reporting Progress, [212] 1403
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Sunday Trading (Metropolis), 2R. [210] 1068
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**TAYLOR, Right Hon. Lt.-Colonel T. E.,
*Dublin Co.***

Ireland—Neill, Mrs., Murder of, at Rathgar, [211] 1984
Taxation, Exemption from, [211] 286
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Sunday Trading (Metropolis), 2R. Amendt. [210] 1069
Supply—Eyre's, Ex-Governor, Costs, [212] * 828, 837

Thames Embankment (Land) Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baxter*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) Mar 8, [209] 1742

After short debate, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Fawcett*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o * [Bill 82]

Question, Mr. Raikes; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 14, 1945

2R. adjourned May 9

Read 2^o *, and committed to a Select Committee May 13

Committee nominated by the Committee of Selection as follows:—Sir Percy Herbert (Chairman), Mr. Edwards, Mr. H. M. Feilden, Mr. Goldney, Mr. Pease, Mr. Hussey Vivian, and Mr. Frederick Walpole Bill reported * June 26 [Bill 214]

Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" July 22, [212] 1679

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "having regard to the advanced period of the Session and the pressure of more important public business in which the House is already engaged, it is not expedient to proceed further with the consideration of this Bill" (*Mr. Vernon Harcourt*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 133, N. 154; M. 21; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and negatived

Thames Embankment (North) Bill

c. Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Thames Embankment (North) Bill, that they do hear the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London on their Petition in opposition to the Bill" (*Mr. Crawford*) April 25, [210] 1808; after short debate, Question put; A. 145, N. 154; M. 9

THYNNE, Lord H. F., *Wiltshire, S.*

Army—Depôt Centres—Trowbridge, [210] 2017
Army—Autumn Manœuvres, Res. [211] 803

TIPPING, Mr. W., *Stockport*

Capital Punishment Abolition, 2R. [212] 1734

TITE, Sir W., *Bath*

Supply—Houses of Parliament, [212] 443

Tithe Rent-Charge (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Heron, Dr. Ball, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Pim*)

c. Ordered: read 1^o * Feb 28 [Bill 70]

2R. adjourned June 4

Adjourned debate on 2R. [dropped]

TOLLEMACHE, Major W. F., *Cheshire, W.*

Army—Militia Permanent Staff, [211] 279

TOMLINE, Mr. G., *Great Grimsby*

Board of Trade—Foreshores and Bed of the Sea, [213] 47

Royal Mint, The—Questions, &c.

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Coinage Act (1870)—Coinage of Silver for Canada, [210] 397, 1085

Coinage, Gold and Silver, [209] 1324; [210] 42; [213] 45, 46, 456

TORRENS, Mr. R. R., *afterwards TORRENS, Sir R. R., Cambridge Bo.*

Army—Medical Regulations, [212] 797

Cambridge University—University Tests Act, [212] 638

Colonies, The, Res. [211] 921

Fiji Islands, Motion for an Address, [212] 202

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Consid. cl. 59, Amendt. [213] 677

Land, Transfer of, Res. [209] 569

Middlesex Registration of Deeds, [211] 1289

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 2, [210] 1094, 1115; Consid. Schedule 1, [211] 669, 676

Public Health, Consid. cl. 4, [213] 267, 268

TORRENS, Mr. W. M., *Finsbury*

East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [213] 600, 637, 638, 639

India—Bombay, Old Bank of, Res. [211] 245

India—Tonk, Ex-Nawab of, Motion for an Address, [209] 997

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 12, [212] 1691, 1699

Metropolitan Street Improvements, Res. [210] 963

Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), Comm. [213] 183

Museums, Opening of, on Sundays, [213] 110

Occasional Sermons, 2R. [212] 256

Parliament—Business of the House, Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [209] 159

Parliament—Public Business, Res. [212] 1420

Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 1, Amendt. [209] 1967; cl. 2, [210] 902, 914, 940, 1122; add. cl. 1856

Public Health, Comm. Amendt. [212] 1075, 1082

South Africa, Res. [211] 810, 815

Treaty of Washington, [210] 400, 1477; —Statement, [211] 1613

TRACY, Hon. C. R. D. HANBURY-, *Montgomery, &c.*

Army—Employment of Soldiers, [212] 1359
Navy—Navigation, System of, Res. [211] 1375, 1401; [213] 246

Navy—Rule of the Road at Sea—Steering and Sailing Rules, Motion for a Select Committee, [211] 381

Public Health, Consid. cl. 4, [213] 268
Welsh County Court Judges, Res. [209] 1658

Tramways in Foreign Countries

Question, Mr. A. Guest; Answer, Viscount Enfield Mar 11, [209] 1761

Reports—*P.P.* [500] [546]

Tramways (Metropolis)

209] c. Select Committee of Five Members appointed, "to join with a Committee of The Lords to inquire into the question of Metropolitan Tramways proposed to be sanctioned by Bills in the present Session" (*Mr. Arthur Peel*)

Message sent to the Lords to acquaint them therewith Mar 7, 1820

And, on Mar 15, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr. Arthur Guest, Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Selater-Booth, Mr. James White

Message from the Lords Mar 11, 1844

Message from the Lords considered, and certain Orders made thereon Mar 14, 2012

l. Message from the Commons Mar 8, 1642

Message considered Mar 11, 1747; Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to join with the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, as mentioned in the said Message, &c." (*The Earl Cowper*); after short debate, Motion agreed to

The Lords following were named of the Committee:—E. Airlie, E. Beauchamp, V. Eversley, L. Clinton, L. Silchester

Message sent to the Commons

Message from the Commons that they have directed the Committee appointed by them to join with the Select Committee of their Lordships to meet the Committee appointed by their Lordships at three of the clock upon Monday next Mar 15, 16

Report of Joint Select Comm. l. 55, 55-I. II. c. (No. 252)

Tramways (Metropolis) — Provisional Orders and Bills

Question, Mr. Locke; Answer, Mr. A. Peel June 24, [212] 102

Tramways (Metropolis) Bills Suspension

Resolutions (*Mr. Arthur Peel*) July 3, [212] 582

Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 7 [Bill 81]
Bill withdrawn * July 29

Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 3 [Bill 147]
Bill withdrawn * July 29

Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 3 [Bill 148]

Read 2^o * May 9

Order for Committee discharged; Bill committed to a Select Committee, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection, as in the case of a Private Bill May 30, [211] 897

Re-comm. *; Report June 7 [Bill 188]

Committee * (on re-comm.); Report June 10

Considered *; read 3^o June 12

l. Read 1^a * (*Earl Cowper*) June 13 (No. 145)

Read 2^a * June 21

Committee * July 22 (No. 236)

Report * July 23

Read 3^a * July 25

Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. clvii]

Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Chichester Fortescue*)

c. Ordered * May 7

Read 1^o * May 8

[Bill 155]

Read 2^o * May 13

Order for Committee discharged; Bill committed to a Select Committee, to be appointed by the Committee of Selection, as in the case of a Private Bill May 30, [211] 897

Re-comm. *; Report June 7 [Bill 189]

Committee * (on re-comm.); Report June 10

Considered *; read 3^o June 12

l. Read 1^a * (*Earl Cowper*) June 13 (No. 146)

Read 2^a * June 21

Committee * July 18

Report * July 19

Read 3^a * July 22

Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. clviii]

Tramways (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation Bill

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 31 [Bill 181]

Read 2^o * June 3

Committee *; Report; read 3^o June 12

l. Read 1^a * (*Earl Cowper*) June 13 (No. 147)

Read 2^a * June 21

Committee *; Report June 24

Read 3^a * June 25

Royal Assent June 27 [35 & 36 Vict. c. lxxvii]

Treasury—Rumoured Attempt to Blow up the

Question, Lord Elobe; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer August 1, [213] 250

Treaty Obligations of Intervention

Amendt. on Committee of Supply April 12, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to take the needful steps for withdrawing from all Treaties binding this Country to intervene by force of arms in the affairs of other nations" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) v. [210] 1151; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 126, N. 21; M. 105

Treaty of Washington Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Kimberley*)

- l. Presented; read 1st July 5 (No. 191)
Bill read 2^a, after short debate July 11, [212] 942
Committee*; Report July 15
Read 3^a* July 16
c. Read 1^o* (*Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen*) July 19
Read 2^o* July 22 [Bill 260]
Committee*; Report July 25
Read 3^o* July 26
l. Royal Assent August 6 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 45]

Treaty of Washington

"Alabama" Claims, *The*, Questions, Lord Redesdale; Answers, Earl Granville; debate thereon Feb 13, [209] 278
Board of Assessors (*Washington*)—*Confederate Cotton Loan Bonds*, Explanation, Mr. Gladstone Feb 8, [209] 147
Cost of Telegrams, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Viscount Enfield Feb 23, [209] 867
Law Officers of the Crown, Personal Explanation, Mr. Otway Feb 13, [209] 296

Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration (*Geneva*)

LORDS—

Miscellaneous Questions

- 209] *The British Case*, Moved, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for, Production of the Case prepared on the part of this country in the matter of the arbitration of the Alabama Claims (*The Lord Oranmore and Browne*) Feb 15, 462; Motion agreed to
Question, Earl Stanhope; Answer, Earl Granville Feb 22, 861
Address for Case presented on behalf of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration (*Earl Stanhope*) agreed to
210] *Correspondence respecting the Indirect Claims*, Question, The Earl of Malmesbury; Answer, Earl Granville Mar 18, 105; Question, Observations, The Earl of Derby; Reply, Earl Granville; debate thereon Mar 21, 488
The British Counter Case, Question, Observations, Earl Stanhope; Reply, Earl Granville; debate thereon April 12, 1134
The Covering Declaration, Observations, Earl Granville April 16, 1304; Counter Case presented
Notices, The Duke of Richmond, The Lord Buckhurst April 22, 1619

[cont.]

Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration (*Geneva*)—LORDS—cont.

- Address for, Copies of any correspondence which has taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, or with the Minister of the United States in this country, relative to the presentation of the Counter Case by Her Majesty's Government to the Arbitration Tribunal at Geneva, or, if no correspondence has taken place on this subject, a minute of the conversations on this head referred to by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his speech in this House on Friday the 12th instant (*The Lord Oranmore and Browne*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
The United States Counter Case, Observations, Earl Granville, The Duke of Richmond, Lord Buckhurst April 23, 1675
Notice of Motion postponed, Earl Russell; Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Granville April 29, 1927
The United States Answer, Question, The Earl of Derby; Answer, Earl Granville April 30, 1979
211] *The Correspondence*, Observations, Earl Granville, Lord Cairns May 2, 73
The Indirect Claims, Observations, Earl Granville; Reply, Earl Russell; debate thereon May 6, 267; Notice of Motion (*Earl Russell*) postponed
The Ministerial Statement, Observations, Earl Granville; short debate thereon May 10, 564; May 13, 632
Privilege, Question, Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, Earl Granville short debate thereon June 4, 1093
The Supplemental Article, Question, The Earl of Derby; Answer, Earl Granville; debate thereon May 31, 898; Observations, Earl Granville; short debate thereon June 3, 989
Enlargement of Time, Statement, Earl Granville; debate thereon June 11, 1562
Communications of the High Commissioners—Professor Bernard's Lecture, Question, Observations, Lord Buckhurst; Reply, Earl Granville June 11, 1582
Order of Proceedings, Question, Observations, Lord Redesdale; Reply, Earl Granville June 14, 1730
Proceedings before the Arbitrators, Questions, Lord Cairns; Answers, Earl Granville June 17, 1799; Observations, Earl Granville; short debate thereon June 27, [212] 260
The British Counter Case, Observations, Lord Redesdale; Reply, Earl Granville July 23, [212] 1605; Explanation, Lord Redesdale July 25, 1746
- Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration* (*Geneva*)—*The Indirect Claims*
Moved, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give instructions that all proceedings on behalf of Her Majesty before the Arbitrators appointed to meet at Geneva pursuant to the Treaty of Washington be suspended until the claims included in the Case submitted on behalf of the United States, and understood on the part of Her Majesty not to be within the province of the Arbitration

[cont.]

Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration (Geneva)—The Indirect Claims—LORDS—cont.

trators, have been withdrawn (*Earl Russell*) June 4, [211] 1095; after long debate, Moved, "That the further debate on the said Motion be adjourned" (*The Lord Chancellor*); after further short debate, on Question? Cont. 85, Not-Cont. 125; M. 40; resolved in the negative; Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 1190

Moved, "That the House do now adjourn" (*Lord Kinnaird*); Motion withdrawn; then the further debate upon the original Motion adjourned

Debate resumed June 6, 1262; after further debate, Motion withdrawn

Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration (Geneva)

Moved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give instructions that all proceedings on behalf of Her Majesty before the arbitrators appointed to meet at Geneva pursuant to the Treaty of Washington be suspended until an agreement in writing be come to between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, and such agreement be laid before the arbitrators at Geneva by the joint action of these two Governments, removing and putting an end to all demands on the part of the Government of the United States with regard to the claims included in the case submitted on behalf of the United States and understood on the part of Her Majesty not to be within the province of the arbitrators (*The Lord Oranmore and Browne*) June 11, [211] 1584; resolved in the negative.

COMMONS—

Miscellaneous Questions

- 209] *The United States Case—The Indirect Claims*, Question, Mr. Dixon; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 13, 294; Question, Mr. Disraeli; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 16, 529; Observations, Questions, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bouverie; Reply, Mr. Gladstone Feb 19, 654; Observations, Question, Mr. Disraeli; Reply, Mr. Gladstone Feb 20, 766; Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 22, 869; Question, Mr. Disraeli; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 29, 1161; Observations, Mr. Gladstone Mar 1, 1220; Question, Mr. Disraeli; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 14, 1950

The English and United States Cases, Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 12, 207

- 210] *Correspondence respecting the Indirect Claims*, Question, Mr. Disraeli; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon Mar 15, 49; Observations, Mr. Gladstone Mar 18, 127; Question, Mr. Horsman; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 19, 249; Questions, Mr. Horsman, Lord John Manners; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Mar 20, 324; Notice of Question, Mr. Disraeli April 11, 1090; Questions, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Bouverie; Answers, Mr. Gladstone April 23, 1679; Observations, Mr. Gladstone April 30, 2019

Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration (Geneva)—COMMONS—cont.

- British Counter Case and Covering Declaration*, Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon April 12, 1144; Questions, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Percy Wyndham; Answers, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon April 15, 1266; Observations, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon April 16, 1330; Question, Mr. Percy Wyndham; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 18, 1476
- The United States Counter Case*, Question, Mr. Disraeli; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 19, 1550

The Indirect Claims

- 211] Observations, Mr. Gladstone May 7, 371; Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon May 13, 654; Question, Mr. Percy Wyndham; Answer, Mr. Gladstone, June 6, 1276
- Statement of Sir Stafford Northcote at Exeter*, Questions, Mr. Bouverie; Answers, Sir Stafford Northcote May 27, 708
- Resolution (Viscount Bury)*, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Viscount Bury June 6, 1279
- Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Viscount Bury*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Communication of the High Commissioners*, Questions, Mr. Horsman; Answers, Mr. Gladstone June 14, 1736
- The Correspondence*, Question, Observations, Mr. Disraeli; Reply, Mr. Gladstone May 2, 105; Questions, Mr. Otway, Mr. Bouverie; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 10, 607
- The Negotiations*, Questions, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Osborne; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 30, 842; Question, Colonel Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 31, 911; Notice (*Mr. Bruce*) June 10, 1561
- The Supplemental Article*, Observations, Mr. Disraeli; Reply, Mr. Gladstone May 27, 710; Observations, Questions, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bouverie; Reply, Mr. Gladstone May 28, 783; Observations, Mr. Gladstone June 3, 1032
- Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Osborne*); after debate, Motion withdrawn
- Enlargement of Time*, Statement (*Mr. Gladstone*) June 11, 1589
- Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Newdegate*); after debate, Motion withdrawn
- General Contracts of the Treaty—Proceedings before Tribunal of Arbitration (Geneva)*, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Corrance*) June 14, 1738; after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Questions, Mr. Bouverie, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr. Gladstone June 17, 1862
- Professor Bernard's Lecture*, Question, Mr. Disraeli; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 30, 841
- Relations with the United States*, Question, Mr. Osborne; Answer, Mr. Disraeli June 20, 1985
- 212] *Proceedings before the Arbitrators*, Observations, Mr. Gladstone June 27, 293

[cont.]

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Treaty of Washington—Tribunal of Arbitration
Geneva—The Indirect Claims—COMMONS—
cont.

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
(Mr. Percy Wyndham); after short debate,
 Motion withdrawn

Parl. Papers—North America (1872)—

British Case (No. 1) [469]
 United States Case (No. 2) [476]
 Correspondence respecting
 presentation of British
 Counter Case (No. 3) [505]
 British Counter Case, North
 America (No. 4) [506]
 Do. Appendix [506-vii]
 Correspondence—Declaration (No. 5) [528]
 United States Counter Case (No. 6) [531]
 Claims for Indirect Losses. (No. 7) [545]
 Draft Article (No. 8) [548]
 Correspondence (No. 9) [566]
 Correspondence (No. 10) [570]
 British Argument (No. 11) [571]
 Argument of United States (No. 12) [594]

Treaty of Washington—Dominion of
Canada

Question, Mr. W. M. Torrens; Answer, Mr.
 Gladstone *Mar* 21, [210] 400; *April* 18, 1477;
 Question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Answer, Mr.
 Knatchbull-Hugessen *May* 13, [211] 652;
 Questions, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Spencer
 Walpole, Mr. R. Torrens; Answers, Mr.
 Gladstone *June* 20, 1987.

Canada, Guaranteed Loan £2,500,000, Questions,
 Sir George Jenkinson, Mr. Disraeli;
 Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 29, [210] 1934;
 Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer,
 Mr. Gladstone *May* 6, [211] 284; Question,
 Mr. Baillie Cochrane; Answer, Mr. Knatch-
 bull-Hugessen *May* 10, 603; Question, Sir
 Charles W. Dilke; Answer, Mr. Gladstone
July 22, [212] 1514

Provisional "Use," Notice of Questions, Mr.
 Gregory, Mr. Baillie Cochrane *June* 14, [211]
 1735; Question, Mr. Baillie Cochrane;
 Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *June* 17,
 1858

The San Juan Arbitration—Canadian Claims,
 Question, Mr. Corrance; Answer, Mr.
 Gladstone; debate thereon *June* 13, [211]
 1693

Parl. Paper—

Correspondence respecting Treaty of
 Washington [539] [541] [557]
 [See title *Canada, Dominion of*]

TRELAWNY, Sir J. G. S., *Cornwall, E.*

Contagious Diseases—Call of the House, [210]
 895

Contagious Diseases, Leave, [209] 343, 1161

Supply—Royal Parks and Gardens, [212] 433

TRENCH, Hon. Captain W. Le Poer,
Galway

Army Estimates—Works, Buildings, &c. [212]
 1559

Ireland—Floods in the Shannon Valley, [213]
 838

Supply—Natural History Museum, [212] 744

TREVELYAN, Mr. G. O., *Hawick, &c.*

Army—General Officers and Honorary Colonels,
 [209] 1027

County Franchise, Res. [210] 1884

Education (Scotland), *2R. [209] 1538; Comm.
cl. 64, Amendt. [211] 1718, 1744; Amendt.
 1749, 1750; *cl.* 67, 2003; Consid. *cl.* 68,
 [212] 176

Judicature Commission—County Court Judges,
 Liverpool, [209] 650

Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), 2R.
 [213] 92

Scotland—Tweed Fisheries, Res. [212] 1280,
 1288

Spirituous Liquors, 2R. [210] 1421, 1430, 1436

Supply—Court of Chancery, [211] 1873

Tribunals of Commerce Bill

(*Mr. Whitwell, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr.*
Norwood, Mr. Monk)

c. Ordered; read 1st * *June* 31 [Bill 306]
 Bill withdrawn * *July* 24

TRURO, Lord

Army—Volunteer Accoutrements, [210] 14

Trusts of Benefices and Churches Bill [H.L.]

(*The Bishop of Carlisle*)

1. Presented; read 1st * *June* 13 (No. 151)

Bill read 2nd * *June* 18, [211] 1906

Committee; Amendt. made * *June* 21

Order of the Day for receiving the Report of
 the Amendt. read

Moved, That the Report of the Amendt. be
 now received *July* 1, [212] 414

Amendt. to leave out ("now") and insert
 ("this day three months") (*Lord Portman*);
 after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn;
 original Motion agreed to; Report received
 Bill withdrawn, after short debate *July* 4, 623

Turkey

Christian Subjects of the Sultan, Question,
 Sir John Gray; Answer, Viscount Enfield
August 5, [213] 454

Naval Force in the Persian Gulf, Question,
 Mr. Eastwick; Answer, Viscount Enfield
April 24, [210] 1753

Treaty Arrangements with, Question, Mr.
 M'Lagan; Answer, Viscount Enfield *July* 15,
 [212] 1146

TURNER, Mr. C., *Lancashire, S.W.*

Fires, 2R. [209] 1897

Turnpike Acts Continuance

Select Committee appointed, "To inquire into
 the Eleventh Schedule of 'The Annual Turn-
 pike Acts Continuance Act, 1871'" (*Mr.*
Winterbotham) *Feb* 26, [209] 1100

And, on *Feb* 28, Committee nominated as fol-
 lows:—Lord George Cavendish (Chairman),
 Sir Robert Anstruther, Mr. Beach, Mr.
 Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. Wilbraham
 Egerton, Mr. Hardcastle, and Mr. Welby
 Report of Select Committee *May* 7
 (P.P. No. 184)

Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Mr.
 Bruce *May* 30, [211] 834

Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c. Bill

(Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 11 [Bill 245]
 Read 2^o * July 22
 Committee *; Report August 1
 Considered * August 2
 Read 3^o * August 3
 l. Read 1^o * (Earl of Morley) August 5 (No. 282)
 Read 2^o * August 6
 Committee *; Report August 7
 Read 3^o * August 8
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 85]

Turnpike Roads (Scotland)

Question, Mr. Miller; Answer, Mr. Bruce
 Mar 25, [210] 591.

Turnpike Trusts

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 18, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, as great and continually increasing hardship and injustice is inflicted on the Ratepayers of various parishes by the present system of partial and piecemeal extinction of Turnpike Trusts, it is desirable that provision should be made for the early and simultaneous abolition of all remaining Trusts, and, at the same time, for the future maintenance of all Highways on an equitable basis" (Sir George Jenkinson) v. [210] 77; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Turnpike Trusts Abolition

Question, Sir George Jenkinson; Answer, Mr. Bruce Feb 8, [209] 146

Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill

(Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Secretary Bruce)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 16 [Bill 256]
 Read 2^o * July 26
 Committee *; Report July 29
 Read 3^o * July 30
 l. Read 1^o * (Earl of Morley) August 1 (No. 275)
 Read 2^o * August 5
 Committee *; Report August 6
 Read 3^o * August 7
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 72]

Tweed Fisheries

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, some of the provisions of the Fishery Acts now in force on the Tweed and its tributaries are oppressive in their operation, and tend by their severity to render the Acts distasteful to the general public opinion of the neighbourhood" (Mr. Trevelyan) July 16, [212] 1280; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ulster Tenant Right Bill

(Mr. Butt, Mr. Callan, Mr. Patrick Smyth)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 2 [Bill 144]
 2R. [dropped]

Union of Benefices Act Amendment Bill

[H.L.] (The Bishop of London)

- l. Presented; read 1^o * Feb 12 (No. 12)
 Bill read 2^a, and referred to a Select Committee, after debate April 18, [210] 1460
 And, on April 22, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Abp. York, D. Marlborough, M. Salisbury, E. Harrowby, L. Bp. London, L. Bp. Winchester, L. Brodrick, L. Foxford, L. Monteagle of Brandon, L. Chelmsford; April 23, E. Powis added; April 26, E. Chichester and E. Nelson added
 Report of Select Committee * June 11 (No. 139)
 Report * June 11 (No. 140)
 Committee * June 21
 Report * June 27 (No. 167)
 Read 8^o * June 28
 c. Read 1^o * July 5 [Bill 229]
 Bill withdrawn * July 31

Union Officers (Ireland) Superannuation Bill

(The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 13 [Bill 166]
 2R. adjourned * May 27
 Read 2^o * August 2
 Committee *; Report August 5
 Considered * August 6
 Bill read 3^o, after short debate Aug 7, [213] 644
 l. Read 1^o * (M. of Lansdowne) August 7 (No. 294)
 Read 2^o *; Committee negatived August 8
 Read 3^o * August 9
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 89].

United States—British Shipping in American Waters

Question, Mr. Graves; Answer, Mr. Chichester
 Fortescue Mar 7, [209] 1522

[See title Treaty of Washington]

University of Oxford—Regius Professor of Divinity and the Living of Shoreham, &c.

Question, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 16, [209] 627

University (Colleges) Oxford

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that all applications on the part of Colleges of the University of Oxford to alter their Statutes should be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the same have been received by the Privy Council, if Parliament be then sitting" (Mr. Auberon Herbert) June 25, [212] 220; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

University Tests Act, 1871

Oxford University, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Attorney General Feb 20, [209] 765—Cambridge University, Question, Mr. R. Torrens; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 4, [212] 638

Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act (1864)

Question, Mr. J. B. Smith; Answer, Mr. Chichester Fortescue *June 17*, [211] 1859
The Metric System—International Congress, Question, The Duke of Manchester; Answer, Earl Cowper *July 29*, [213] 84

WELBY, Mr. W. E., Lincolnshire, S.

Ordnance Survey—Lincolnshire, [211] 1689;
 —The 25-inch Scale, 1986
 Property and Revenues of the Church of England, Address for a Royal Commission, [212] 554
 Women, Employment of—Smith, Mary Ann, Case of, [211] 1506

Wellington Monument, The

Question, Mr. Goldsmid; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar 25*, [210] 592
 Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May 3*, To leave out from "That," and add "there be laid before this House, a Copy of further Correspondence relating to the completion of the Wellington Monument" (*Mr. Goldsmid*) v. [211] 193; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Welsh County Court Judges

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar 8*, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in the interests of the due administration of justice, that the Judge of a County Court District in which the Welsh language is generally spoken should be able to speak and understand that language" (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) v. [209] 1648; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, in the interests of the due administration of justice, that the Judge of a County Court District in which the Welsh language is generally spoken should, as far as the limits of selection will allow, be able to speak and understand that language (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) *Mar 11*

WENLOCK, Lord

Inclosure Law Amendment, Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [212] 938; cl. 5, 1508

West Indies—Government of the Leeward Islands

Question, Mr. Jacob Bright; Answer, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen *July 22*, [212] 1515
West India Colonies—"Universal Disestablishment." Question, Mr. Charley; Answer, Mr. Winterbotham *August 10*, [213] 863

West Indies (Incumbered Estates) Bill (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Baxter)

c. Ordered: read 1^o *April 10* [Bill 110]
 Read 2^o *April 15*
 Committee^{*}; Report *April 22*
 Considered *April 23*
 Read 3^o *April 24*

West Indies (Incumbered Estates) Bill—cont.

l. Read 1^o (*Earl of Kimberley*) *April 25*
 Read 2^o *April 26* (No. 88)
 Committee^{*}; Report *April 29*
 Read 3^o *April 30*
 Royal Assent *May 13* [35 Vict. c. 9]

WEST, Mr. H. W., Ipswich

County Court Judges—Circuit No. 22, [212] 949
 Game Laws Amendment, 2R. [209] 821
 Judicature Commission, [209] 1036; Second Report, [210] 243
 Judicial Organization—Report of Committee, Res. [212] 1935
 Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. cl. 3, [210] 1271; Amendt. 1275
 Public Prosecutors, 2R. [209] 590; Comm. [211] 1951
 Public Prosecutors, Cost of, [211] 1507
 Supply—County Courts, Amendt. [211] 1876^{*} 1880
 Court of Chancery, Amendt. [211] 1869, 1873, 1875
 Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, [211] 1896
 Law Charges, Amendt. [211] 1552, 1867, 1868

WESTBURY, Lord

Appellate Jurisdiction, Res. [210] 1250, 1251, 1981, 2005
 Bankruptcy (Ireland) Amendment, Comm. [210] 1469
 Clerks of the Peace (Ireland), Address for a Return, [210] 506
 Courts of Quarter Sessions (Ireland), Motion for Returns, [210] 501
 Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm. cl. 14, [209] 1140
 High Court of Justice, [210] 104, 223
 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Sir R. Collier, Res. [209] 418, 423
 Supreme Court of Final Appeal, [209] 1307
 Treaty of Washington, [210] 498, 1138; [211] 906, 995, 1095; Motion for an Address, 1157

WESTMINSTER, Marquess of

Church Seats, 2R. [210] 1309

WETHERED, Mr. T. O., Great Marlow

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. cl. 14, [212] 1908; cl. 19, 1917; cl. 37, [213] 364; cl. 49, 374; add. cl. 503; cl. 9, Amendt. 660; Consid. Schedule 1, 680, 681

WHALLEY, Mr. G. H., Peterborough

Capital Punishment Abolition, 2R. [212] 1723, 1726, 1729
 Church Seats, Comm. [212] 1292
 Commons Protection, 2R. [212] 596
 Elementary Education—Revised New Code (1871), [212] 1470
 Ireland—Magistracy, Revision of the List of, [213] 865
 Neill, Mrs., Murder of, at Rathgar, [211] 1743, 1933
 Judicial Organization—Report of Committee, Res. [212] 1949, 1950

[cont.]

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WHALLEY, Mr. G. H.—*cont.*

Military Forces Localisation (Expenses), Comm. [213] 184
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 49, [212] 497; *cl.* 48, 525; *add. cl.* 714
Parliament—Public Business, [212] 1145
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [211] 1229
Scotland—Tweed Fisheries, Res. [212] 1288
Supply—Metropolitan Police Courts, Motion for reporting Progress, [212] 745
Natural History Museum, [212] 736, 748
Surveys of the United Kingdom, &c. [212] 464
Tichborne *v.* Lushington — Prosecution, [211] 1272; [212] 1118; Motion for Papers, [213] 846, 849, 850, 853, 866, 867

WHARNCLIFFE, Lord

Railway Companies Amalgamation, Motion for a Select Committee, [209] 1019

WHARTON, Mr. J. L., *Durham*

Criminal Prosecutions, Res. [210] 64; —Treasury Revision of Costs, [211] 1685
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Consid. Schedule 1, [211] 666
Public Prosecutors, Comm. [211] 1964
Public Worship Facilities, 2R. [209] 1924
Registration of Borough Voters, 2R. Amendt. [209] 374; Comm. [211] 1251
Supply—Criminal Prosecutions, [211] 1869
Law Charges, [211] 1867

WHATMAN, Mr. J., *Maidstone*

Canada—Railways, Extension of, [209] 1759, 1948

WHEELHOUSE, Mr. W. St. James, *Leeds*

Army—Militia Surgeons, [209] 1647
Army Estimates—Land Forces, [209] 913
Education of Blind and Deaf Mute Children, 2R. [209] 1500, 1506
Education—Ripon Grammar School, Motion for an Address, [211] 444
Education (Scotland), Comm. [211] 325; *cl.* 35, Amendt. 1357; *cl.* 68, 2010
Elementary Education Act — School Board Districts, [212] 1756
Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), 2R. [212] 991, 1368; Comm. *cl.* 5, 1677
Jews in Roumania, Motion for an Address, [210] 1599
Jury System, Res. [209] 555
Mines (Coal) Regulation, Leave, [209] 249; Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [212] 29; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 45; *cl.* 25, 320; Consid. *add. cl.* 875
Municipal Corporations (Election of Aldermen), Res. [211] 403
Municipal Corporations (Wards), Comm. [210] 1618; [211] 779
Parliament—Breach of Privilege — Fictitious Petitions, [213] 117
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *add. cl.* [210] 1854, 1876; Schedule 1, 1965
Permissive Prohibitory Liquor, 2R. Amendt. [211] 458
Public Prosecutors, 2R. [209] 594; Comm. [211] 1967

WHEELHOUSE, Mr. W. St. James—*cont.*

Registration of Borough Voters, Comm. [211] 1261
Steamship "Redgauntlet," Motion for an Address, [209] 346
Supply—Eyre's, Ex-Governor, Costs, [212] 824
Law Charges, [211] 1552, 1866
Metropolitan Police, [211] 1889
Police Courts—London and Sheerness, [211] 1881
Public Record Office, [211] 1538
Westminster, Palace of—Parliament Street Approach, [209] 295
Wild Fowl Protection, 2R. [211] 1653

WHITBREAD, Mr. S., *Bedford*

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 12, [212] 1698; *cl.* 13, 1702; *cl.* 14, 1897, 1899; *cl.* 15, 1910; *cl.* 16, 1912; *cl.* 19, 1916; *cl.* 28, [213] 345; Schedule 1, 511; Consid. *add. cl.* 655
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [209] 1058
Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, Comm. *cl.* 2, [210] 905
Public Health, Comm. *cl.* 3, [212] 1389

WHITE, Hon. Colonel C. W., *Tipperary Co.*

Ireland—Clare, Lord Lieutenant of, Res. [211] 435
Ireland—Galway Election Petition, Res. [212] 1846

WHITE, Mr. J., *Brighton*

Agricultural Labourers, Earnings of, [210] 1266
Army—Easter Volunteer Review, [210] 395
Regular and Auxiliary Forces, [210] 395
Broadmoor Asylum—Criminal Lunatics, Maintenance of, [211] 651
China—Kiangchow, Port of, [210] 593
Saigon, Port of, [209] 1526
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 12, [211] 1557
Dilke, Sir C.—Speech at Newcastle, [209] 140
Education (Scotland), 2R. [209] 1537
Exchequer Receipts, [210] 1263
Game Laws, Leave, [209] 329, 330
Pacific Islanders Protection, Comm. *cl.* 3, [210] 1669
Royal Parks and Gardens, 2R. [209] 225
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [210] 610, 611, 627

WHITWELL, Mr. J., *Kendal*

Army—Militia Camp, Appleby, [211] 1850; [213] 556
Bastardy Laws Amendment, 2R. [211] 1975
Court of Chancery (Funds); Comm. *cl.* 21, [211] 696
Ecclesiastical Courts, &c. 2R. [213] 203
Education — Certificated Teachers Pensions, Notice, [211] 939, 948
Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment, Leave, [210] 1743
Elementary Education — Revised New Code (1871), Res. [212] 1471

[*cont.*]

[*cont.*]

WHITWELL, Mr. J.—*cont.*

Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm. *cl.* 34, Amendt. [213] 358; *cl.* 35, 363; *cl.* 41, 370; Sub-section (A), 506; Sub-section (B), 508; Consid. *add. cl.* 657
 Ireland—Labourers Dwellings, [213] 455
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WHITWORTH, Mr. T., *Drogheda*

Ireland—Galway Election—Mayor of Drogheda, [212] 701

Wild Fowl Protection Bill—*Afterwards*

Wild Birds Protection Bill

(Mr. A. Johnston, Col. Tomline, Mr. Brown)

e. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 15 [Bill 46]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
 June 12, [211] 1646
 Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add
 "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable
 to provide for the protection of all Wild
 Birds during the breeding season" (Mr.
 Auberon Herbert) *v.*; Question proposed,
 "That the words, &c.;" after short debate,
 Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and
 agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Order for Committee read June 21, [212] 80
 Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the
 Committee that they have power to extend
 the protection given under the Bill to Wild-
 fowl during the breeding season, to other wild
 birds" (Mr. Auberon Herbert); Question put,
 A. 20, N. 15; M. 5
 Committee; Report June 21
 Considered; discharged, and re-committed to a
 Select Comm. July 2 [Bill 205]

[*cont.*]

Wild Fowl Protection Bill—*cont.*

And, on July 4, Committee nominated as fol-
 lows:—Mr. Andrew Johnston (Chairman,
 Colonel Barttelot, Colonel Beresford, Mr.
 Alexander Brown, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Mr.
 C. Dalrymple, Mr. Dillwyn, Captain Greville,
 Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Auberon Herbert,
 Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir Massey Lopes, Mr.
 Maguire, Mr. Mundella, Colonel Parker, Mr.
 Pell, Mr. Walter Powell, Mr. Clare Read,
 Mr. Ridley, Mr. Henry Samuelson, Mr.
 Sykes, Mr. Arthur Vivian, and Sir David
 Wedderburn
 Report of Select Committee (P. P. No. 295)
 Bill reported * July 12
 Committee * (on re-comm); Report July 15
 Considered July 16, 1897 [Bill 247]
 Read 3^o * July 24
l. Read 1^o * (E. of Malmesbury) July 25 (No. 248)
 Read 2^o, after short debate July 26, 1884
 Committee July 30, [213] 105
 Report * August 1 (No. 268)
 Read 3^o * August 2
 Royal Assent August 10 [35 & 36 Vict. c. 78]

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 India—Tonk, Ex-Nawab of, Motion for an Ad-
 dress, [209] 985
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cl. 4, [210] 1294; 3R. [211] 863
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 Welsh County Court Judges, Res. [209] 1668

WILLIAMSON, Sir H., *Durham, N.*

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 Supply—Volunteer Corps, [212] 142

WILMOT, Colonel Sir H., *Derbyshire, S.*

Supply—Volunteer Corps, [212] 152

WINCHESTER, Bishop of

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 [212] 278
 Church Seats, Comm. *cl.* 2, [211] 173
 209] Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries, Comm.
 . 1124; *cl.* 7, 1133; *cl.* 14, 1134; Amendt.
 . 1135, 1141; *cl.* 15, *ib.*; *cl.* 16, Amendt.
 . 1142; *cl.* 27, Amendt. 1143; *cl.* 31, 1144;
 . *cl.* 62, 1146; *cl.* 80, 1147; *cl.* 92, Amendt.
 . 1148
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 213] Intoxicating Liquor (Licensing), Comm.
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 658; cl. 25, Amendt. 663, 667; cl. 44,
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 307; cl. 48, 524, 649; Consid. add. cl. 683
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Question, Mr. Welby; Answer, Mr. Bruce
 June 10, [211] 1506

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Women's Disabilities Removal Bill

(Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Eastwick, Dr. Lyon Playfair)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 20]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
 May 1, [211] 1
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Mr. Bouverie); after debate, Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 143, N. 222; M. 79; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for six months
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Working Men's Clubs—The Excise

Question, Sir Harcourt Johnstone; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer June 10, [211] 1513

Workmen and Servants (Compensation for Injuries) Bill (Mr. Morrison, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Andrew Johnston)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 11 [Bill 246]
 Bill withdrawn * August 7

Workshop Regulation Act (1871)

Question, Mr. C. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Bruce June 17, [211] 1851

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**Zanzibar, Consul at—Appointment of Dr.
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Question, Mr. Kennaway ; Answer, Viscount
Enfield Feb 26, [209] 1029

ERRATA.

In Volume [209] p. 1324, line 21 from top, for £175,000, read £17,000.

In Volume [209] p. 2012, for Mr. R. N. Fowler, read Mr. W. Fowler.

In Volume [210] p. 673, line 8 from top, for £50,000, read £500,000.

END OF VOLUME CCXIII., AND FIFTH AND LAST VOLUME OF
SESSION 1872.

